# CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 2d. No. 1. CANTON, SATURDAY [illegible] BER, 10TH 1836. No. 53.


## EXTRACTS FROM NEW-YORK PAPERS.

The public money reported in the treasury of the United States, on the 1st April, by the Secretary, was $31,995,000.—There are at this time before the two houses of Congress, about 750 bills of a public Character, nearly the whole of which contemplate the appropriation of larger or smaller sums of money out of the public treasury. Of these Bills 58 of the House, and 14 of the Senate only, making sixty nine in all, call for the appropriation of $27,690,000.—

*Autopsy of Fieschi.* The bumpists and antibumpists are at war about the head of the french assassin. Lelut, a Physician of the Alien division affirms that the scull of the head is that of the kindest sort of people. That he had not, in any degree, the organs of destructiveness, cunning or caution, but exhibited the organ of kindness and theosophy. He had no organs of pride and vanity, and firmness but moderately.

On the other side is Mr. Canbert, who examined Fieschi's head as well as Lelut. He says he is a phrenologist and that Lelut's account is false. The organs of firmness, pride and vanity, were particularly apparent. He pointed out the group, forming a remarkable swelling. Organs of attachment, love of children, courage and cunning, were also strongly developed. That of destructiveness presented a more than ordinary volume. He adds that Fieschi's head furnished matter for a fine philosophical work, which he hoped to see undertaken by some phrenologist. ——So it occurs that phrenology cannot well settle facts to begin with. The newspapers, by the way, have generally only published Lelut's account It is but just that they should give Mr. Caubert's also.

## LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM LIMA.

The Usurper Salaverry defeated and taken prisoner.—A letter to the Editor of the Evening Star, dated Payta March 21, 1836, contains the important information that the civil war in Lima, has been brought to a close, by a pitched battle, fought on the 7th February, on the height of "Alto el Lonar," near Arequipa, in which the army of Salaverry was completely routed, and he taken prisoner while attempting to make his escape to Isler, on the sea coast, were his vessels of war were assembled. He had 2500 men, while Santa Cruz numbered 6000, composed of Peruvians and Bolivians. The battle lasted 7 days, when Salaverry, after repeatedly repulsing the assaults of Santa Cruz, was ultimately compelled to yield, from fatigue and exhaustion to an overwhelming force. Our correspondent adds, "The slaughter is said to have been terrible, and the field was covered with headless trunks, the dying and the dead." Santa Cruz acknowledges a loss of 600 men.

On the 18th of February, Salaverry, together with his Generals and Colonels Fernandine, Pizcoga, Moya, Carderas, and five others were shot. The officers suffered first, and when Salaverry was brought out to have the bandage placed on his eyes, he disdainfully refused, saying, "I can look my murderers in the face, for fear is no part of my composition." We may admire the courage but must despise the cruelty, and rejoice in the fate of this wretched tyrant. He expressed a wish to be shot by a guard of his own countrymen, which was complied with. This soi disant "Napoleon of South America," then carried out the farce still farther, but very inappropriately by imitating that great captain at Grenobles and saying, "If you will kill your General—fire!" which they did. Eighty more of his officers were sentenced to hard labor, in chains, for three years on the public works of Peru, among which will be a splendid bridge near Arequipa, which Salaverry blew up in the course of the action. It is hoped this punishment, thus for the first time established, will have a salutary effect in suppressing the frequent and bloody insurrections which have desolated that country and destroyed its brightest prospects—to say nothing of the injurious consequences to American commerce.

From the New Orleans Bulletin of May 3.

## HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

We have been politely favored with the following extract of a letter written to a gentleman of this city, from Natchitoches, which goes still farther to corroborate the account received by the Levant, which we publish to day.

The substance of which is, that an express has arrived here via Natchitoches, from Texas, and is confirmed by Gen. Gaines, that General Houston, of Texas, has completely routed Santa Anna and his army. Santa Anna himself, and his soldiers are all prisoners. The forces of Santa Anna were estimated at 1100, and those of Houston at 600. The express further states that Houston's army destroyed half of the Mexicans, and the loss on his side was six killed and twenty wounded.

The saddle of Santa Anna was taken and brought in, and is of a costly order, being estimated as worth between 6 or 800 dollars, and the express who brought in the news, rode on the horse of Santa Anna.

All this is indeed cheering news, calculated to arouse all the better feelings, which are implanted in the hearts of those who can rejoice at the triumph of freedom over their civil and savage oppressors. The intelligence received early yesterday morning, and which is also published, will be seen to be confirmed by the news brought by the Levant, with the difference only that the numbers of the enemy killed and taken by Gen. Houston, vary in amount.

HEAD QUARTERS, ARMY.
April 23d 1836.

To the people towards Nacogdoches:

We met Santa Anna on the 21st; we attacked him with 600 men; he had 1100 infantry, two howitzers—we entirely routed his whole force, killed half of his men, and took the rest prisoners. Santa Anna himself, and all his principal officers, are our prisoners. The history of war does not furnish a parallel to the battle. We had 6 killed and 20 wounded. I have not time or I would send on a full report. I will do that in the course of tomorrow. I again call on my fellow citizens to come to the field; let us fall on and conquer the remaining troops, and our country is free; turn out at once; there is no excuse now let us do the work at once.

THOS. J. RUSH, Sec. at War.

I certify the above to be a true copy of the express just received from the Secretary of War, who was himself in the battle. A HOUSTON.

Discovery of an Englishman who had resided for 33 years among the savages at Port Phillip. Mr. Batman, and others referred to, had removed from Van Dieman's Land, to Port Phillip, on the coast of New South Wales, with the intention of establishing themselves there as settlers and large sheep farmers. Soon after their arrival they were struck by the stately gait of the natives, by the color of many, and the European countenance of some individuals, and by the comparative civilization which prevailed. Rude embankments with tolerable stone facings were found in parts constructed across creeks and inlets, with convenient sluices for the purpose of catching fish at the fall of the tide. Several of the bark shelters, or wigwams, were formed in a superior and comfortable manner, tolerably well thatched, with a narrow opening for the door way, and fire place in front. Pieces of wood were hollowed or scooped out to serve as calabash buckets to carry water, and the dresses of kangaroo skins were neatly joined together with regular stiches, and cut away so as to form a convenient vesture. The settlers, however, had not domiciled themselves in their new position many days when these and various other indications of ingenuity were satisfactorily explained by the appearance of a white man clothed in a kangaroo skin cloak. He was at first rather timid in his approaches, but when spoken to kindly, and offered a piece of bread, he threw off his reserve, and after eating the bread with apparent relish, and looking at it as if endeavoring to bring something to his recollection, he exclaimed, with symptoms of delight glowing in his face, "Bread!" Other English words soon returned to his memory, and he was at last enabled to communicate that his name was William Buckly; that he had been one of those who escaped from the encampment of the prisoners by the ship Ocean, formed by the late Colonel Collins in attempting, agreeably to the instructions of the British government, to form a settlement at Port Phillip in 1803; that he had lived ever since with the tribe of the aboriginees whom he then met with in the bush, and over whom he had long exercised the rule of a chief. He is a very tall man, having served as a grenadier in Holland under the late Duke of York, is from 58 to 60 years of age, and in excellent health. Through the assistance of the new settlers, he has forwarded a petition to the Lieutenant Governor, praying for a pardon, mainly with a view, we presume, to enable him to remain where he is, and to communicate the result of his intimacy with that interesting country, and the many valuable discoveries which he had made in it. This, we are glad to learn, his Excellency has kindly been pleased to grant, impressing at the same time upon him the expectation that he will continue to do all in his power to maintain an amicable intercourse between the aboriginees and the whites; for he had already been the means of preventing a sanguinary attack of his tribe, through misapprehension, on the little party already settled there. In a philosophical point of view this discovery is truly interesting, and a narrative of his various vicissitudes during his long sojourn, well told, would rival the classic work of *Robinson Crusoe*. Two other prisoners from the Ocean absconded with him, but he had never seen nor heard of them since the end of the first twelve month, when he joined the natives. [Abridged from the Van Dieman's Land Magazine.]

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Dear Mr. Editor,—As you admitted a former translation from the Chinese by Mr. Stanislas Julien, which I tried to render faithfully into English, I send you another. The merit consists in the acknowledged accuracy of that well known Sinologue, and as these pieces have now for the first time been given by him to the western world, and that only last year, the retranslation of them, as they will be new to all English readers, may not be out of place in your paper.

I observe that these pieces are highly spoken of in Europe, and if they suit you, I shall be glad to supply you occasionally with a few more of them.

I am, Sir,—
Your most obedient Servant
V.

## ROMANCE OF MOULAN.

### OR THE SOLDIER GIRL.

*Moulan* is the name of a young girl, who, seeing her father in bad health, and incapable of obeying the conscription, enrols herself in his stead, and serves, without being discovered, during twelve years.

This romance, which some attribute to *Moulan* herself, was composed during the *Liang* dynasty, which reigned from 502 to 556. It is taken from the "Supplement to the Chinese anthology" in eight volumes, named *Kang-chi*, that is to say, verses of the *Thang* dynasty, under which flourished, from 618 to 914, the most celebrated of the Chinese poets.

### ROMANCE.

1. *Tsi-tsi*,—still, still, *Tsi-tsi*! *Moulan* is weaving before the door. One hears not the sound of the weaving shuttle; nothing is heard but the sighs of this young girl.

2. Young girl, on what art thou thinking? Young girl, what are your reflections? The young girl thinks of nothing; the young girl reflects on nothing.

3. Yesterday I saw the book of enrolment; the Emperor is raising a numerous army. The book of enrolment has twelve chapters; in each of the twelve I have seen the name of my father. Oh, my father, you have no grandson! Oh *Moulan*, thou hast no elder brother! I will go to the market and buy a horse and a saddle. I will at once go, and serve for my father.

4. At the eastern market she purchases a swift horse; at the western market she purchases a saddle and a house cloth; at the southern market she purchases a long whip.

5. In the morning she bids farewell to her father and her mother; she will pass the night on the banks of the yellow river. She hears no more her father or mother calling on their daughter; she hears but the hollow murmurs of the water of the yellow river. The next morning she sets off and bids farewell to the yellow stream. In the evening she reaches the source of the black river. She hears no longer her father or her mother calling their child; she hears nothing but the savage lamentation of Yen-shan.

6. I have traversed, while fighting, ten thousand miles; I have crossed with the speed of a bird mountains and ravines. The northwind breaths to my ear, the sound of the night bell; the moon shed on my iron vestments her cold and sullen light.

* According to the (chinese) commentator, *tsi-tsi* is an imitative adverb, which expresses at once the sound of the shuttle and the sighs of the girl.

7. The general of a hundred battles is do more; the brave warrior returns after ten years absence. On his return he goes to see the Emperor; the Emperor, sees in his throne. To one he grants suit of the two degrees of honor; to others he distinguishes a hundred or a thousand crowns of silver. The Emperor asks me what I wish for. *Moulan* asks for neither office nor wealth. I only but one of the camels, which go a thousand miles a day, to lead a chaist back to the paternal roof.

8. As soon as the father and mother learn the return of their daughter, they come out of the city to meet her. As soon as her younger sisters learn the return of the eldest, they leave their chamber adorned with their richest attire. As soon as her young brother learns the return of his sister, he hastens to sharpen a knife, to kill a sheep.

9. My mother opens for me the eastern pavilion and makes me repose on a seat facing the west. She takes off my warrior's attire, and clothes me again in my former dress. My sisters, standing outside the door, adjust their brilliant head dresses, and entwine golden flowers in their hair.

10. *Moulan* leaves the room, and goes to see her companions in arms; her fellow soldiers are struck with astonishment. During twelve years has she marched in their ranks, and they have not discovered that *Moulan* was a girl.

The hare which stumbles as it runs may be known; his companion may be discovered by it's eyes of alarm; but if they trot side by side, who is to distinguish their sex?

## "A REWARD CARD."

On the evening of the 9th day of the 7th moon—a lad named Le-ayeow, about 15 years of age, left the glass shop Yang Keuen-wuh-chang and has not been seen to return. He had on a dyed Jacket, and Yuen-ah trousers, and carried off, in his hands, a bed covering, and a pair of felt cloth shoes with leather soles.

If any superior man knows of his downfall, and will give information, he will be rewarded with flowered red money (so called from its being enveloped in figured red paper) two great rounds: If any person will stop and detain him, and give information, he will be rewarded with thirteen red money three great rounds—or if he is dead and, any person knows where his body is, he will give the information, he will be rewarded with forteen red money two great rounds.

These words are true, and will not be untrue. It is a true Card.
Tsou-Kwang 16th year, 7th moon, 9th day. (August 31st, 1836.) In search of Le's place.
† Hiding place, or place of refuge.

## VERBAL TRANSLATION OF AN INK-MAKERS SHOP BILL.

At the Shop Tae-shing.* Very good Ink, One! fine! ancient shop, great grandfather, grandfather, father and self make this Ink, five and hard, very hard, picked with care, selected with attention. I sell very good Ink, prime cost is very high. This Ink is heavy, as is gold. The eye of the Dragon glitters and dazzles, so does this Ink. No one makes like it. Others who make Ink make it for the sake of accumulating base coin and dust, while I make it only for a manifestation of A Kwan-tsang's know my Ink, my family never changed, they have always borne a good name. I make Ink for the "Son of Heaven," and all the Mandarins in the Empire. As the roar of the Tiger extends to every place, so does the fame of the "Dragon's Jewel." Come all A Kwan-tsaes, come to my Shop and see the sign Tae-shing at the side of the door. It is in Sunshwang-I street, outside the south gate.

"*Turkish Bath.* On day a Mussain was seen running as fast as he could, while calling in progress. Some one said to him:" What are you inquiring for? "He answered: "I wish to hear my voice a long way off for I am often told by people: Your voice is much more agreeable, when heard far off, than when close to." I wish to see how far it is possible for my voice to reach."

"*Old women excluded from Paradise.* The greatest and best of men (may the Almighty shower on his head the most abundant blessings!) sometimes joked, but seldom; and when he allowed a pleasantry to escape him, it was sure to be in an adroit and indirect manner, and he never departed from strict truth. It is told of him, that he, one day, said to an old woman. At the day of resurrection no old woman shall enter Paradise." The old woman very much troubled, said in a sorrowful tone: Oh, Prophet of God; what faults have we, poor old women, committed, that we should be deprived of the happiness of entering paradise? The elect of God (may all heavenly blessings repose on him!) smiled, and withdrawing the ruby veil, which hid the pearls of his teeth, said: "The creator, may he be glorified! will make all the old women young again, and will thus introduce them into Paradise."

*Anecdotes from the Arabic. Journal Asiatique.*

The above may be taken as a proof, that the mahometan faith is not so ungallant, as it has often been said to be. It shows, from the above, to be a remarkable belief for all ladies beyond "the pretended age."

* Tae-shing . . . . "Prosperous to the extreme."
‡ Akwan-tsae's . . . . "Gentlemen."
† Meaning his Ink . . .
† Sa-sse-shwuy . . . "Small water street."

## TO THE EDITOROF THE CANTON PRESS.

Dear Mr. Editor,—You have, doubtless, ere this, often heard of a puddle in a storm: you may now see one that you have yourself rained at the city of Macao. What an uproar the worthy souls of that most flourishing place seem to be in, because you, truly enough, told them that the encouragement of gambling among the lower orders, by getting up a Lottery, was disgraceful. It is so, undoubtedly. What does it matter if it is for an object of charity? So much the worse! And what have we to do, or what do we care for, the Royal permission of H. M. F. Majesty. Can she, or can any authority, regal or other, make that right which is, in itself, wrong? Can her order or permission change the immoral into the moral? If she can, well and good—I have done! If she cannot, what is the use of all Mr. Gonçalves palaver about it?

He names the Bengal Lotteries—did you defend them? I have not seen it, in your columns—but because wrong exists in one place, is that *an argument* for its existence in another? Besides, the danger of the Bengal lotteries is not so great as the Macao one—the Tickets of one cost ₹60 or ₹70 and are consequently beyond the reach of the lower classes—servants—coolies &c but the sum of ₹6 suits nicely, and a Silver spoon, or a stray Dollar, is a handy thing for one who does not possess the amount—If it chance to be his master's—*Magra*? The temptation to robbery by these paltry Lotteries is in fact very great.

Speak the truth at once.—It is not *decent* that an example of public gambling, under authority, should be set the chinese by a Christian nation. If the Santa Caza is in want of Cash, let them say so—state what they want—what they want it for; and, my life for it, Mr. Editor, they will get far more than this trumpery gambling will produce.—

By the bye, what is all this nonsense about the wonderful kindness shewn foreigners at Macao. We are ordered there by the chinese; and, as to our *right* to reside there, has Mr Gonçalves no recollection of a certain correspondence between Lord William Bentinck and the Goa Government, four years ago, on this subject? If not, let him read it—A pretty boast indeed for an European and Christian nation to make, that the subjects of a friendly and protecting power find the right to live and spend their money granted them, in a settlement away from their own territories. This is carrying the absurd too far. If it is doubted in what ways the occasional visits or residences of foreigners enrich and benefit Macao, I should not be puzzled to name some few, but one or two will do. The occupying of houses alone—is that of no use? And is the trade, and the circulation of money brought by foreigners, of no use? The present Governor is too sensible a man to doubt it, if Mr. Gonçalves does; and I am sorry that he does not stretch forth his authority and prevent the repetition of this Lottery which, trumpery as it is, may do much harm among the Chinese and poorer classes at Macao. If he would also prevent Mr. Gonçalves from writing more nonsense, it would be as well.

I am Mr. Editor,

Your humble servant,

MISERICORDIA JUNIOR.

September, 6th 1836.

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS

My dear Sir,—I commenced a letter to you on the 24th of last month, on the third day after my arrival here; but by some means or other it was mislaid, and I have been so unwell ever since, being closely confined to my room in the Hospital, that I only now recommence giving you an account of the shipwreck of the Alexander, and the preservation of the Crew. I hope you may be able to find matter for a paragraph in your valuable paper (as the term goes I believe) however do as you like with regard to making use of it or not. I left Macao on the 3d of July and after meeting with a good deal of S. Easterly winds stood away for the Western Coast and on the 23d in Lat. 13 45. N. Long. 112 35. E. I boarded the Hassoody Capt. Marshall, out on the best of my recollection, 50 days from Bombay, and 12 from Singapore. Marshall who *is* or rather *was* I am sorry to think, an old friend of mine, let me have a Chronometer and told me that the Hormanjee Bomanjee and Margaret Graham were close astern of him, which I belive is the last that has been heard of poor Marshall. I observed two or three Parsee passengers on board who where enquiring very anxiously about the price of Opium in China; when I left they expected to get there in three or four days, but the winds were light for two days after. I made Cape Varela on the 26th and on the 30th was lying up from S. by E. ½ E. to S. by W. ½ W. (had exchanged signals on the 29th with the Imogen and another Ship whose number I could not make out) Lat. observed at Noon of the 30th was 10 28. N Long. by Chronometer 111.27. E., and at half past 10 o'clock at night the Ship struck on a reef, and although then moon light, there were no breakers to be seen all round; but the sea began to rise in about half an hour, and about midnight a heavy squall came on from the W. S. W. while in the act of laying the stream an ch nor out to the Northward, her head having paid off round to NE. which hardened her on to the reef, the shoalest water being on the starboard side, and the deepest to the northward or on the larboard bow. I had got the boats out and the guns hove overboard the first thing, and kept the lascars heaving ballast over to lighten the Ship until daylight, when I cut away the main mast and as soon as I could see the position in which she was lying I saw there was no prospect of getting her off. I then set about getting the boats ready and put about 3 weeks provision into them with charts, compasses, quadrants &c. I put the Chief, and 2nd officers with 2 Europeans and 12 Lascars in the 1st Cutter; the 3d officer with 3 Europeans and 8 Lascars in the 2nd Cutter and I went myself with a passenger, 6 Europeans and 10 lascars in the long boat and at half past three in the afternoon of the 31st of July we left the wreck of the Alexander she being then breaking up both forward and abaft with a very high sea getting up and a heavy roll of breakers alongside of the wreck. The other two boats according to my instructions kept company for the first two nights and days, but on the morning of the 3d of August the 2nd Cutter was out of sight and the next morning we were alone, the other boats having parted during the darkness of the night. I steered in for the land with at first fresh breezes, a heavy sea and rain every night; on the 5th I made the land in Lat. 13.30.N. and on wednesday morning at daylight we were close in, when we pulled into a small bay where there was a Village and a great number of fishing boats, but when we got well in and were looking for a place to land, a great number of boats put off from the shore beating gongs and tom toms amongst them; a large boat with a Mandarins flag and all the fishing boats began to surround us and some of them to throw sharp bamboos like spears at us, some with cross bows and arrows and the Mandarin boat having two brass swivels in her bows and all of them shouting and motioning us to be off I was obliged to put out to sea and pull and sail as fast as we could, they pursuing us right off to sea; one old man with a cross bow in a canoe paddled by two others seemed very anxious to get a shot at a Chinaman I had in the boat and even waved to me and the man who was at the helm to keep out of the way. I had my fowling piece and pistols loaded ready for use in case they should proceed to extremities, but I would not present them until they were absolutely required, in case of drawing the fire from the two swivels upon us; however we got off and had a fine run all day passed Pulo Canton that night and the next afternoon filled up our water at a rocky islet called Campello false. All Friday night it rained heavily and blew very hard with thunder and lightening and continued raining all the Saturday; Sunday the 14th morning we had the same weather it blowing one of the NW. gales out of the Gulf of Tonquin which are prevalent in the SW. monsoon; between 11 o'clock and noon on Sunday we fell in with a China junk from Siam bound to Chin-Chew, by the crew of which we were taken on board and treated in the kindest manner possible, but we were obliged to submit to have our boat cast adrift, as the weather was so bad, they would not run the risk of towing her; we continued in the junk until sunday the 21st, when we got into a fishing boat which I was obliged to promise 100 dollars to take us on shore from outside of the "Asseears," where the junk had anchored on purpose to get a fishing boat for us; we got into Macao that evening, and next day the 3d mate arrived with his part of the crew; they having been picked up by another Chinchew junk from Singapore, bound to Amoy; they were only four days in the boat, which they were also forced to abandon, and were taken in the junk to within a hundered miles of Amoy, where they engaged a boat for 110 Dollars to bring them down here; both which sums of money were paid by H. M. Superintendents.

The 3d Officer and his crew were treated very kindly by the crew of the junk which picked them up also. She had a Portuguese navigator on board, who was very kind to them. On Friday the 26th the 1st and 2nd officers arrived in the 1st Cutter with 9 Europeans the (China) carpenter and 3 Manila lascars having landed 8 Lascars on the Coast of Cochin-China at their own request; 2 of the Lascars, one a native of Macao, and the other an Arab, had been in the service of the Cochin-Chinese King before, and could speak a little of the language; they had (in the boat) been driven off by armed boats before, and dissapointed in getting refreshments; so the 8 men who went on shore left just enough for the 8 who remained. When within 90 miles of Macao they were plundered by a fishing boat of their sail, all their best cloathes and 50 dollars the 2nd officer had on board of the boat with him; the robbers attacked the boat with stones and sailing better than my boat did, sheered up alongside and poked them with spears until they lowered their sail down and allowed them to take what they liked; the Chief mate had some dollars tied up in the pocket of an old pair of trowsers which they tossed back into the boat, not thinking them worth keeping; the money being tied up did not rattle; the women in the pirate boat seemed to be very busy picking out white shirts, jackets &c and what pleased them most, throwing back what theydid not want, the menial the time holding theirspears at the heads of the boats crew while two were rifling the boat. When the robbers left them they made a sail of some canvass they had nailed round the boat for weather cloths and some old bags, and got relieved by a junk the next day, but being in sight of the land kept on and arrived here in two days more, being the only one boat of the three which came in and the only one which did not bring in her whole crew, however thank God there have been no lives lost although there has been no property saved either belonging to the ship, owners or under writers; all the men saved a few shifts of clothes in fact some landed with more than they had when they went on board; as for myself. I have lost every thing: clothes, books, charts, cabin furniture &c. &c., but I have saved my life, for which I should be grateful.

Your's sincerely,

R. G. WILSON.

Macao 27th August 1836.

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS

Sir,—I observe in the last number of the Canton Register in an article on the recent edition of Mac Culloch's Dictionary, an assertion which I have now seen made more than once, but which I own myself unable to understand. Mr. Mc C. in his just remarks on the unfairness of the equalised duty on all tea, high or low, comments on the pressure which it will cause on the poorer classes. The Edito of the Canton Register says, that in as much as "Black Bohea" is not consumed unmixed by the working classes &c. &c., this is erroneous in Mac Culloch. Pray Sir, if the poor man, the labouring man does *not* consume this tea, who does? Some one must, I fancy; and I cannot but think that the rich ones of the earth will do with tea, as with all other things; take good care to have the best.

As to the *liking* of the poor man, all will admit that he would prefer a good article, if he could get it, but the thing is: where is he to find the wherewithal? In a certain page of the works of *Josephus Mollitor* of facetious memory, there is a story of a traveller in Ireland, who hearing nothing but tales of distress, asks one whom he meets, the price of potatoes, and being told 6*d* per stone, enquires, how it is possible for people to be in want of food, while potatoes are so plentiful. "Thrue for you, your honor, says Paddy," sure there are praties enough, and to spare, but thonaman diavils where is the six pence to come from?

This is, I take it, the case as to the good teas; that the labourer and artisan *drink as good tea as they can afford*, is no doubt probable, but that they drink *better* i. e. the best teas, I take leave to doubt. This *argument*, so to call it, was got up by the Tea-trade to combat the charge of injustice, in forcing low teas costing 10*d* to 1*s* per lb., to pay as much duty as high ones selling at 5 to 8*s*. In no country but England could so iniquitous a law be passed, nor would such an argument be listned to in a grave deliberative assembly. Why not at once say that all the turtle soup and venison, all the Burgundy and Champagne, all the fine Saxony cloth and Hoby boots are consumed by the lower classes? That they would like to have them, there is small doubt, but as Paddy said, where is the six pence to come from?

Your's T.

## CANTON 10TH SEPTEMBER, 1836.

All accounts from Texas, previous to the last received reporting the capture of Generals Santa Anna and Cos and their subsequent execution, represent the Mexican arms as victorious, and the Insurgents of Texas as reduced to the last extremity. It is somewhat singular that the real object of the Texans in withdrawing themselves from under the Mexican Government, was not that the Mexican Constitution had been infringed by Santa Anna, and that they consequently stood up as Champions for liberty; on the contrary, the Mexican laws do not admit of slavery and all slaves brought by the settlers and squatters into the Mexican territory, became free men, and were no longer the property of these men, who to protect their own, fought under the nicknames of freedom and constitution, for nothing but to enable them still to be slave owners. We hope that the reports of Santa Anna and Cos' capture may prove unfounded, and there is every reason to suppose it groundless, from the want of truth in former reports from the seat of war.

We have been favored with the loan of New-york and Boston papers, the former to the 18th May, and have extracted the important news they give from Texas. The war with the Seminole Indians in Florida continued, nor was there much chance of an early termination of hostilities. It was feared that the Indians in the South would rise en masse, and rumours were afloat of their having collected an the frontiers in large numbers.

From the *Batavia Javasche Courant* we perceive that a debt of about 200 Millions florins was about to be transferred from the mother country upon the Colonies, and that the subscriptions to this stock had very rapidly been filled up. The immense profits the Colonial Government must have made in it's commercial operations during the last few years, will no doubt enable it to pay the interest on this debt from which the mother country has relieved itself. Whether such a measure however is as just as it is expedient, is much to be doubted. The last 15,000 Picul Banca Tin sold in Batavia went off at 52½ fl, and have partly since been disposed of again by private contract at 58fl. Rice in Batavia on the 10th August is quoted at 90 @ 123 fl., Bor. 98fl.

A fire broke out in the City on Friday the 9th intant at about half past three in the morning in a street of the name of Siu-sze-kai. It originated in a goldsmith's shop and destroyed about thirty houses we are told, and a good deal of property.

We mentioned in our last number that the report about the vessel missing from the East-coast had not been confirmed. We are sorry now to have to state that the *Fairy*. Captain Mackay, which is the vessel then alluded to, has not yet made her appearance, though long over due, and that though no positive and authentic accounts have yet been received, the reports of her having been cut off by Chinese, is we fear but too true. As in all cases where information before it reaches us passesthrough a good many channels, so in this instance do the accounts of this disaster greatly differ. We give the one which has been more generally told, and which appears to be the most credible. It is said, that the Fairy got ashore inside the Island of Nang-mo about 30 miles to the southward of Amoy, and that the Chinese coming on board, killed every one of the Officers and crew, robbed the ship of whatever valuable was on board, and then burnt her.

In consequence of the *Governor Findlay* having gone into the Macao inner harbour to a repair some damage sustained on the East coast, a chop has been issued by the Hoppo, ordering all vessels that may in future suffer damage near the port, to come immediately to Wham, os, and not to go into the harbour of Macao. All fishing and tanka boats are ordered not to render any assistance to the Governor Findlay nor to have any intercourse whatever with her. This chop is caused by the pilots report, who says that on boarding the vessel in the Typa, she had no cargo on board, but plenty of arms and ammunition. This chop we suppose is like others, merely meant for publication, and not to be strictly obeyed, as the inconvenience to ships going to Whampoa to repair, and thereby to subject themselves to a heavy expense, and much delay, would be great.

At about 9 P. M. on the night of Saturday last, some coolie and servants, sitting at the gate of the Creek Hong, observed a snake, which, on being pursued, entered the house No. 1, and made it's way into the comprador's room, where it was killed by a blow on the head from a bamboo. We have seen the animal, which measured 40 inches in length, and about 3½ or 4 inches round in the thickest part. It was banded on the bain black and white, and is of the kind called by the Chinese *Pot-he-hop*, meaning the binding of a sieve.' It's bite is said to be certain death. Of this an instance occurred to the Cook of the Netherlands Consul in 1832. Many of them have, of late, been seen and killed in or near the Factories, one not long ago, in front of the Swedish Factory. Residents should be careful when leaving or entering the Hongs after dusk. The snake killed on Saturday is we believe an undescribed variety, something between the *Boa lineata* and *fasciata*, but more nearly approaching the former.

We are much obliged to our Correspondent Y. for his faithful translation of the Chinese romance, and beg to inform him that future similar contributions will be highly acceptable.

T's letter needs no comment from us; it is too clear that the poor man can only drink such tea, as his purse can pay for.

In another column will be found a verbal translation of some Chinese advertisements, with which friend has favored us; they will no doubt prove a musing, and likewise serve as musters of chinese idiom.

*Seaman's Hospital.* The following notice has been circulated, signed by the Secretary of the "*British Seaman's Hospital Society*." Mr. *Johnstone* of the Earl Balcarras has assumed the duties of medical officer under this institution at Whampoa, and will attend to any application that may be made to him by the vessels at that anchorage. The shipping at Cumsingmoon will be attended by Mr. Anderson, who is stationed there in the same capacity. The above arrangements are only temporary, and a permanent establishment will be formed as soon as practicable.

We are glad that our correspondent "Misericordia junior" has saved us the trouble of answering again Mr. Gonçalves' second epistle on the subject of Lotteries. We consider the question as settled, seeing that Mr. G. does not attempt to justify lotteries on any moral grounds, on which alone we wrote against the one at Macao, tickets of which are now advertised at the entrances to the Hongs at Canton. Mr. Gonçalves no doubt with a view to avenge the individual wrong, he supposes to have suffered at our hands, wishes to raise the feelings of the Government and of his Countrymen at Macao, against this paper, saying that we have treated the former with disrespect, for which allegation there is not the slightest ground, nor had we the most remote intention of hurting any one individually, and are confident that our readers at Macao will not be misled by such insinuations. If Mr. Gonçalves likes to see in his name in print, and choose under his own name to attack us and an esteemed correspondent in intemperate language, he must be prepared for the consequences.

We hope that the discussion on Lotteries we have now carried on in four numbers, will have had the good effect of deterring our neighbours from staking in them.

## BANK OF AUSTRALASIA,

*(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)*

CAPITAL £ 200,000.

LONDON DIRECTORS

BALDWIN, CHARLES BARRY *Esq.*
BARNARD, EDWARD, *Esq.*
BLOUNT, EDWARD, *Esq.*
BROWNRIGG, JOHN STUDHOLME, *Esq.*
ELLIS, RIGHT HON. HENRY, *Esq.*
FARRER, OLIVER, *Esq.*
GREEN, SIR ANDREW R. N.
MAGAN, SAMUEL EUSTACE, *Esq.*
MONTEFIORE, JACOB, *Esq.*
NORMAN, RICHARD, *Esq.*
SARGENT, WILLIAM, *Esq.*
WRIGHT, JOHN, *Esq.*

BANKERS.....Messrs WRIGHT & Co *Esqs.*
SOLICITORS.....Messrs FARRAR & Co.
SECRETARY.....FREDERICK BOUCHER, *Esq.*
INSPECT. & MANAGER in SYDNEY G. KINNEAR, *Esq.*
MANAGER HOBART TOWN, J. PECK POYNTER, *Esq.*
DO.... LAUNCESTON.....C. SHUR HENTY *Esq.*
AGENTS in CANTON.....Messrs BELL & Co.

*OFFICIAL NOTICE.*

CONSIDERABLE inconvenience and public expense having been incurred, by reason of the improper conduct of certain masters of British merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging to the said vessels; Notices hereby given, that this practice is contrary to Law, and that the Offence may be prosecuted by Indictment or information at the Suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the Court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the country of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendents will take measures to institute proceedings against any master or masters of British merchant vessels who offending herein in future.

By Order of the Superintendents
EDWARD ELMSLIE.
*Acting Secretary and Treasurer.*

April 15th 1836.

THE Honorable Company's Agents hereby give Notice that they are prepared to receive applications for Advances on Bills of Exchange secured by consignments to England of Tea and Raw Silk to an extent not exceeding Two Thirds of their value, at the rate of Four Shillings and seven pence half penny (4s. 7½) per Spanish Dollar, the Goods to be shipped on or before the 31st December.

Forty (40) per Cent of such advances, or more, at the option of the Agents, will be made in Cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India at the rate of Two hundred and twenty (220) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after sight.

(*Signed*) J. H ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
*Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.*

Canton 29th August 1836.

N. B Copies of the Conditions on which Advances will be made can be had on application at the H. C. Agency Office.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the Receipt of Cash for Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and Twenty (220) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after Sight.

(Signed) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 29th August, 1836.

NOTICE.—Mr. GEO. T. BRAINE, late of the firm of Mess. WHITEMAN & Co. in this dec admitted a partner in our establishment, which will be conducted hereafter erunder the firm of.

DENT & Co.

Canton, 1st July 1836,

NOTICE.—In consequence of the intended retirement to Europe of Mr. J. C. WHITEMAN, our firm was dissolved on the 30th Ultimo, and our business transferred to Mess. DENT & Co.

WHITEMAN & Co.

Canton, 1st July 1836.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr THOMAS DENT in our Firm, ceased on the 30th, of June last.

THOMAS DENT & Co.

Canton, 1st, April, 1836.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON,

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

*The Agents for the Society are from this day,*
IN LONDON,.. Mess, PALMERS MACKILLOP DENT &Co.
" CALCUTTA, Mess, MACKILLOP STEWART & Co,
" BOMBAY, Mess, FORBES & Co,
" SINGAPORE, Mess, A, L. JOHNSTON & Co,
" MANILA,.. Mess. RUSSELL & STURGIS,
DENT & Co,
Canton, 1st, July, 1836. *Secretaries.*

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY THE 13TH INSTANT WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY
MARKWICK EDWARDS & Co.

At the Wharf of THOMAS BEALE Esq. in the inner Harbour of Macao.

On account of whom it may Concern.

The French Ship "VILLE D' OLERON" of the Burthen of 371 Tons. The Hull of the Vessel in one Lot, and her Masts, sails yards, Rigging, Ground Tackle, Boats and stores of every description in separate Lots; A list of the stores will be ready to due time, and may be seen on application to the Auctioners at 9 a m, Canton, or on Board the "Waldemar" at Cum-sing-moon.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1st. The highest bidder to be the purchaser, and if any dispute arise between two or more bidders, the lot to be put up again.

2nd. The Vessel to be at the risk of the Purchaser from the Moment she is knocked down.

3rd. The Purchaser to pay down one third of the Purchase money, and the remainder within twenty four hours; in default whereof the Vessel will be resold at his risk and expense, and he will be held responsible for any difference of Price.

4th. Cash on delivery of the Lots.

SALE TO TAKE PLACE AT 11. 30 A. M. PRECISELY.
Macao, 2nd September, 1836.

NOTICE.—Mr. ZACHARY MACAULEY has been admitted a partner in our Establishment from the 1st Instant, and the business will in future be carried on under the firm of "HALL, BAINBRIDGE, & Co."

HALL and BAINBRIDGE.

Madras, 8th June, 1833.

NOTICE.—The undersigned can grantPolicies in the Hindostan Insurance Society, at Canton or Macao, and made payable in China, Calcutta or London.

PEREIRA & Co.
Canton 10thJune, 1836. *Agents in China.*

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.—The undersigned can grant Policies in the Globe Insurance Office, at Canton or Macao, and made payable in China, Calcutta, Bombay or London.

PEREIRA & Co.
Agents in China.
Canton 10th June, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will from this date conduct his business under the firm of REVELY & Co.
Penang 23d July, 1836. JOHN REVELY.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange. Opium orders and boat notes } ₱ 100 & 1.
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c..... " " " 1 50.
" Porteres and folio pages. " " " 5.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

FOR LONDON.

THE Teak Ship BUSSORAH MERCHANT, L. W. MONCRIEF Commander, burthen 531 Tons, having a considerable part of her cargo engaged, will sail the first week in November. For Freight apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 31st August, 1836.

FOR SINGAFORE AND BOMBAY.

THE ats sailing Ship LORD CASTLEREAGH, Capt. P. TONKS, lately undergone a thorough Repair will positively leave Whampoa on the 1st October next. For Freight apply to

HURDOONJEE HORMUSJEE
and
BURJORJEE MANACKJEE.
No. 2 French Factory.

Canton, 28th August, 1836.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship ALLALEVIE, Captain CLARKE to leave Whampoa in next month. For Freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 20th August, 1836.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE "HELEN," G. Setford Commander will leave Whampoa on the 20th September next.—For Freigth apply to,

SAPOORJEE, & R. BURJORJER,
Powshong No. 3.

Canton, 10th August 1836.

FOR STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship CHARLES FORBES, Capt. T. WILLE, to leave Whampoa in the first week of October. For Freight apply to

D. JAMSETJEE. and D. MUNCHERJEE.
No. 5 Powshong Hong.

anton, 12th August, 1836.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to the papers containing "Suggestions relative to the formation of an association to be called the MORRISON Education Society," are requested to meet, at No. 2 American Hong, on Wednesday the 28th of September next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of organizing the Society and electing officers. All other gentlemen, whether resident or visitors here, are invited to attend.

By order of the Provisional Committee,
E. C. BRIDGMAN.

Canton, August, 22nd 1836.

FOR LINTIN SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE FUTTAY SALAM, Capt. GILLETT, to sail with all despatch. For freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE

Canton, 15th July 1836.

FOR BOMBAY

THE fast sailing Ship, "CHARLOTTE," G. MELVILLE, Commander, to leave Whampoa on the 25th proximo. For Freight apply to

CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE.
and
TAMOOLJEE RUSTOMJEE.
*at No. 3 Powshong.*

Canton, 24th July, 1836.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE Ship GOLCONDA Capt. W. H BELL, to leave with all despatch: for Freight apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE.

Canton, 27th July 1836.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,

THE British Ship HENRY WELLESLEY, 350 Tons, can be despatched in ten days, and will proceed to any quarter on reasonable terms. Apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, June. 29th 1836.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship CALEDONIA, Captain LANCASTER to sail in the middle of October. For Freight apply to

SHAWUCKSHAW RUSTOMJEE.
No. 6 French Hong.

Canton, 23rd August, 1836.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the Bengal Insurance Society, are prepared to grant Policies on account of the said Office.

PEREIRA & Co.

Canton, 20th July, 1836.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. GEORGE ADAM in our respective establishments at Bombay, Batavia and Glasgow ceased on the first of June 1835.

ADAM SKINNER & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1836.

MADEIRA Wine,

FOR SALE Superior Old MADEIRA WINE—in Pipes Hogsheads & quarter Casks—from the well known House of KEITH & Co. Apply to

DENT & Co.

Canton 10th September, 1835

TO LET.

FROM the first of September next, the house on the S. E. side of Praya Grande, formerly the Spanish Factory, and now occupied by Da. Anna Joaquina Lopez, with large cool apartments. Any Gentlemen wishing to take the said house, will please to address to Januario Jose Lopes, at Macao.

Macao, 15th August, 1836.

## *SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.*

ARRIVED.—British. *Judith* from Singapore, *Kenny*, Sherill. from Singapore. Dutch, *Planter* Tidell, from Batavia. Amer. *Splendid*, Rogers from Newyork. May 19th. British, *Lady Hood*, Jeffreys from Bombay August 1st, *Marion*, Richard from Calcutta, Aug. *Eben Preble*, from Batavia 10th August Brit. *Lonach*, Gillicoe from Calcutta July *Coventry*, Purdie from Madras, and Singapore, August 21st.

PASSENGERS.—P Victory; Messrs. G. J. Higginson, Lieut. Williams, Dr. Mc. Cosh, Boek and R. J. Gilman, P Hythe. Mr. Elias.

SAILED OR DESPATCHED.—Brit. *Ardaseer*, Macintyre for Calcutta. *Golconda*, Bill for Singapore and Bombay, despatched last night. Amer. *Tartar*, Nichols for Manila.—

Nothing has been heard of the missing ships, *Hamadry*, *Hormusjee Bomanjee* and *Mary Graham*. The *Aurelia* has we hear been sent to the east coast in search of the Fairy.

Passed Anjer 28th July, *Hero*, Cobb from Manila for Cork, 29th Amer. *George Bush*, Woodburg from Boston to Manilo, Span. *Conservacia*, M. de Penaga, from Cadiz to Manila, August 2d. Brit. *Fejee* from Manila to Liverpool. August 6. Brit. *Clutha*, Prisher, and 7th *Richard Reynolds* from Singapore, the former to London, and the latter to Sydney.

The *Gaillardon* had arrived at Singapore on the 21st. August.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

FROM ENGLAND, *Julia* (Am.) via Gibraltar. *Helen Mar*, *Hasheng*, *Windsor*, *Prince Regent*, *Charles Grant*, *Viscount*, *Melbourne*, *Mandarin*, *Nelson Wood*, *Tigris*, *James Matheson*, *John O'Gaunt*, *Junna*, *Lady Charlotte*, *Cordelia*, *Alex. Baring*, *Hellas*, *Royal Saxon*, *William Jardine*, *Oriza*, *Alexander*, *Ann Baldwin*, *Manila*, *Mary Somerville*, *Fanny*, *Tinemara*, *Trusty*, *Ann Robertson*.

FROM UNITED STATES via England. *Italy*, *Marchead*, *Humboldt*, *Plymouth*, *Liberty*, *Ouzo*, *Chandler Price*.

FROM BENGAL. *Resource*, *Edmonstone*, *Orestes*, *Nerbudda*, *Ferguson*, *Malcolm*, *Kellie Castle*, *David Scott*, *Red Rover*, *Cowasjee Family*, *Ernaad*.

FROM MADRAS. * Asia*, *Thames*, *Orwell*.

FROM BOMBAY. *Hamoody*, *Homasjee Bomanjee*, *Castle Huntly Prince Regent*, *Inglis*, *Carnatic*.

FROM SINGAPORE. *Margaret Graham*, *Layton*, *Tyne*.

FROM JAVA. *Regulus*.

FROM LOMBOCK. *Sydney*, *Priscilla*, *Egyptian*, *Diederika*.

LATEST DATES; from *England* to 2d June via *Bombay*. From *United States* 19th May ₱ *Splendid*. From *Calcutta* July, 1st per *Splph*. From *Singapore* 26th August per *Coventry*. From *Java*, 16th August ₱ Eben Preble. From *Bombay* 1st August ₱ Lady Grant.

## SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

| *Vessel's Name.* | *Flag.* | *Commanders.* | *Tons* | *Where from.* | *Consignees* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Edward | British | Lindsay | 406 | Lombock | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Fort William | " | W. H. Fraser | 1214 | Bombay | do. " |
| Earl of Balcarras | " | J. Hine | 1388 | Madras | do. " |
| Susan | " | Nethay | 573 | Samarang | Fox Rawson & Co. |
| Exchange | Ameri. | Shaw | 422 | Liverpool | Olyphant & Co. |
| Favorite | British | Robinson | 338 | Samarang | Turner & Co. |
| Futtay Salam | " | J. L. Gillett | 585 | Calcutta | D. M. Rustomjee |
| Pascoa | " | W. Morgan | 802 | Bombay | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Charlotte | " | G. Melville | 601 | " " | C. Purlioonjee & F. Ruspee. |
| Helen | " | G. Setford | 606 | " " | C. Sapoorjee & R. Burjorjee. |
| Glenelg | " | R. Lungley | 767 | " " | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Lord Castlereagh | " | P. Tonks | 794 | " " | F. Hormusjee & B. Manackjee. |
| Allalevie | " | A. R. Clarke | 700 | " " | D. & M. Rustomjee. |
| Eliza Stewart | " | Millar | 442 | London | Wemore & Co. |
| Diana | " | Dudman | 450 | Calcutta | Russell & Co. |
| John Bannerman | " | J. L. Wilson | 816 | Bombay | |
| Asia | " | Stead | 537 | Samarang | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Beta | Ameri | Barnard | 533 | Boston | Russell & Co. |
| Princess Victoria | British | Ja Lee | 379 | London | Wemore & Co. |
| Charles Forbes | " | P. Wills | 917 | Bombay | D. Jamsetjee & D. Muncherjee. |
| Caledonia | " | J. T. Lancaster | 710 | " " | Shawuckshaw Rustomjee. |
| Cabot | Ameri. | Low | 400 | Gibraltar | Dent & Co. |
| Lord Lowther | British | A. Grant | 1400 | Bombay | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Upton Castle | " | Duggan | 598 | " " | " |
| Lowjee Family | " | J. H. Johnston | 983 | " " | Dent & Co. |
| Imogen | " | Riley | 350 | Liverpool | T. A. Gibb. |
| Martha | " | Viner | 980 | Liverpool | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Eleanor | " | | 300 | London | Turner & Co. |
| Heywood | " | Jones | 441 | Liverpool | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Lady Hayes | " | Ovenstone | 370 | Lombock | " |
| Victory | " | C Biden | 700 | Madras | Dent & Co. |

## SHIPPING AT CUM-SING-MOON &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Cum-sing-moon &c. The *Jane*, Crockett, *Lord Amherst*, Rees; *Mede*, Reynell; to Dent & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Fairy*, Mc Kay; *Governor Phillips*, Mackenzie; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray and *Henry Clay* (Am.) Gilman, to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Beans; to D. & M. Rustomjee. The *Volunteer* (Am.) Perrier, to J. Sturgis; and the *Isabella*, to Stanford & Marks.

| *Vessel's Name.* | *Flag.* | *Commanders.* | *Tons* | *Where from.* | *Consignees.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hannah | British | D. Mc Gregor | 459 | Bombay | Framjee Pestonjee |
| Aurelia | Port. | Barros | 160 | Bombay | Dent & Co. |
| Isabella Robertson | British | Jno. Hudson | 379 | Calcutta | Peretra & Co. |
| Bardaster | " | Macdonald | 453 | Samarang | Dent & Co. |
| Henry Wellesley | " | Freeman | 350 | Singapore | Russell & Co. |
| Waterwitch | " | A. Henderson | 306 | Calcutta | Dent & Co. |
| Erich | Dutch. | J. Hoyt | 360 | Samarang | S. Van Basel tee Lair & Co. |
| Himmaleh | Ameri. | Fraser | 370 | New-York | Olyphant & Co. |
| Ville d' Oleron | French | | 910 | Manila | Dent & Co. |
| Anna | " | Port Aguiar | | Damaun | Framjee Pestonjee. |
| Julia | British | R. Richards | | Bombay | |
| Cashmere Merchhant | " | Edwards | 517 | Calcutta | |
| Monsoon | Ameri. | Remonds | | Boston | Russel & Co. |
| Colon | Spanis. | Yeano | 900 | Manila | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Johanna Susanna | Dutch. | Berest | 800 | Batavia | S. Van Basel tee Lear & Co. |
| Henry Tuke | Ameri. | Williams | | Baterla | Douglas Mackenzie & Co. |
| Mary Ballard | " | Wainwright | | " | " |
| Hythe | British | W. Drayner | 1200 | Bombay | Daniell & Co. |
| Ingleborough | " | Richette | 400 | " | " |
| Bussorah Merct. | " | L. W. Monef | 531 | London | Lindsay & Co. |
| Soobrow | " | W. Smith | 300 | Lombock | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Judith | " | | | Singapore | |
| Fanny | " | Sheriff | | " | Dent & Co. |
| Planter | Dutch | Abbott | | Baterla | Russell & Co. |
| Splendid | Ameri | Rogers | | New-York | |
| Lady Grant | British | Jeffreys | 180 | Bombay | Framjee Pestonjee. |
| Marion | " | Richard | | Calcutta | W. Henderson. |
| Eben Preble | Ameri | Cracker | | Batavia | Douglas Mackenzie & Co. |
| Lonach | British | G. Gellicoe | | Calcutta | D. & M. Rustomjee. |
| Coventry | " | Purdie | 318 | Madras | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Waldemar | Danish | Dunes | 690 | | |


TERMS.

Subscribers per annum.. ₱ 12.... payable in advance.
For 6 Months..... " 7.... ditto ditto.
For 3 Ditto..... " 5.... ditto ditto.
For single Copies..... " 30 Cents.

For Price Currents 10 cents each, or ₱4 per annum.

The rates for advertising in the *Canton Press* will be as follows:
Vessels for Freight &c..... ₱ 5.
Advertisement of not more than Seven lines—for each appearance } 1.
When required to be inserted three months 6.

☞ *Printing in its various branches executed with care, neatness, and promptitude.*

Printing in every department executed with care and despatch.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

*at No. 3 British Hong.*

# THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pces) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cbt.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T) Tael (M.) Mace. (Cr.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Comml. Weights.—16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods 1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¼ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 2d. No. 1. CANTON SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER, 10TH, 1836. No. 53.

## IMPORTS.

| | PER | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| COTTON MANUFACTURES | | | |
| Cambries - 40 yds. - in | Pcs. | $ 3. a 4. | |
| Chintzes - 28 " - in | " | 3¼ a 5½ | |
| Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet - | " | 2.25 a 2.50 | |
| " " blue - | " | 1.25 a 2 | dull. |
| Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in | " | 4. a 5 | |
| " " 80 " " | " | 8. a 9 | |
| " grey - 40 " 38 in | " | 4½ a 5. | no demand. |
| " " - 60 " 38 in | " | 6½ a 7½ | |
| " " - 80 " 38 in | " | 9. a 10. | |
| Am. brown Cots. 30 " 36 in | " | 2.50 a 2.60. | |
| Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in | Pl. | 36 a 40. | No demand. |
| " " 30 @ 32 in | " | | |
| " " 18 @ 24 in | " | 36 a 37. | |
| WOOLLENS. | | | Dull. |
| Broadcloth Ex. Sup.r 60@62 in | Yrd. | 1.75 a 2. | Very dull. |
| " Span.h Stripes 60@62 in | " | 1.10 a 1.25. | |
| " Supers- - 58@60 in | " | 80 a 90. | |
| " Worsters - - - | " | 60 cts. | |
| " Worleys - 25 yds. in | Pcs. | 11 a 11½ | No sale. |
| " Sup.r Selct. Cutgs large | Pl. | 30 a 40. | Cts. dull. |
| Flannel - - - | yd. | 15 a 20. | |
| Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in | Pcs. | | |
| Fine singles - - - | " | 28 a 32. | |
| Second - - - | " | | |
| Dutch - - 40 yds. 33 in | " | 36 a 37. | dull. |
| " - - 40 " 28 " | " | 28 | |
| Bombasets - - - | " | 11 a 12 | |
| Longells scarlet - - - | " | 8½ a 9. | |
| Assorted colors - - - | " | | Limitted demand. |
| Woollen yarn - - - | " | 105 a 120. | |
| COTTON. | | Tael. | |
| Bengal old or inf.r - - - | Pl. | 9.8 a 10. | |
| " sup.r and fine - - | " | 10.5 a 11.2 | |
| Bombay old or inf.r - - | " | 8.5 a 9.5 | |
| " sup.r and fine - - | " | 10. a 11 | None. |
| Madras - - - - - | " | 9 a 11.5 | None. |
| Manila - - - - - | " | | |
| METALS. | | | Limited demand. |
| Copper Sheets 16 oz. @ 32 oz. | Pl. | $ 34½. | None. |
| " S. American slab - - | " | 19. | |
| " nails assorted - - | " | 40. | |
| " old - - - - | " | 18. | Enquired. |
| Lead English Pig - - - | " | 6. | |
| " Spanish " - - | " | | |
| Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - - | " | 1.80 | In demand. |
| " Rod ½ @ in - - - | " | | |
| " Nailrod ½ and under - | " | 3. a 3.25 | |
| " Hoop. ½ @ in - - | " | 3½. | |
| " Scrap - - - - | " | 1. a 126 | Not Saleable. |
| Steel English - - - - | | | |
| " Swedish - - - - | Tub | 3½ a 4 | |
| Spelter English - - - - | Pl. | 5½ | Large stock. |
| Tin Plates - - - - - | Box | 7 a 7½ | do. |
| Quicksilver - - - - - | Pl. | 90. a 95. | |
| SKINS Rabbit - - - - | 100 | 60. a 65. | |
| Beaver - - - - - - | each | 4. a 6. | |
| " Fox - - - - - | " | 1. a 1.15. | |
| Otter-Sea - - - - - | " | 40. a 55 | |
| " " tails - - - | " | 2.50 a 3 | |
| " " hand - - - | " | 5. a 7. | |
| Seal - - - - - - | " | 2. a 2.50 | |
| OPIUM Patna old - - - | Ch.t | 860 | |
| " " new - - - | " | 760 | |
| Benares old - - - - | " | 730 | |
| " new - - - - | " | 680 | |
| Malwa old - - - - | " | 720 | |
| " new - - - - | " | | |
| Turkey - - - - - | " | 660 | |
| RICE Bengal - - - - | Pl. | 2 | |
| " Java - - - - - | " | 1.80 | |
| " White table - - - | " | 2.10 | |
| " Manila - - - - | " | 1.90 | |
| " Paddy - - - - | " | 30 pct less. | than Rice. |
| STRAITS PRODUCE &c. | | | |
| Bird's nest, fine white - - | Cs. | 30. | |
| " " inf.r " - - | " | 11. a 16. | In little demand |
| " " black - - - | " | 1½. a 5. | |
| Bees Wax - - - - - | Pl. | 26. a 28. | |
| Betel nut - - - - - | " | 4½. a 6½. | New. |
| Cloves - - - - - - | " | 34. a 38. | |
| " Mother - - - - | " | 10. a 12. | Overstocked. |
| Camphor Baroos - - - | Cs. | 6 a 25. | |
| Gambir - - - - - - | Pl. | 2½. a 3. | |
| Mace - - - - - - | " | | |
| Nutmegs - - - - - | " | | |
| Pepper - - - - - - | " | 8½ | in demaand |
| Rattans - - - - - - | " | 2½. a 3. | supplies. |
| Tin Banca - - - - - | " | 18½ | |
| " Singapore &c. - - - | " | 17½ | in demand. |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | |
| Amber large 1st quality - - | Cs. | 14. | |
| " small fragments - - | " | 1½. | Little |
| Asafœtida - - - - - - | Pl. | 4½. | demand |
| Bichdemar - - - - - | " | 12. a 36. | |
| " good - - - | " | 36. a 50. | |
| Cochineal - - - - - | " | 250. a 260 | |
| Coral large beads or pieces | Cs. | | Dull. |
| " fragments - - | Pl. | 40. a 80. | |
| Cow Bezoar - - - - - | Cs. | 16. a 25. | No demand. |
| Cudbear - - - - - - | Pl. | 12. | |
| Cutch Pegue - - - - - | " | 4. a 4½. | |
| Elephants Teeth or Ivory | " | 70. a 100. | |
| " " cuttings | " | 60. a 65. | |
| Fish-maws - - - - - | " | 40. a 70. | |
| Flints - - - - - - | " | 40. | |
| Ginseng crude - - - - | " | 50. a 55. | |
| " clarified. - - - | " | 100. a 110. | |
| Mother of Pearl Shell - - | " | 9. a 10. | |
| Myrrh - - - - - - | " | 3. a 4. | |
| Olibanum - - - - - - | " | 3½. a 8. | None. |
| Putchuck - - - - - - | " | 11. a 12. | Large stock. |
| Rose Maloes - - - - - | " | | |
| Saltpetre at Lintin - - - | " | 8½. a 9½. | Sales. |
| Shark's fins - - - - - | " | 15. a 30. | |
| Smalts - - - - - - | " | 30. a 60. | limited demd. |
| Stock fish - - - - - | " | 5. a 6. | |
| Thread Gold and Silver - - | Cy. | 40. | Very dull. |
| Wood Ebony Mauritius - - | Pl. | 5 a 5½ | |
| " " Ceylon - - - | " | 3. | |
| " Sandal Indian - - - | " | 16. a 18. | |
| " " Timor - - - | " | 12. 9 13 | |
| " " Sandw.h Islands - - | " | 8. a 10 | |
| " Sapan " - - - | " | 1 50 | |

## EXPORTS.

| | WT. in T. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| SILK MANUFACTURES. | | | |
| Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in | 36 | $ 12½ a 12½ | |
| " col'd " " by " | 30 | 13 a 14½ | |
| Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine | 17 | 5.30. a 6.50 | |
| " fringed 45 in | | | |
| " 7 8 " " | 15 | 5 a 5.90 | |
| Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred " | 11 | 5.75 a 5.85 | |
| " Sarsnet, Nankin silk | | | |
| " " Canton | — | 4½ a 5.75 | |
| Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in | 19 | 7 a 7 0 | |
| " " " 30 " | 17 | 6.20 a 6 30 | |
| " figured " 32 " | 20 | 9.50 a 9 75 | |
| " " " 30 " | 18 | 7 60 a 7.75 | |
| Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 | 24 | 11.75 a 12 | |
| " " 30 " 29 | 32 | 13.50 | |
| " black " " 24 | 24 | 10.75 a 11 | |
| " " " " 29 | 30 | 10.30 a 10.50 | |
| Satins Levantines 30 29 | 33 | 13.20 | |
| " " " 24 | 30 | 14.50 a 14.50 | |
| Lutestrings mixt 18 " 24 | 18 | 7 75 | |
| " black " " 29 | 28 | 10 50 | |
| Pongees white 30 " 30 | 30 | 10 75 a 11 | |
| " " 30 " 29 | 29 | 10.40 a 10.75 | |
| " " 30 " 32 | 32 | 11.30 a 11.70 | |
| " Szechuen 19 " 19 | 27 | 4 40 a 4.50 | |
| Sarsnets black N. 30 " 29 | 27 | 11 | |
| " " C. " " 29 | 25 | 8 a 8½ | |
| " " " " 29 | 22 | 7.40 a 7 50 | |
| " white 60 " 29 | 34 | 15 50 a 15 75 | |
| " colored 30 " 29 | 21 | 11 40 a 11.50 | |
| " crossbarr'd " 24 | 18 | 10.75 a 11 | |
| Satins black 18 " 29 | 44 | 15.50 | |
| " " 18 " 29 | 38 | 13.90 a 13.50 | |
| " colored 18 " 29 | 33 | 15.25 a 15.40 | |
| " high " 18 " 29 | 36 | 16 50 | |
| " damask'd crimson | 34 | 17 a 17 50 | |
| " " colored | 38 | 16 a 16.50 | |
| Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 | 44 | 14½ | |
| " " colored " | 33 | 15.40 | |
| " " " 29 | 36 | 15.25 a 15.50 | |
| " Canton black 29 | 37 | 9 60 a 9.80 | |
| Sewing silks assort. colors. 1s | Pl. | 4.15 a 4.25 | |
| " " black - - - - | | 3.75 a 3.85 | |
| Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. - | 7 | 3.50 | |
| " " 55 @ 58 in - | 5½ | 2.50 | |
| " 8-4 Satin figd. 63 - | 5 | 1.85 | |
| " 7-4 " " - - | 4 | 1.75 | |
| " " damask'd silk 54 @ 47 | 4 | 2.50 | |
| Water silks col'd. 18 y. - 29 in | 32 | 15.45 | |
| BLACK TEAS. | Pl | Tael. | |
| " Bohea Canton - - | " | | |
| " " Fokeen - - | " | | |
| " Congou Souq. k'd. - | " | | |
| " Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd. | " | | |
| " Campoi - - - - | " | | |
| " Souchong - - - - | " | | |
| " Hung muey - - - | " | 28 a 34 | |
| " Pekoe - - - - | " | 32 a 60 | |
| " Ning Yong - - - | " | 25 a 28 | |
| " Ankoi - - - - | " | 18 a 28 | |
| " Pouchong - - | " | | |
| " Orange Pekoe - - | " | 33 a 34 | Scented. |
| " Caper - - - - | " | 23 a 25 | |
| GREEN TEAS. | | | |
| " Twankay - - - - | " | 26 a 28 | |
| " Skin - - - - - | " | 14 a 18 | |
| " Hyson- - - - - | " | 36 a 44 | |
| " Young Hyson - - - | " | 30 a 42 | Canton Tea |
| " Imperial - - - - | " | | |
| " Gunpowder - - - | " | 44 a 48 | |
| RAW SILK. Canton No. 1 | " | 300 | |
| " " " " 2 | " | 280 | |
| " " " " 3 | " | 205 | |
| " " " " 4 | " | 170 | |
| " " " " 5 | " | 105 | |
| Nankin Taatlee - - - | " | 520 a 560 | |
| " Taysaam- - - - | " | 430 a 440 | |
| SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st. | " | T. 5.5 a 5.7 | |
| " " " 2d. | " | 5.2 | |
| " Pingfa - - - - | " | 6.6 | |
| " Candy Canton - - | " | 7.4 | |
| " Chinchew - - | " | 14 a 14½ | None. |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | " | | |
| Alum - - - - - - | " | 2.50 a 2.80 | None. |
| Aniseed star - - - - | " | 10 a 10½ | |
| Camphor - - - - - | " | 28 a 30 | at Macao. |
| Cassia at Whampoa - - | " | 10 a 10.50 | |
| " Lintin - - | " | 8.10 a 8.50 | |
| " buds - - - new | " | 14 a 15 | |
| Canes bamboo - - - - | 1000 | 10 a 14 | |
| " Wangees - - - | " | 7 a 12 | |
| China Root - - - - - | Pl. | 3½ | |
| Cubebs - - - - - - | " | 17 a 18 | |
| Dragon's blood - - - | " | 80 a 100 | |
| Galangals - - - - - | " | 3½ a 3½ | |
| Gamboge - - - - - | " | 65 a 70 | |
| Glass beads - - - - | " | 17 a 22 | None good. |
| Glue - - - - - - | " | 9 a 11 | |
| Ginger in Jars - - - - | Case | 5 a 5½ | |
| Harrall or Orpiment - - | Pl. | 16 a 17 | |
| Lead white - - - - | " | 9 a 10 | |
| " red - - - - | " | 10 | |
| Mo.of Pear' Shells Scoloo large | Pl. | | |
| " blue edged small | " | | |
| Musk waranted - - - - | Cy. | 45 a 60 | No demand. |
| Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in | 100 | 92 | |
| " 9½ yds. 12 in - - - | Ps. | 85 | |
| " Canton made - - - | " | 79 | |
| " " large - - - | " | 82 | |
| " " small - - - | " | 65 | None. |
| Yellow yds. in 1st. st. | " | 79 a 80 | |
| " " " 2d " | " | 66 a 70 | None. |
| " " " 3d. " | " | 58 | |
| " small " " - - | " | | |
| " white " " - - | " | 55 a 65 | Wanted. |
| Oils Aniseed - - - - | Cy. | 1.10 a 1.20 | None. |
| " Cassia - - - - | " | 1.65 | |
| Rhubarb - - - - - | Pl. | | |
| " Dutch cut - - - | " | | |
| Soy in Jars - - - - | Case | 8 a 8 | |
| Tobacco in baskets - - | Pl. | | |
| Tortoiseshell - - - - | P. | 6 a 6½ | |
| Turmeric - - - - - | " | | |
| Vermillion 50 catties - - | Box. | | |

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER. BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also higher prices are obtainable for *Cambrics, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Goods, on which the Duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton &c.* sometimes discharge at Macao or tranship their Cargoes, at Lintin &c. to other Vessels bound to Whampoa. and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rents outside, and River Freights are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pickles &c, Confectionary Stationery, Cutlery. Crockery ware, &c.*, for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction, duty paid.

*Note. Alum,* and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c.; and *Raw Silk, Silk* piece goods &c., are some times shipped there the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

### RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

| | s. d. |
|---|---|
| On London or Liverpool, 6th months sight private Bills, ..... | 4. 9. |
| Government Bills 10 @ 30 days ..... time. ..... | " |
| United States Bank Bills 6 m.ths sight. ..... | none. |
| Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents. | 4 7½. |
| E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta @ 30 days C. R. 220..... | Per $ 100. |
| E. I. Directors Bills, 60 ds. sight, 208 Sa. Rs. ..... | " " |
| Private Bills, on ..... Sa. Rs. ..... | " " |

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 23.40 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 5 per Cent premium ..
" " " small 96 a 98 " 4 a 4½. " "
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ..... par ..
" " Old Carolus IV. ..... 12 per Cent "
South American Republics ..... 5 per Ct. discount.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet .. .. .. ..
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none.. .. .. ..
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. No Ships.

### DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1st APRIL TO 31st AUGUST 1836.

| | IN AUGUST | | | APRIL TO JULY. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Chests.* | *Price.* | *Value in Dollars.* | *Chests.* | *Value in Dollars.* | *Stock 1st Septbr.* |
| Patna ..... old. | 12 | 825 | 9,900 | 2134½ | 1 591,442 | 15 |
| " ..... new | 441 | 810 | 357,210 | | | 1705 |
| Benares ..... old | 18 | 720 | 12,960 | 1165½ | 744,205 | 70 |
| " ..... new | 311 | 705 | 219,255 | | | 579 |
| Malwa ..... | 810½ | 750 | 607,875 | 6749½ | 3 895,091 | 3741½ |
| | 1592½ | | 1 207,200 | 10,049 | 6140,738 | 6,110½ |

Total Chests delivered in the last 5 months 11,642; Value 7,347,938 Drs.

### RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

| GOODS TREASURE | | GOODS TREASURE | | GOODS TREASURE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay ..... | | Singapore ... ... | 1½ 1 | Hol.or Hamburg .. | 3½ 3 |
| Ceylon ..... | | Manila ..... | | Spain or Portugal.. | 3½ 3 |
| Madras ..... | | Malacca ... ... | | America U States .. | 3 2½ |
| Calcutta ... ... | 3. 2½ | Penang ..... | 1½ 1½ | Chili or Pern .. .. | 4 ... |
| Rangoon ... ... | | Batavia ..... | | Mexico ..... | 3 ... |
| Mauritius ... ... | | Gt. Britain via Sr. | 3½ 3 | E.coast of China .. | 1 p.m. |
| Australia ... ... | | " direct ..... | 3 2½ | Lintin &c..... | ½ zd. |
| Sand. Islands .. | | France ..... | 3 2½ | | |

Note. Above rates are from 20th April to 20th Oct. annually: during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat lower. Risks on Blocks are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ 1 per month.
The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, and Bombay, or in Canton.

### WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.787 4756 of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd " " " 1200 do. & under 1600 " 0.7221091 " "
3rd " " " under 1200 do. 0.866.3341 " "

N B The cubit is 14½ inches; measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or other head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products.—The largest class pay from $ 4300 to $ 4320; 2d class from $ 3260 to $ 3280; 3rd class $ 3200 and under. The Cumshaw per Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Taels or $ 2223. Linguists fee $ 173½ and Compradore's fees $ 50 Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. On French and other Foreign vessels they are slightly varied. Riceladen ships are charged only about $ 1300 in lieu of measurement &c.

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

### IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—and Cotton Yarn continue daily and the daily expected arrivals render holders anxious to realize, and buyers timid to purchase.

WOOLLENS.—still more depressed, particularly spanish stripes, the markets for which in the interior are very low.

LEAD.—notwithstanding the high price in Europe, this market continues dull.

IRON.—is rather improving.

BETEL NUT.—maintains it's price, but any considerable supply would cause a decline.

PEPPER.—the same remark applies to it.

COTTON.—we have to notice a further reduction in price, and even at these rates few sales can be effected. The depression is caused by some holders forcing sales, and also by the unwillingness of parties to speculate, till the probable extent of importation is known.

OPIUM.—The Market has continued to decline since our last report, and at present it is difficult to effect sales at any price: this state of things we ascribe principally to heavy time bargains falling due just now, in addition to which the accounts of the markets in the interior are by no means encouraging.

### EXPORTS.

SILK MANUFACTURES.—Some of the large contracts we noticed some time ago are about being completed, but we hear of no reduction in price for new bargains.

RAW SILK.—Continues nominally at the same high rates, though we believe that no purchasers are now willing to agree to them.

TEA.—A few Chops of Pekoe have been sold within the last week at from 32 @ 60 Taels, prices much above those of last year, we should say 10 @ 12 Taels higher at least. Scented Orange Pekoe is, we hear, selling at 33 & 34 Taels.

# THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 2d. No. 2. CANTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER, 17TH. 1836. No. 54.


## LITERARY.

### THE CHINESE REPOSITORY FOR AUGUST.

A couple of months have elapsed since we have noticed this interesting publication, owing to press of matter, but we now resume our task with the last number, and a pleasant one it is, owing to it's containing much new and interesting matter.

The first article. "*European Periodicals beyond the Ganges,*" is a recapitulation of the various newspapers, published as we would say, writing in China, on this side of the Ganges, and it shews that the foreign residents in these parts have by no means been backward in giving to the public, whatever came within their observation. In China alone there are now no less than five periodical publications, two of them weekly and one monthly in the English language, and published in Canton, and two in Macao in portuguese, and though a hazardous experiment in a country where the reading public is necessarily so small, there is much reason to suppose that the majority of these papers will continue to find sufficient support. In most places where British sway extends, newspapers have sprung up, and their readers must be aware that several of them are conducted with considerable talent, and have not a little contributed towards rendering us acquainted with parts of the world of whose existence, but a short time ago, but very vague notions were entertained.

We see with regret in the article under consideration that several publications, which have had their day and do no longer exist, have found no place in it, (though noticed by the Repository some time ago) and among others we would mention the Indo Chinese Gleaner, a work published in Mllacca in the years 1816 to 1821, and which contains a great deal of valuable information on the Chinese, and also on many of the Indian and Polynesian nations. This periodical owed most of it's valuable information particularly on China and the Chinese, to the contributions of the late Dr. Morrison, and during it's short career, had, we believe, by no means so extended a circulation as it deserved. It has now become very scarce, and we shall probably in our future numbers give extracts from it, to prevent at least as far as we are able, much of the curious research with which it abounds, to be monopolized by a few only, who may chance to possess this collection of papers.

We gather from this article, that the circulation of the Repository, though published at the very cheap price of $ 3 per annum, has until lately not exceeded 515 copies, but we are glad to see that it has since had an accession of 300 subscribers at once, which will no doubt materially assist towards the paying of the publishing expenses, beyond which we believe, it was never contemplated it should pay, the work being by no means a speculation of monied profit.

To shew it's present circulation, we extract the following:

"Having detained our readers so long with remarks respecting the other publications those concerning the Repository shall be brief. Of the first volume there were printed 400 copies; of the second, 400; of the third, 800; of the fourth, 1000; and thus far one thousand of the fifth. The number of pages in the 1st, was 512; of the 2d, 576; and of the 3d and 4th, each, 584; giving a total of 2256 closely printed octavo pages; each volume has been accompanied with an index. The price of the subsequent ones has been only half that sum. Of volume 1st, no copies remain on hand; of the 2d, there are 13; of the third, 219 and of the fourth, 500. The present circulation in China is 200 copies; in Manila, 15; in Sandwich Islands, 13; in Singapore, 18; in Malacca, 6; in Penang, 6; in Batavia, 21; in Siam, 4; in Sydney, New South Wales, 6; in Burmah, 3; in Bengal, Nipál, and Assám, 7; in Ceylon, 2; in Bombay, 11; in Cape Town, South Africa, 4; in Hamburg, 5; in England, 40; in America, 154 copies; this gives a total of 515 now sent out from the office monthly; about one fifth of these, however, are sent gratuitously to public Intitutions, Journals, &c.

P. S. Since writing the foregoing, new demands have been received for the Repository, not only for back volumes, but also for the present; these demands will increase the circulation to more than 800 copies, monthly."

ART. II. Siamese History: *giving an account of the Siamese wars during the year 905 of their era, or the year 1535. A. D. By a Correspondent.*

If we cannot speak favorably of the article itself, we must at least commend the *patience* of it's translator and compiler, which, we confess was exhausted with us, some time before, in reading it, we arrived at the middle. It is a relation of battles and bloodshed of some 300 years bygone, in which our sympathies are in no way interested.

ART. III. *Military skill and power of the Chinese: actual state of the soldiery, forts, and arms;* &c. by a Correspondent.

In this article an account is given of the military power of the Chinese, such as it appears to us, who, at the outskirts of this immense empire, must necessarily judge from what we see, nor have we very good means of knowing, whether the judgment we arrive at, is correct. It is true, from some of the works of the Missionaries that visited, and lived in, China, during the reigns of Kanghe, Yung-tching, and Kien-lung, much valuable information may be derived, but nearly a century has passed away, since these Missionaries described China as in the zenith of it's power, and there is but too much reason to suppose, that the military power of the empire has much degenerated since, and that empty show and parade are now affected to hide the inefficacy and cowardice of the once so renowned Tartars. We do not however believe that, from what we see here, and on the banks of the river down to Macao, we can form a quite correct idea of the Chinese military strength, and though the article before us is written with considerable ability, and knowledge as far as it can go of the subject of which it treats, the evidence brought forward is hardly sufficient to enable us to judge of the military strength of the Empire. The facts adduced, are certainly favora le to the writer's position, whilst he must naturally have been ignorant of others, which, without the sphere of his observation, may have passed, and which would possibly make us look with a less disrespectful eye upon Chinese military prowess and tactics. However this may be, the writer of this article is quite correct as far as we are able to judge in the description of the Chinese soldiery that has come under his observation; a more contemptible and ragamuffin set, blustering, thievish and cowardly, cannot well be seen. When they are sent by the authorities to any citizen's house on any errand, woe be to him if he has not timely notice of it, e intended visit, to enable him to put every valuable out of their reach, as the house is almost sure to be gutted. Their activity on such occasions can only be matched with the hurry in which at different times they evacuated the forts, when frigates forcing the entrance, bombarded them.

These are perhaps in a measure local defects, nor can we suppose the soldiery under the immediate eye of the sovereign to be quite so degenerate; certain however it seems to be, that in artillery as the writer of the article mentions the Chinese are very deficient, nor does any "Vauban" seem to have taught them the art of fortification.

The manner in which the use of arms is taught them is very ludicrous and well described in the french extract given. We have now and then seen Chinese soldiers practising with the shield, lance and sword, and would back a good player at single stick against a good many of them. The antics they are made to perform in the exercise with their weapons, expose them every moment to a well aimed blow taking effect. Their matchlocks are the most cumbrous and illshaped machines, and would probably be perfectly useless on a rainy day, nor are they as yet we believe acquainted with the bayonet.

We content ourselves with the following extract:

"Of ready effective military strength, the Chinese seem to have no idea: even at the city gates, where it is considered that a strong and responsible guard is always kept, foreigners, who go from curiosity to stare in, find no opposition more than from a cookie-looking man, armed with a pair of breeches, a fan, and perhaps a rattan whip. The approach of foreigners to deliver petitions is always a signal for a muster of the military, who come in, one by one, undressed, unarmed, unprepared, and half asleep; while piles of brown felt caps, and heaps of shabby looking red and yellow long jackets, bearing the character "courage" on a large scale, before and behind, are brought through the gates, for the adornment of the heroes of the hour; by and bye, straggles in an officer, generally the largest sized man that can be found; some bows, sheaves of arrows, and rusty swords, make up the warlike show; evidently got up for the nonce to astonish and awe "the barbarians," who might, did they please, be in the governor's harem before the guard could awake from their slumbers, and put on their courage with their uniform."

One striking proof of the inefficiency of this guard is the fact of the closing the city gates at early hours during winter, frequently as early as 8 P. M., to prevent the irruptions of banditti; who, nevertheless, often succeed in getting into the city, unopposed, and undisturbed, while sacking whole streets; of which many instances may be read in the early Nos. of the Canton Register. Those who accompanied Mr. Gibb in his expedition to the city gate, in December last, to insist on the release of the officer of the "Fairie Queene," can bear witness to the truth of the above account; the swords then produced were so rusty that the soldiers could scarcely draw them; the only man, in fact, wounded by them was one of the soldiers who received a cut in the face from the back hand of the hero who stood before him. The same want of discipline, and the same carelessness, appear in every page of Gutzlaff's and Lindsay's voyage up the northeast coast, where even, if possible, things seem yet worse; among other things of the sort, a display of the military is described, where a general fire in line was attempted, but so badly executed, that the soldiers themselves joined in the laugh set up by the foreigners, who were present, witnessing their manœuvres. See also the rest of the voyages of Gutzlaff on the coast of China *passim.*"

ART. IV. *Correspondence with the Chinese Government: two letters from the foreign merchants, addressed to the Governor and Hoppo, with the replies of their excellencies to the second letter.*

We have recently so frequently considered the subject of official interference and noninterference with the Chinese, that we shall not now revert to it. The letters and answers here given, appeared in the Canton Press some weeks ago, and though the answers were not satisfactory then, or partly so only, the Hoppo's assurance that in case of damage, the importer's loss will be considered in the duties, whenever such damaged goods arrive, and his subsequent letter saying that grey Longeloths, being of less value than white, and ought consequently to pay less duty, are more so. Besides a great point has been gained by the permission of depositing two pieces Longeloths of first and second qualities in the Consoo-house, to be referred to, should any difference as to taxing them arise. A dispute of that kind happened only a few days ago, and on referring to the two pieces at the Consoo-house the matter was arranged to the satisfaction of the importer. A Tariff of duties for the most important Imports has also been published by the Hong merchants, and we are not so liable to extortion in future as hitherto.

ART. V. *Ophthalmic Hospital at Canton; third quarterly report, for the term ending on the 4th August 1836,* By the reverend Peter Parker M. D.

This beneficent institution continues to afford relief to a great number of Chinese sick, whose confidence in Doctor Parker's skill seems to be daily increasing. From want of room we cannot detail any of the remarkable cases Dr. Parker relates, but must limit ourselves to stating that within the nine months of it's establishment no less than 1674 Chinese have been medically treated. As an instance of the patient's gratitude, we copy the translation of a poem dedicated to Doctor Parker, by an elderly Chinese Gentleman whose eyesight was restored under Dr. P's treatment, and who found that other means of testifying his gratitude, were not acceptable.

"A fluid, darksome and opaque, long time had dimmed my sight,
For seven revolving weary years one eye was lost to light,
The other, darkened by a film, during three years saw no day,
High heaven's bright and gladd'ning light could not pierce it with its ray.

Long, long, I sought the hoped relief, but still I sought in vain,
My treasures, lavished in the search, bought no relief from pain;
Till, at length, I thought my garments I must either pawn or sell
And plenty in my house I feared was never more to dwell.

Then loudly did I ask, for what cause such pain I bore,—
For transgressions in a former life unatoned for before?
But again came the reflection, how, of yore oft, men of worth,
For slight errors had borne suff'ring great as drew my sorrow forth.

"And shall not one," said I then, "whose worth is but as nought,
"Bear patiently, as heaven's gift, what it ordains?" The thought
Was scarce complete, ere formed, when of a friend the footstep fell
On my threshold, and I breathed a hope he had words of joy to tell.

"I have heard," the friend who enter'd said, "there is come to us of late
"A native of the flower'd flag's far off and foreign state;
"O'er tens of thousand miles of sea to the inner land he's come;
"His hope and aim to heal men's pain, he leaves his native home."

I quick went forth, this man I sought, this generous doctor found,
He gained my heart, he's kind and good; for, high up from the ground,
He gave a room, to which he came, at morn, at eve, at night,—
Words were but vain were I to try his kindness to recite.

With needle argentine, he pierced the cradle of the tear;
What fears I felt! Soo Tungpo's words rung threat'ning in my ear:
"Glass hung in mist," the poet says, "take heed you do not shake;"
(The words of fear rung in my ear) "how if it chance to break!"

The fragile lens his needle pierced: the dread, the sting, the pain,
I thought on these, and that the cup of sorrow I must drain:
But then my mem'ry faithful showed the work of fell disease,
How long the orbs of sight were dark, and I deprived of ease.

And thus I thought: if now, indeed, I were to find relief:
'Twere not too much to bear the pain, to bear the present grief,
Then the words of kindness, which I heard, sunk deep into my soul.
And free from fear I gave myself to the foreigner's control.

His silver needle sought the lens, and quickly from it drew
The opaque and darksome fluid, whose effects so well I knew;
His golden probe soon clear'd the lens, and then my eyes be bound,
And lav'd with water, sweet as is the dew to thirsty ground.

Three days thus lay I, prostrate, still; no food then could I eat,
My limbs relax'd were stretch'd as though th' approach of death to meet;
With thoughts astray—mind ill at ease—away from home and wife,
I often thought that by a thread was hung my precious life.

Three days I lay, no food had I, and nothing did I feel;
Nor hunger, sorrow, pain, nor hope, nor thoughts of woe or weal;
My vigor fled, my life seemed gone, when, suddenly, in my pain,
There came one ray—one glimmering ray, I see, —I live again!

As starts from visions of the night, he who dreams a fearful dream,
As from the tomb, uprushes, one restored to day's bright beam,
Thus, I with gladness and surprise, with joy, with keen delight,
See friends and kindred crowd around, I hail the blessed light!

With grateful heart, with heaving breast, with feelings flowing o'er,
I cried, "O lead me quick to him who can the sight restore!"
To kneel I tried, but he forbade; and, forcing me to rise,
"To mortal man bend not the knee;" then pointing to the skies;—

"I'm but," said he, "the workman's tool, another's is the hand;
"Before *his* might, and in *his* sight, men, feeble, helpless, stand:
"Go, virtue learn to cultivate, and never thou forget
"That, for some work of future good thy life is spared thee yet!"

The off'ring, token of my thanks, he refused; nor would he take
Silver or gold, they seemed as dust; 'tis but for virtue's sake
His works are done. His skill divine I ever must adore,
Nor lose remembrance of his name till life's last day is o'er.

Thus have I told, in these brief words, this learned doctor's praise,
Well does his worth deserve that I should tablets to him raise."

ART. VI. *Journal of occurrences,* &c.

It is said that the Emperor Tsoo-Kwang is seriously bent on reforming the numerous abuses of his government, and new Edicts against the numerous, the perversion of truth, and venality of his officers are daily being issued. We copy the following.

"*Pekin,* The indignation of his majesty has been roused by the unprincipled and corrupt conduct of some of his high ministers, including two princes of the blood. His anger is directed against their conduct in general; the particular point which has excited it, is, that they passed, in a grand military examination, an individual wholly incapable of performing the military exercise required. 'Have we,' exclaims his majesty, 'directed the government of the people for sixteen years, and can none of our princes and great ministers yet see that all we seek for is comprehended in the one word, TRUTH?' His majesty then proceeds to command the degradation of the several offenders, and adds: 'In these punishments we manifest an unusual degree of tenderness. Let all our princes and ministers be roused thereby to greater diligence and faithfulness, and let them not fear to incur hatred or reproach for doing well. Let them not fail to pay regard to those high desires which occasion these reiterated and earnest instructions."

### SCRAPS TRANSLATED FROM THE CHINESE.

*Letter from a Chinese to his friend, a foreigner.* "We have not met for several days; the time that has elapsed, is really painful to think of; I look up wards and hope the valuable body of my elder brother, is in the enjoyment of supreme peace, and that undisturbed happiness attends his wanderings. This is my constant, my sincere prayer. I, your younger brother, as usual, desire most ardently to enquire in person of your health, but this gratification is denied me. At twelve o'clock this day I set out for the village of my family, to offer up prayers and sacrifices at the hills of my ancestors; on my return, bowing low to the ground, I will seek your presence. The *Shi-king* says: "Absence of one day, to friends, resembles the dreariness of three autumns. Pray explain to my friends the cause of my departure, that they may excuse my absence.

For these reasons, I send this respectful communication and beg for it a perusel."

To ——, Elder Brother, happiness and peace!
From ——, your stupid younger brother, who bows to the ground.

Taou-kwang, 10th year, 3d moon, 29th day (21st April 1830.)

*Description of a horse, famous in Chinese* history, said to have lived in the third century, and named the "Vermilion Rabbit."

"With his bridle of embroidered silk loose, and with reins studded with pearls, flying wildly in the air, he gallops daily a thousand *Le.* Dust arises in clouds from his sparkling hoofs; rivers are crossed, & mountains ascended; & cleaving the air, with the velocity of the "Dragon of fire" descending from the nine Heavens; thus impetuously travels the "Vermilion Rabbit."

The above account is strictly historical, and is taken from the San-K'wo-Che, or annals of the three kingdoms, one of the most celebrated of the Chinese historical works.

## OPIUM.

Report of the governor, lieutenant governor, and hoppo of Canton, on the memorial of Hea Naetae. (No date.) probably 3d or 4th of September.

In obedience to the imperial will, directing us to deliberate and frame regulations for the importation and barter of Opium, we have drafted a schedule in nine sections, which we now reverently lay before the throne, humbly begging your august Majesty to cast a glance thereon:

On the 19th of the 5th moon of the 16th year of Tsun-Kwang (July 2d 1831) the following document was sent down to us from the Grand Council of the great ministers of state:

"On the 29th of the 4th moon (July 2d) we received the following imperial edict: Heu Naetae, vice-president of the sacrificial court, has presented a memorial respecting Opium, representing,—"that as the interdicts against the use of it are "made more severe, so the evils arising therefrom "spread more widely,—and that of late years, the "barbarians, not daring to give it openly in barter "for other commodities, have sold it clandestinely "for money,—thus occasioning an annual loss to "the country of more than ten millions of tales: he "therefore requests that a change may be made in "regard to it, permitting its introduction and exacting a duty for other commodities. Let Tang Ting-ching and his colleagues deliberate on the subject, "and then report to us; and let a copy of the original "memorial be sent with this edict to Tang "Ting-ching and to K'-Kung, and let them transmit the same to Wan."

Knowing the tender solicitude which our august sovereign feels for those who are on the remote frontiers, and his anxious desire to remove existing evils, we received his mandate with bended knee, and bowed to it with the profoundest reverence. At once, we transmitted the edict to the commissioner of maritime customs, his majesty's minister Wan, for his instruction; and at the same time took into consideration the copy of the original memorial, which was sent down to us. While the subject was being discussed by ourselves jointly in council, it was mean while laid before the financial and judicial commissioners, Ardangah and Wang Ting-lien, for their thorough investigation; who, after mature deliberation, reported to us thereon. Then immediately, we, your majesty's ministers, engaged in drawing up such regulations as should seem to be adapted to meet the exigency of the case; considering that it is the first duty of those who are in authority to remove existing evils, and that, if by the attempt to remove them, the evils are augmented, it becomes the more indispensibly necessary to hasten those alterations which the circumstances of the times demand.

For a long succession of years, opium has been brought to the central Kingdom from the regions of foreign barbarians. During the reigns of Yung-ching and Keën-lung, it passed the custom-house as a medicinal drug; and the regulations merely respected its sale and use. In the 4th year of Ka-king, (1790) the then governor of Canton, Kê-lo-ki-king, deprecating that a drug of the foreign barbarians should be exchanged for the goods and treasure of the central Kingdom, and fearing that the practice of using it would spread among the people of the inner land, causing the loss of their time and the destruction of their property, sent up a memorial to the emperor, praying that it might be interdicted, and that those who should oppose the interdicts might be regarded as criminals. Subsequently the penalties were increased to transportation and to close confinement in prison. But severe as the laws were made, the dread of the laws did not so much affect the people, as did the desire of gain. Thus from the time the prohibitions were established, the schemes of the crafty vagabonds daily multiplied. Receiving ships were anchored in the outer seas; brokers, under the name of *smiters* were established in the inner land; *fast-crabs, and scrambling-dragons*, species of fast boats, were got up for clandestine transportation; and extortionate vagrants set themselves to work for their own emolument. Thus, that which originally was a common article, and was bought, and sold, and used, without restraint, bore a moderate price; but since the severity of the penalties has been increased, the clandestine traffic has been equally augmented, and the annual loss of treasure from the inner land is indeed very great.

We your majesty's ministers, having examined the original memorial, and considered in detail the representations of the evils therein made, regard them as true and faithful; and the request, for a change in the system and a return to the former regulations and duties on the article, to be such as the circumstances of the times make requisite. It seems proper for us, therefore, to request that his majesty will be pleased to allow the plea of the original memorials,—hereafter permitting the foreign barbarians to barter their opium, paying duties thereon at the custom-house agreeably to the rules established in the reign of Keën-lung; and that like woollens and camlets, &c., it be delivered to the Hong merchants, who may in exchange for it give other commodities, but no treasure. And then henceforth, if the business be faithfully managed by all parties, the immense amount of precious money, which now annually oozes out of the country, will be saved. When the waters of the pure fountain are all flowing away, the current must be quickly stopped. The amount of duties being less than the money paid in bribes, the evils arising from the clandestine traffic will cease of themselves; the deceitful practices will be at an end; litigations among the people will be diminished; and the crimes of the worthless vagrants will be lessened.

But as it respects officers, scholars, and soldiers, prohibitory regulations must be prescribed, and they must not be allowed the use of the drug: if they violate the regulations they must be instantly degraded. As it regards the people, let them traffic in, and use, it, as much as they please; however, they should be made to know, that those who indulge their appetite for such sweets, without regard for necessary raiment and means of instruction, must all be classed with those who for self gratification lavish whatsoever they can obtain; and they should be made to know also, that those who would reform, must exert their own strength; because the foundation of reformation, consists in rousing up one self to the work of repentance. The original memorial it surely not of an injurious tendency. There will be cause of gratitude in the emperor grant the request; and it should be proclaimed throughout the empire: for both to the government and to the people there will accrue great advantage.

In establishing the new regulations, every part of them should be made perfect and complete; and the prohibition of fine silver should, in its consequences, be regarded as of the greatest importance: because, if in the adoption of a new plan, the whole is not made perfect, after a lapse of a few years, fresh evils will arise: such is not the way to frame new laws. We, your majesty's ministers, have deliberated jointly; and, after receiving the reports from the two commissioners of finance and justice, have repeated and matured our deliberations. Having drawn up a schedule in nine sections, a copy of it is hereto attached, and reverently sent up for the inspection of his imperial majesty.

The result of our joint deliberations, made in obedience to the imperial mandate, we now lay before the throne: whether they are correct or not, we humbly beg our august sovereign to instruct us; and if correct direct the appropriate Board to revise and promulgate them.

The following is the copy of the new regulations respecting the importation of opium, which we reverently lay before the throne, for his majesty's inspection.

1. The whole amount of opium imported must be paid for in merchandise; no fraud must be allowed. The object in interdicting opium is twofold—to prevent smuggling and to stop the importation of treasure. When the opium arrives in the ships of the barbarians, the security and senior Hong merchants must receive strict injunctions to ascertain its value, and also the value of the goods to be given in exchange; the value of each to be estimated in Silver. The full amount of the commodities must then be exchanged, and no money must be paid. The productions of the celestial empire are rich, abundant, and in universal demand: in amount they exceed those of foreign barbarians, who always are in superabundance. But if a quantity of opium imported should ever be found to exceed the productions of the inner land in any small amount, and the exchange could not be made, while it were necessary for the ships to sail,—in such a case the security merchant must receive the full amount of the duties, and pay the same over to the custom house. The surplus of opium must be landed and placed in the warehouse of the security merchant, who, with the barbarian chiefs, must personally inspect it, and make out a true and faithful account of the same. This must be placed on record in the office of the hoppo. The drug may then be sold by the security merchant, as opportunities occur; and when the whole is sold, he and the purchaser of the opium must report the case to the hoppo. Afterwards, when the barbarian merchant returns to Canton, the full amount of goods, according to the agreement, must be paid over to him; there must be no fraud in order that the balance due for the opium may be paid in money. The senior merchants must be required to make a strict examination of this matter. On the departure of the barbarian ships both the senior and the security merchants must send to the custom-house a written declation that there is no contraband Silver on board. If there be any on board, a faithful report must be made of the individual who gave it for opium, and he must be punished accordingly, and the opium confiscated; or if it had been sold, the price of the same must be returned to government. If any fraud is detected in the senior and security merchants, they must both be subject to severe punishment.

2. The governmental censors and all the custom house officers, must be required to maintain a strict watch on their respective stations; they must not leave them to create disturbance. A though opium is interdicted, the strong desire of the people to seek gain, affords reason for fear that they will endeavour to carry on a clandestine trade with the barbarian merchants, and the fine Silver will continue to ooze out of the country. All those therefore who are attached to the cruizers or to the custom-houses must be strictly charged to keep up a close examination, and if they detect any Silver going out, they must seize it, deliver it over to the custom-house; and the full amount of money thus taken shall be distributed among those who seized it. In this way the police will be roused to their duty, and the clandestine export stopped. If Silver finds its way out of the country there must be some place and way by which it goes out: that place must be near the foreign factories; these must be near the custom-houses: only let those places be faithfully guarded, and there will be no danger of the money flying away into the foreign seas. But if it once goes out, it is in vain to search for it; and to do so will only afford occasion for worthless vagabonds, who fain themselves to be in the employment of government, to plunder, and create disturbances of the most serious nature. It is necessary, therefore that this prohibition be most rigorously carried into execution.

3. Foreign money must be managed according to the old regulations, and only three-tenths of it be allowed to be exported; the account of what is brought into the country must be carie and carefully made out, in order to prevent fraud. Formerly the barbarian ships brought large quantities of it to Canton to purchase cargo and to defray the ship's expenses. And whether the amount of cargo imported was much or little, whatever money remained on hand, it was impossible to prevent its being exported. In the 23d year of Keaking (1819) *ditto*, the hoppo of Canton, in consequence of there being no fixed rules to regulate the exportation of foreign money by the barbarians, solicited a communication to government how to act on the subject; and it was then ordered that the barbarians should be allowed to export only three-tenths; the remainder they might loan to other barbarians to be expended in the purchase of goods and the payment of duties. From that to the present time, there has been no deviation from the regulations. But now, since opium is brought in the ships' when there is any lack of treasure, the drug is sold for money; this cannot be prevented. It will be well, therefore to revert to the old regulations. Now when the barbarian ships bring foreign money, whether in great quantities or small, if the residue (after the cargo is purchased) amounts to 100, 00 dollars, only 30,0.0 can be exported: if 200,0.0 remain, a further limitation must be made. It is right, therefore, to request that hereafter, the barbarists ships bringing foreign money, if the residue amount to 100,0000, may reexport three tenths; if it amount to 200,000, or upwards, each ship, whether she brought opium or other commodities, shall be restricted to 50,000 dollars. It must not go beyond this. On the arrival of a ship in port, the security merchant must be instructed to examine and make a faithful record of the money imparted. Whatever is expended afterwards is to be deducted from the amount which is subject to this regulation. The senior hong merchant, also must examine the case and see that it is managed correctly. If any of the custom-house people are detected in making false reports, they must be seized and punished. The senior and security merchants, if detected in screening each other in fraud, shall be dealt with in the same manner.

4. Opium must be subject to the same general regulations as other foreign commodities; and must not be allowed a separate department. The principles of commerce prompt individuals always to seek the greatest possible gains. Each one has his own methods to obtain this end. What one rejects, another may seek, because they do not view things alike, and it is impracticable to make them do so. Now if opium is made subject to the old regulations, then it will be considered as a medicinal drug, and in no sense be regarded as different from other commodities. But if it be separated, and managed in a distinct department, there is reason to fear it will gradually become a monopoly. It is right that the barbarians should choose the merchant with whomthey will trade, as well as the security merchant to receive and pay the duties. There is no necessity for creating a distinct department. Then there will be no room for sharpers to seek for unjust gains; and the benefits of the system will be enjoyed alike by our own and the foreign merchants.

5. The amount of duties must be fixed according to the old regulations; there must be no additional ones levied, nor must the severe prohibitions give rise to petty fees. According to the old regulation in the Custom-house of Canton, every one hundred catties of opium were subject to a direct duty of three taels, with an additional per-centage of three mace, and a piculage of eight cattareens and eight cash. Although there be three different kinds of the drug, the black dirt, the white skin, and the red skin, the rate of duties per catty must be the same in all. If the duties are made too high, then, in order to evade them, there will be recourse to smuggling; but if they are made light, people will not endanger themselves by smuggling. Before establishing new laws, the subject should be thoroughly investigated. It is right so that they should be fixed according to the old regulations; there must be no increase. Is it feared that, on the abolition of the old prohibitions, the servants in the custom-houses will take occasion to secure to themselves petty fees, and that the light duties will so augment the same fees as to render void the tender regard which government cherishes towards men from afar? Then the more care been ces requisite in order to prevent these illegalities. Proclamations must be issued, disallowing the receipt of the smallest item beyond the regular duties; and those who disobey must be examined and punished with the greatest severity.

6. The price must not be fixed: It is reasonable to suppose that in trafli the article will sometimes be high and sometimes low; and that this will vary according to the quantity on hand and the existing demand. It will be impossible, therefore, to keep it fixed. Now that the prohibitions are relaxed no one will be disposed to purchase opium at an high price and sell it cheap: this is impracticable. Moreover, since men always value those things which cost much, and despise those which are cheap, while the prohibitions of opium were severe, those who could manage to ship the article, had recourse to every species of fraud. Now that the restrictions are thrown off, it will become common; and thus, what by the smuggling system was raised to a high price, by being made free, will be lightly esteemed. The price will necessarily fluctuate; and to have it otherwise is impracticable. Inasmuch, therefore as the price may be expected to rise and fall according to the times, there can be no occasion for having it previously fixed.

7. All coasting vessels, belonging to any of the provinces of the inner land, carrying opium, must be furnished with a permit for it, obtained at the custom house in Canton. Hitherto the regulations of commerce have required that all coasting vessels, laden with foreign commodities, should be furnished with a permit from the chief custom-house in Canton: in it, the amount of goods is specified, in order to prevent a contraband trade; in every province it serves as a passport for the goods, at the custom-houses where a strict watch is always maintained. Wherever a vessel is found laden with goods, and is without permit such goods are deemed contraband, & confiscated accordingly. Now that the prohibitions of opium are thrown off, it must be subject to the same regulations as are all other foreign commodities. To every coasting vessel, the trafficker must be furnished with a permit from the custom-house in Canton, clearly specifying that the opium has been obtained of the foreign merchants, in exchange for other merchandize. Then wherever the vessel goes in this or any of the other provinces, the people at the custom-houses will be able to see the matter clearly. In this way, the evils resulting from clandestine traffic between native coasters and the barbarian Ships on the high seas, and the stealthy outgoing of silver, will be at once at an end.

8. The regulations, forbidding the people to cultivate the poppy, may also be relaxed. Opium, though a mild substance, possesses powerful properties: being a mild substance, it pampers the appetite of those who indulge in it; while by its powerful properties, it easily generates disease. The modes of manufacturing the article, by the foreign barbarians, are said to be various. But in every shape it is poisonous. It is known that, within the last few years, it has been secretly manufactured in the inner land; but only by boiling the juice of the poppy, which renders its properties less powerful and less injurious. Now while it is in vain to prohibit foreign barbarians to introduce opium, it is equally so to restrict its cultivation among the people. The restrictions, therefore, may be relaxed, and the cultivation of it permitted. If it be feared that the yeomanry will foolishly throw away the staff of life for a vain shadow, it only becomes necessary to issue perspicuous orders instructing them that it is on the hill-tops, and nooks and corners of fields, which are unfit for other products, they are permitted to plant the poppy, and that they must not introduce it into their ricefields, to cause the destruction of that on which they subsist.

9. Severe interdicts must be issued, utterly forbidding the officers, scholars, and soldiers to use the drug. In the memorial of Heu-Naetae it is stated, that opium smokers are idle, lazy, vagrants, who have no settled purpose or employment. Though they sometimes arrive at old age, such cases are rare; and though new births are daily increasing the population, yet there is no reason to fear a diminution of their numbers. But with regard to officers, civil and military, and to scholars and soldiers;—the first are called on to discharge their appropriate duties for the public good; while the others are required to cultivate their talents and fit themselves for future usefulness: none of these, therefore must be permitted to contract the bad practice, or to walk in a path which will lead only to the utter waste of their time and the destruction of their property. Such is the testimony of Heu-Naetae. It appears on examination, that by increasing the severity of the restrictions, their violaters have more easily evaded them, and have aided each other in so doing; now, on the contrary, by relaxing the restrictions, their sense of shame will be excited, and they will be gradually led on to reformation. The design of the original memorial is to lead men on to a gradual and silent renovation: and for this same end it is right for us to deliberate. Hereafter, the people may be allowed to purchase and use opium as much as they please; but if any of the civil or military officers, any of the literati, or any of the soldiery, are detected in purchasing and using it, they must be immediately degraded. In this way they will be roused to guard against the evil. It will be right to promulgate these severe prohibitions and make them known in all the offices, civil and military, throughout the empire, that one and all may strictly obey them. Should any openly profess to do so, and in secret violate them, let it be the duty of the superior provincial officers to report such cases to the appropriate Board at Peking.

# CANTON PRESS

## 11TH SEPTEMBER 1836.

Want of space (the first page having been set, and printing offices in Canton being deplorably defective in the mechanical department) has prevented us from noticing more at length the contents of the Viceroy's answer, to which we shall recur in our next, and from giving insertion to a letter from *Philalogus*, and to other matter, mostly local, which must now be postponed to another week. The Chinese scraps, on the other side, will no doubt prove entertaining, as from the close adherence of the translator to chinese idiom, they afford valuable hints to students of the chinese language.

On this page will be found a translation of the Viceroy's answer to the enquiry sent from Peking some time ago, respecting the practicability of making Opium an article of licensed trade. The answer is favorable, and it will now probably not be two months, before we shall see this drug brought openly to Canton, as the time of a courier from this to Peking is not above 20 days in going or returning. The departure from "old custom" in this instance is remarkable, and a friend of ours not unaptly called it the China "Reform Bill" the other day. We are the more glad that a friend has enabled us to lay before the puplic the translation of this important document in our columns, as we see that our Cotemporary has sent a circular in which he advertises that his translation of the document is to be published this night (we write on Friday evening) at an extra half dollar for each copy; we cannot of course, out having seen his version, speak of the relative merits to the translations, but that which we give will be found *true* and *good*.

In how far this new law, as soon as it becomes one, will be effective, it is difficult to say, and our readers will no doubt be astonished to learn, that we have information from *outside*, that upon the strength of the legalization of the importation of Opium, a good many new smuggling boats are now building.

## Theatricals near Canton.

This is the season for theatrical performances, which, here called Sing-song, are to be met whith just now in many parts of the suburbs. Curiosity has made us visit several, where we always met with polite reception, and had the most convenient seats given us. One sing-song in particular, close to the foreign factories, behind the duck market, on the margin of the river, was well worth seeing. The temporary building of bamboo, is of the largest kind, having a pit in the middle, and round it sloping galleries, for the accommodation of the better sort of visitors. The building was crowded, and contained we presume, no less than 3000 spectators. These singsongs generally follow some religious festivity, and their expense is defrayed by subscription of the householders in the neighbourhood of where the performances take place. The audience in the pit has free entrance, and is consequently the most crowded; the prices in the gallery are regulated by the sort of seat you occupy, whether a high backed chair, a low stool or a still lower bench. The Company performing in this place, consisted of upwards of 100 individuals, their dresses were very insignificent, and their acting good, as far as we were able to judge from the frequently manifested approval of the audience. But what we admired most was the tumbling; the feats of strength and agility were astonishing; we saw one man walking about the stage, carrying on his shoulders a pyramid formed of seven stout men. In fighting with swords and other arms of defence and offence they likewise exhibited more than ordinary skill.

The parts of women in all chinese theatrical performances, are acted by boys, who by means of head dress, paint and garments, and chaunting in a high key, seem what they represent. Among the audience few women are seen, and none that lay claim to respectability.

## BANK OF AUSTRALASIA,

*INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)*

CAPITAL £ 200,000.

LONDON DIRECTORS

BALDWIN, CHARLES HARRY *Esq.*
BARNARD, EDWARD, *Esq.*
BLOUNT, EDWARD, *Esq.*
BROWNRIGG, JOHN STUDHOLME, *Esq.*
ELLIS, RIGHT H N. HENRY, *Esq.*
FARRER, OLIVER, *Esq.*
GREEN, SIR ANDREW R. N.
MAGAN, SAMUEL EUSTACE, *Esq.*
MONTEFIORE, JACOB, *Esq.*
NORMAN, RICHARD, *Esq.*
SARGENT, WILLIAM, *Esq.*
WRIGHT, JOHN, *Esq.*

BANKERS.....Messrs WRIGHT & Co
SOLICITORS.....Messrs FARRAR & Co.
SECRETARY.....FREDERICK BOUCHER, *Esq.*
INSPECT. & MANAGER IN SYDNEY G. KINNEAR, *Esq.*
MANAGER HOBART TOWN. J. PRICE POWNER, *Esq.*
Do.....LAUNCESTON.....G. SMITH HENTY *Esq.*
AGENTS IN CANTON.....Messrs BELL & Co.

### *OFFICIAL NOTICE.*

CONSIDERABLE inconvenience and public repeate having been incurred, by reason of the improper conduct of certain masters of British merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging to the said vessels; Notices hereby given, that this practice is contrary to Law, and that the Officer may be prosecuted by indictment or information at the Suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the Court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the country of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendents will take measures to institute proceedings against any master or masters of British merchant vessels who offending herein in future.

By Order of the Superintendents.
EDWARD ELMSLIE.
*Acting Secretary and Treasurer.*

April, 15th 1836.

---

THE Honorable Company's Agents hereby give Notice that they are prepared to receive applications for Advances on Bills of Exchange secured by consignments to England of Tea and Raw Silk to an extent not exceeding Two Thirds of their value, at the rate of Four Shillings and seven pence half penny (4s. 7½) per Spanish Dollar, the Goods to be shipped on or before the 31st December.

Forty (40) per Cent of such advances, or more, at the option of the Agents, will be made in Cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India at the rate of Two hundred and twenty (220) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after sight.

*(Signed)* J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
*Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.*

Canton 29th August 1836.

N. B. Copies of the Conditions on which Advances will be made, can be had on application at the H. C. Agency Office.

---

NOTICE is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the Receipt of Cash for Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and Twenty (220) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after Sight.

(Signed) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 29th August, 1836.

---

NOTICE.—Mr. GEO. T. BRAINE, late of the firm of Mess. WHITEMAN & Co. is this day admitted a partner in our establishment, which will be conducted hereafter under the firm of

DENT & Co.

Canton, 1st July 1836,

---

NOTICE.—In consequence of the intended retirement to Europe of Mr. J. C. WHITEMAN, our firm was dissolved on the 30th Ultimo, and our business transferred to Mess. DENT & Co.

WHITEMAN & Co.

Canton, 1st July 1836.

---

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. THOMAS DENT in our Firm, ceased on the 30th of June last.

THOMAS DENT & Co.

Canton, 1st, April, 1836.

---

### UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON,

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

*The Agents for the Society are from this day,*
In LONDON,.. Mess. PALMERS MACKILLOP DENT & Co.
" CALCUTTA, Mess. MACKILLOP STEWART & Co,
" BOMBAY,. Mess. FORBES & Co,
" SINGAPORE, Mess. A. L. JOHNSTON & Co,
" MANILA,.. Mess. RUSSELL & STURGIS,

DENT & Co,
*Secretaries.*

Canton, 1st, July, 1836.

---

NOTICE.—Mr. ZACHARY MACAULEY has been admitted a partner in our Establishment from the 1st Instant, and the business will in future be carried on under the firm of "HALL, BAINBRIDGE, & Co."

HALL and BAINBRIDGE.

Madras, 6th June, 1833.

---

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

---

### NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } ₱ 100 ₱ 1.
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c..... " " " 1 50.
" Policies and folio pages. " " " 2.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

---

### NOTICE.

THE undersigned will from this date conduct his business under the firm of REVELY & Co.
Penang 23d July, 1836. JOHN REVELY.

---

### FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE Princess VICTORIA, Cpt. JAS. LEE, will sail on or about the 15th October, and can take 250 Tons freight; for terms apply to

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, 14th September 1836.

---

### FOR LONDON.

THE Teak Ship BUSSORAH MERCHANT, L. W. MONCRIEFF Commander, burthen 531 Tons, having a considerable part of her cargo engaged, will sail the first week in November.—For Freight apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 31st August, 1836.

---

### FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fast sailing Ship LORD CASTLEREAGH, Capt. P. TONES, lately undergone a thorough repair will positively leave Whampoa on the 1st October next. For Freight apply to

FURDOONJEE HORMUSJEE
and
BURJORJEE MANACKJEE.
No. 2 French Factory.

Canton, 25th August, 1836

---

### FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship ALLALEVIE, Captain CLARKE, to leave Whampoa in next month. For Freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 20th August, 1836.

---

### FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE "HELEN," G. Setford Commander, will leave Whampoa on the 20th September next.—For Freight apply to

SAPOORJEE, & R. BURJORJEE,
Pawshung No. 5.

Canton, 10th August 1836.

---

### FOR STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship CHARLES FORBES, Capt. T. WELLS, to leave Whampoa in the first week of October. For Freight apply to

D. JAMSETJEE. and D. MUNCHERJEE.
No. 5 Pawshung Hong.

Canton, 12th August, 1836.

---

### PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to the papers containing "Suggestions relative to the formation of an association to be called the MORRISON Education Society." are requested to meet, at No. 2 American Hong, on Wednesday the 28th of September next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of organizing the Society and electing officers. All other gentlemen, whether resident or visitors here, are invited to attend.

By order of the Provisional Committee,
E. C. BRIDGMAN.

Canton, August, 22nd 1836.

---

### FOR LINTIN SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE PUTTAY SALAM, Capt. GILLETT, to sail with all despatch. For freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE

Canton, 15th July 1836.

---

### FOR BOMBAY

THE fast sailing Ship, "CHARLOTTE," G. MELVILLE, Commander, to leave Whampoa on the 25th proximo. For Freight apply to

CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE.
and
TAMOOLJEE RUSTOMJEE.
*at No. 3 Fowshung.*

Canton, 24th July, 1836.

---

### FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,

THE British Ship HENRY WELLESLEY, 350 Tons, can be despatched in ten days, and will proceed to any quarter on reasonable terms. Apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, June 29th 1836.

---

### FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship CALEDONIA, Captain LANCASTER, to sail the middle of October. For Freight apply to

SHAWUCKSHAW RUSTOMJEE.
No. 6 French Hong.

Canton, 23rd August, 1836.

---

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the Bengal Insurance Society are prepared to grant Policies on account of the said Office.

PEREIRA & Co.

Canton, 20th July, 1836.

---

### FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR Sherry in Butts from the House of Duff Gordon & Co. Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 14th September 1836.

---

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. GEORGE ADAM in our respective establishments at Bombay, Batavia and Glasgow ceased on the first of June 1835.

ADAM SKINNER & Co.

Bombay, 4th May 1836.

---

### MADEIRA Wine,

FOR SALE Superior Old MADEIRA WINE—in Pipes Hogsheads & quarter Casks—from the well known House of KELLY & Co. Apply to

DENT & Co.

Canton 10th September, 1835

---

### TO LET.

FROM the first of September next, the house on the S. E. side of Praya Grande, formerly the Spanish Factory, and now occupied by Da. Anna Joaquina Lopez, with large cool apartments. Any Gentlemen wishing to take the said house, will please to address to Joaquin Jose Lopez, at Macao.

Macao, 15th August, 1836.

---

### FOR SALE ON BOARD THE BARQUE ISABELLA.

ROUGH spars of various sizes, lower masts, topmasts, jib-booms and other spars.
200 Teak sheathing boards 3 and 1 Inch thick,
200 Teak wide boards, 11 feet long and 21 Inches wide.
20 Teak wide planks.
Also: all kinds of ship's stores.
Apply to Capt. HILLER on board, or.

STAINFORD & MARES, at Canton.

Canton, 14th September, 1836.

---

### FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship JOHN BANNERMAN, Capt. WILSON, to sail from Whampoa about the 10th Novbr. For freight apply to

MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE.

Canton, 10th September, 1836.

## *SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.*

ARRIVED.—Brit. *Prin & Regent*, S. G. Bilen from Bombay. *Alexander Baring*, N. St. Croix from England, May 24th. *William Lockerby* from Batavia August 15th. *Malcolm*, Syles from Calcutta July 8th, Amer. *Regulus* Vanner from Manila 2nd September. Amer. *Alexander*, from Liverpool, 28th May.

SAILED or DESPATCHED.—Brits *Fanny*, Sheriff for Singapore. Spanish *Cetus*. Ycana for *Manilla*.

The *Colorado*, we learn, put to sea on the 12th.

We have been favored with the following extract from a letter of Capt. Cromarty of the *James Pattison*, who sailed hence for Manilla a few days previous to the Typhoon of the 9th to 31st July. "I experienced in latitude 19 N. and Long 113 East a severe typhoon, commencing on friday night at N. N. E. The wind on Saturday morning veered to N. N. W. then to S. W. & S. S. E. blowing tremendously from all points, and continuing till Sunday at 4 P. M., when the weather began to moderate and to clear up, so as to enable me to see about a mile round the ship, and sorry am I to say, that the sea all round was covered with wreck, apparently of a large ship, with a great number of Bombay Bales of Cotton, small boxes, sailor's chests &c. Unfortunately it continued very foggy during the next two days or else I might have seen more of the wreck. My ship has not suffered damage."

A report has this day reached Canton, that some *Lascars* picked up at sea, have been brought into the *Cancaing-moon*. No ship's name is given, but if the report prove correct, we shall no doubt have some account of the missing ships, and the above account of Capt. Cromarty proves the destruction of at least one of them.

The names of several ships are reported as arrived, but we cannot trace the report to a good source. Numbers are expected. Few if any, will, we believe still hence previous to the equinox.

Arrived in Manilla 11th August, Amer. *Girard*, 31st Ganges, 2nd, September *Lascars* and Dutch Jamaica.

---

### VESSELS EXPECTED.

FROM ENGLAND. *Julia* (Am.) via Gibraltar. *Helen Mar, Hashemy, Windsor, Charles Grant, Thomas Hodgson, Mandarin, Nimrod, Wm. Tigris, James Matheson, John O'Gaunt, Jessie, Lady Charlotte, Cordelia, Hellas, Royal Saxon, William Jardine, Orion, Alexander, Ann Baldwin, Manilla, Mary Somerville, Fanny, Thomaere, Trusty, Ann Robertson, Jamaica.*

FROM UNITED STATES Italy, via England. *Morehead, Humboldt, Plymouth, Liberty, Osage, Chandler Price.*

FROM BENGAL. *Resource, Edmonstone, Orestes, Nerbudda, Ferguson, Kellie Castle, David Scott, Red Rover, Cowasjee Family, Ernaad.*

FROM MADRAS. *Asia, Thames, Orwell.*

FROM BOMBAY. *Ramsay, Hormuzjee Bomanjee, Castle Huntly, Inglis, Carnatic.*

FROM SINGAPORE. *Margaret Graham, Layton, Trio*

FROM JAVA. *James Pattison, Virginia.*

FROM LUMBOK. *Spire, Philadelphia, Egyptian, Dandrite.*

LATEST DATES, from *England* to 2d June via Bombay. From *United States* 19th May P. *Splendid*. From Calcutta July, 9th per *Malcolm*. From *Singapore* 28th August per *Coventry*. From *Java*, 16th August P. *Ebro*. From *Bombay* 1st August per *Lady Grant*. From Manilla 3d September per *Regulus*.

---

## SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

| *Vessel's Name.* | *Flag.* | *Commander.* | *Tons* | *Where from.* | *Consignees* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Edward | British | Lindsay | 400 | Lumbock | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Port William | " | W. H. Fraser | 1214 | Bombay | do. " |
| Earl of Balcarras | " | J. Hine | 1488 | Madras | do. " |
| Susan | " | Nethey | 373 | Samarang | Fox Rawson & Co. |
| Exchange | Ameri. | Shaw | 402 | Liverpool | Olyphant & Co. |
| Favorite | British | Robinson | 324 | Samarang | Turner & Co. |
| Futtay Salam | " | J. L. Gillett | 385 | Calcutta | D. M. Rustomjee |
| Pascoa | " | W. Morgan | 402 | Bombay | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Charlotte | " | G. Melville | 401 | " " | C. Cursetjee & F. Rustom |
| Helen | " | G. Setford | 402 | " " | C. Cursetjee & F. Rustom |
| Glenelg | " | R. Langley | 387 | " " | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Lord Castlereagh | " | P. Tonks | 702 | " " | F. Hormusjee & D. Manajee |
| Allalevie | " | A. R. Clarke | 700 | " " | D. & M. Rustomjee. |
| Eliza Stewart | " | Miller | 613 | Lumbock | Wetmore & Co. |
| Diana | " | Dudman | 450 | Calcutta | Russell & Co. |
| John Bannerman | " | J. L. Wilson | 816 | Bombay | D. & M. Rustomjee. |
| Asia | " | Stead | 321 | Samarang | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Beta | Ameri. | Barnard | 232 | Boston | Russell & Co. |
| Princess Victoria | British | Jn Lee | 373 | London | Wetmore & Co. |
| Charles Forbes | " | T. Wills | 913 | Bombay | D. Jamsetjee & Manajee |
| Caledonia | " | J. T. Lancaster | 710 | " " | Shawuckshaw Rustomjee |
| Cabot | Amert. | Low | 413 | Gibraltar | Dent & Co. |
| Lord Lowther | British | A. Grant | 450 | Bombay | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Upton Castle | " | Duggan | 1020 | " " | " " |
| Lowjee Family | " | J. H. Johnston | 806 | " " | Dent & Co. |
| Imogen | " | Riley | 338 | Liverpool | T. A. Gibb. |
| Martha | " | Viner | 390 | Liverpool | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Eleanor | " | " | 340 | London | Turner & Co. |
| Heywood | " | Jones | 441 | Liverpool | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Lady Hayes | " | Greenstone | 370 | Lumbock | " " |
| Victory | " | C. Biden | 700 | Madras | Dent & Co. |
| Johanna Susanna | Dutch. | Berent | 800 | Batavia | S. V. Maat ten Loer & Co |
| Mary Ballard | Ameri. | Wainwright | | " " | Douglas Mackenzie & Co |
| Hythe | British | W. Drayner | 1200 | Bombay | Daniell & Co. |
| Ingleborough | " | Ricketts | 600 | " " | " " |
| Bussorah Merchant | " | L. W. Moncrieff | 531 | London | Lindsay & Co. |
| Sooloo | " | W. Smith | 390 | Lumlock | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Lonach | " | G. Gellicoe | 353 | Calcutta | D. & M. Rustomjee. |
| Prince Regent | " | I. S. Biles | 1000 | | Daniell & Co. |
| Malcolm | " | Eyles | 650 | | J. & W. Cragg & Co. |

---

## SHIPPING AT CU...SING-MOON &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Cum-sing-moon &c. The *Jane*, Crockett, *Lord Amherst*, Bone; *Mandarin*, Reynel; to Dent & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Fairy*, Mc Kay; *Governor Phillip*, Mackenzie; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macomber and *Henry Lay* (Am.) Gilman, to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Scott; (Am.) Macomber and *Henry Lay* (Am.) Gilman, to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Scott; son & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macomber and *Henry Lay* (Am.) Perrier, to J. Sturgis; and the *Isabella*, to Stanford & Marks.

| *Vessel's Name.* | *Flag.* | *Commander.* | *Tons* | *Where from.* | *Consignees.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hannah | British | D. Mc Gregor | 450 | Bombay | Framjee Pestonjee |
| Aurelia | Port. | Barros | 160 | Bombay | Dent & Co. |
| Isabella Robertson | British | Jno. Hudson | 370 | Calcutta | Pereira & Co. |
| Barkuster | " | Macdonald | 453 | Samarang | Dent & Co. |
| Henry Wellesley | " | Freeman | 350 | Singapore | Russell & Co. |
| Water Witch | " | A. Henderson | 360 | Calcutta | Dent & Co. |
| Erich | Dutch. | J. Hoyt | 800 | Samarang | S. V Maat ten Loer & Co. |
| Himmaleh | Ameri. | Fraser | 370 | New-York | Olyphant & Co. |
| Ville d' Oleron | French | —— | 210 | Dumaan | Dent & Co. |
| Anna | Port | Aguiar | | Bombay | Framjee Pestonjee. |
| Julia | British | R. Richards | 287 | Calcutta | " " |
| Cashmere Merchant | " | Edwards | | Boston | Dent & Co. |
| Monsoon | Ameri. | Reynolds | | Manila | Russell & Co. |
| Henry Tuke | " | Williams | | Batavia | Douglas Mackenzie & Co. |
| Judith | British | —— | | Singapore | Fox Rawson & Co. |
| Planter | " | Abdoll | 329 | Batavia | Russell & Co. |
| Splendid | " | Rogers | 180 | New-York | Wetmore & Co. |
| Lady Grant | " | Jeffreys | | Bombay | Framjee Pestonjee. |
| Marion | " | Richard | | Calcutta | W. Henderson. |
| Eben Preble | " | Crocker | | Batavia | Douglas Mackenzie & Co. |
| Coventry | " | Purdie | 310 | Madras | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Waldonar | " | Dusee | 600 | | |
| Alex. Baring | Danish | N. St. Croix | 515 | London | Russell & Co. |
| Wm. Lockerby | British | —— | | Batavia | " " |
| Regulus | Ameri. | Vanner | | Manila | " " |

---

### TERMS.

Subscribers per annum.....₱ 12.....payable in advance.
For 6 Months.....,, 7.....ditto ditto.
For 3 Ditto.....,, 4.....ditto ditto.
For single Copies.....,, 30 Cents.

For Price Currents 10 cents each, or ₱4 per annum.
The press rates for advertising in the *Canton Press* will be as follows:

Vessels for Freight &c.....₱ 5.
Advertisement of not more than Seven lines—for each appearance } 1.
When required to be inserted three months &.

₱ *Printing in its various branches executed with care, neatness, and promptitude.*

Printing in every department executed with care and despatch.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,

*at No. 3 British Hong.*

# THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars (T) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Commd. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avoirdupois. 1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avoirdupois. 1 Peicul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—64 Cys, 1 Cwt.—4 Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 2d. No. 2. CANTON SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER, 17TH, 1836. No. 54

## IMPORTS.

| | PER. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **COTTON MANUFACTURES.** | | | |
| Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in | P'ce | $ 3. a 4. | |
| Chintzes - - 28 " - in | " | 3½ a 5½ | |
| Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet - | " | 2.25 a 2.50 | |
| " blue - - | " | 1.25 a 2 | dull. |
| Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in | " | 4. a 5. | |
| " " 80 " " | " | 8. a 9. | |
| " grey 40 " 38 in | " | 4½ a 5. | in demand. |
| " " - 60 " 38 in | " | 6½ a 7½ | |
| " " - 80 " 38 in | " | 8. a 10. | |
| Am. brown Cots. 30 " 36 in | " | 2.50 a 2.60. | |
| Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in | Pl. | 36 a 40. | No demand. |
| " " " 30 @ 32 in | " | | |
| " " " 18 @ 24 in | " | 36 a 37. | |
| **WOOLLENS.** | | | |
| Broadcloth Ex. Sup'. 60@62 in | Yrd. | 1.80 a 2.20 | |
| " Span. Stripes 60@62 in | " | 1.15 a 1.30. | |
| " Supers - - 58@60 in | " | 80 a 90. | |
| " Worsters - - | " | 60 cts. | |
| " Worleys - 25 yds. in | Pce. | 11 a 11½ | No sale. |
| " Sup'. Selct. Cutgs large | Pc. | 30 a 40. | Cts. dull. |
| Flannel - - - - - | Yd. | 15 a 20. | |
| Camblets, double 54 yds. 30 in | Pce. | | |
| Fine singles - - - - | " | 28 a 32. | |
| Second - - - - - | " | | |
| Dutch - - 40 yds. 33 in | " | 36 a 37. | dull. |
| " - - 40 " 28 " | " | 28 | |
| Bombazets - - - - | " | 11 a 12 | |
| Longells scarlet - - - | " | 8. | |
| Assorted colors - - - | " | | |
| Woollen yarn - - - - | " | 105 a 120. | Limited demand. |
| **COTTON.** | | Tael. | |
| Bengal old or inf'. - - | Pl. | 9. a 9.5 | |
| " sup'. and fine - - | " | 10. a 10.8 | |
| Bombay old or inf'. - - | " | 8.5 a 9. | |
| " sup'. and fine - - | " | 10. a 10.7 | |
| Madras - - - - - - | " | 9 a 11.5 | None. |
| Manila - - - - - - | " | | |
| **METALS.** | | | |
| Copper Sheat'. 16 oz. @ 32 oz. | Pl. | $ 34½ | None. |
| " S. American slab - - | " | 19. | |
| " nails assorted - - | " | 20. | |
| " old - - - - - | " | 18. | Enquired. |
| Lead English Pig - - - | " | 6. | |
| " Spanish - - - - | " | | |
| Iron Bar 1 a 3 in - - - | " | 2 a 210 | In demand. |
| " Rod ½ in - - - - | " | | |
| " Nailrod ½ and under | " | 3.70 a 3.80 | |
| " Hoop. ½ in - - - | " | | |
| " Scrap - - - - - | " | 1. a 1.20 | Not Saleable. |
| Steel English - - - - | " | | |
| " Swedish - - - - | Tub | 3½ a 4 | |
| Spelter English - - - - | Pl. | 5½ | Large stock. |
| Tin Plates - - - - - | Box | 7 a 7½ | do. |
| Quicksilver - - - - - | Pl. | 90. a 95. | |
| SKINS Rabbit - - - - - | 100 | 60. a 65. | |
| Beaver - - - - - - | each | 4. a 6. | |
| " Fox - - - - - | " | 1. a 1.15. | |
| Otter-Sea - - - - - | " | 40. a 55 | |
| " tails - - - - | " | 2.50 a 3 | |
| " Land - - - - - | " | 5. a 7. | |
| Seal - - - - - - | " | 2. a 2.50 | |
| OPIUM Patna old - - - | Ch'. | 860 | |
| " " new - - - | " | 760 a 770 | |
| Benares old - - - - | " | 720 | |
| " new - - - - | " | 680 a 690 | |
| Malwa old - - - - - | " | 710 a 720 | |
| " new - - - - - | " | | |
| Turkey - - - - - - | " | 665 a 660 | |
| RICE Bengal - - - - - | Pl. | 2 | |
| " Java - - - - - | " | 1.80 | |
| " White table - - - | " | 2.10 | |
| " Manila - - - - - | " | 1.90 | |
| " Paddy - - - - - | " | 50 pct less. | than Rice. |
| **STRAITS PRODUCE &c** | | | |
| Bird's nest, fine white - - | Cy. | 30. | |
| " " inf. " - - | " | 11. a 16. | In little demand. |
| " " black - - | " | 1½ a 5. | |
| Bees Wax - - - - - | Pl. | 26. a 28. | |
| Betel nut - - - - - | " | 4½ a 4½. | New. |
| Cloves - - - - - - | " | 34. a 36. | |
| " Mother - - - - | " | 10. a 12. | Overstocked. |
| Camphor Baroos - - - | Cy. | 6. a 25. | |
| Gambir - - - - - - | Pl. | 2½. a 3. | |
| Mace - - - - - - | " | | |
| Nutmegs - - - - - | " | | |
| Pepper - - - - - - | " | 8½. | in demaand |
| Rattans - - - - - - | " | 2½. a 3. | supplies. |
| Tin Banca - - - - - | " | 18½ | |
| " Singapore &c. - - - | " | 17½ | in demand. |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | | |
| Amber large 1st quality - - | Cy. | 3. a 13 | |
| " small fragments - - | " | 20 cts a 1½. | |
| Asafœtida - - - - - | Pl. | 4½. | |
| Bichdemar - - - - - | " | 12. a 36. | |
| " good - - - - - | " | 36. a 50. | |
| Cochineal - - - - - | " | 200. a 220 | |
| Coral large beads or pieces - | Cy. | - - - - - - | Dull. |
| " fragments - - - - | Pl. | 40. a 50. | |
| Cow Bezoar - - - - - | Cy. | 16. a 25. | No demand. |
| Cudbear - - - - - - | Pl. | 12. | |
| Cutch Pegue - - - - - | " | 4. a 4½. | |
| Elephants Teeth or Ivory - | " | 70. a 100. | |
| " cuttings - - - | " | 60. a 65. | |
| Fish maws - - - - - | " | 60. a 70. | |
| Fluxo - - - - - - | " | 40. cents. | |
| Ginseng crude - - - - | " | 50. a 55. | |
| " clarified. - - - - | " | 100. a 110. | |
| Mother of Pearl Shell - - | " | 9. a 10. | |
| Myrrh - - - - - - | " | 3. a 4. | |
| Olibanum - - - - - - | " | 3½. a 8. | None. |
| Putchuck - - - - - - | " | 11. a 12. | Large stock |
| Rose Malees - - - - - | " | | |
| Saltpetre at Lintin - - - | " | 8½. a 9½. | Sales. |
| Shark's fins - - - - - | " | 15. a 30. | |
| Smalts - - - - - - | " | 30. a 50. | limited demand. |
| Stock fish - - - - - | " | 5. a 6. | |
| Thread Gold and Silver - - | Cy. | 32 a 42 | Large stock |
| Wood Ebony Mauritius - - | Pl. | 5 a 3½ | |
| " " Ceylon - - | " | 3. | |
| " Sandal Indian - - | " | 16. a 18. | |
| " " Timor - - | " | 12. a 13 | |
| " " Sand'. Islands - - | " | 8. a 10. | |
| " Sapan " - - - | " | 1.50 | |

## EXPORTS.

| | WT. in T. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SILK MANUFACTURES.** | | | |
| Canlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in | 36 | $ 12½ a 12½ | |
| " col'd " " by " | 30 | 13 a 13½ | |
| Hkfs. 6-4 black Levantine | 17 | 5.30. a 6.50 | |
| " fringed 45 in | | | |
| " 7-8 " " | 15 | 5. a 5.90 | |
| Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - - | 11 | 5.75 a 5.85 | |
| " Sarsnet, Nankin silk | | | |
| " " Canton - - - | — | 4½ a 5.75 | |
| Hkfs. white Pongee 22 " | 19 | 7. a 7.20 | |
| " " " 30 " | 17 | 6.20 a 6.50 | |
| " figured " 32 " | 20 | 9.50 a 9.75 | |
| " " " 30 " | 18 | 7.60 a 7.75 | |
| Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 " | 24 | 11.75 a 12 | |
| " " 30 " 29 " | 39 | 13.50 | |
| " black " " 24 " | 24 | 10.75 a 11 | |
| " " " 29 " | 30 | 16.30 a 16.50 | |
| Satins Levantines 30 29 " | 38 | 15.20 | |
| " " " 24 " | 30 | 14.30 a 14.50 | |
| Lustrestrings mixt 18 " 24 " | 18 | 7.75 | |
| " black " 29 " | 29 | 10.50 | |
| Pongees white 30 " 30 " | 39 | 10.75 a 11 | |
| " " 30 " 29 " | 29 | 10.40 a 10.75 | |
| " " 30 " 32 " | 32 | 11.30 a 11.70 | |
| " Szechuen 19 " 19 " | 27 | 4.40 a 4.50 | |
| Sarsnets black N. 30 " 29 " | 27 | 11 | |
| " " C. " 29 " | 25 | 9 a 8½ | |
| " " " 29 " | 22 | 7.40 a 7.50 | |
| " white 60 " 29 " | 34 | 15.50 a 15.75 | |
| " colored 30 " 29 " | 22 | 11.40 a 11.50 | |
| " crossbarr'd " 24 " | 18 | 10.75 a 11 | |
| Satins black 18 " 29 " | 44 | 15.50 | |
| " " 18 " 29 " | 36 | 12.90 a 13.50 | |
| " colored 18 " 29 " | 33 | 13.25 a 13.40 | |
| " high 18 " 29 " | 36 | 16.50 | |
| " damasked crimson " | 38 | 17 a 17.50 | |
| " colored " | 38 | 16 a 16.50 | |
| Soosiaws Nank. blk 29 29 " | 44 | 14½ | |
| " colored " | 33 | 15.40 | |
| " " " 29 " | 36 | 15.25 a 15.50 | |
| " Canton black 29 " | 33 | 9.60 a 9.80 | |
| Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st | Pl. | 4.15 a 4.25 | |
| " " black - - - | | 3.75 a 3.85 | |
| Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. - | 7 | 3.50 | |
| " " 55 @ 58 in - | 5½ | 2.50 | |
| " 6-4 Satin figd. 63 - | 5 | 1.85 | |
| " 7-4 " " - | 4 | 1.75 | |
| " " damas'. col silk 54 @ 57 | 4 | 2.50 | |
| Water silks col'd. 18 y. 29 in | 32 | 15 45 | |
| **BLACK TEAS.** | Pl | Tael. | |
| " Bohea Canton - - - | " | | |
| " Fokeen - - - - | " | | |
| " Congou Song. k'd. - - | " | | |
| " Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd. - | " | | |
| " Campoi - - - - - | " | | |
| " Souchong - - - - | " | | |
| " Hung muey - - - - | " | 28 a 34 | |
| " Pekoe - - - - - | " | 52 a 60 | |
| " Ning Yong - - - - | " | 25 a 28 | |
| " Ankoi - - - - - | " | 18 a 26 | |
| " " Pouchong - - - | " | | |
| " Orange Pekoe - - - | " | 29 a 35 | Scented. |
| " Caper - - - - - | " | 23 a 25 | |
| **GREEN TEAS.** | | | |
| " Twankay - - - - - | " | 26 a 28 | |
| " Skin - - - - - - | " | 14 a 18 | |
| " Hyson - - - - - - | " | 36 a 44 | Canton Tea |
| " Young Hyson - - - - | " | 30 a 42 | |
| " Imperial - - - - - | " | | |
| " Gunpowder - - - - | " | 44 a 48 | |
| **RAW SILK.** Canton No. 1 | " | 300 | |
| " " " " 2 | " | 280 | |
| " " " " 3 | " | 250 | |
| " " " " 4 | " | 170 | |
| " " " " 5 | " | 105 | |
| Nankin Tsatlee - - - - | " | 320 a 360 | |
| " Taysaam- - - - | " | 420 a 440 | |
| **SUGAR RAW.** Canton 1st. | " | T. 5.5 a 5.7 | |
| " " " 2d. | " | 5.2 | |
| " Pingfa - - - - - | " | 6.6 | |
| " Candy Canton - - - | " | 7.4 | |
| " " Chinchew - - - | " | 14 a 14½ | |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | | |
| Alum - - - - - - - | " | 2.50 a 2.80 | |
| Aniseed star - - - - - | " | 10 a 10½ | |
| Camphor - - - - - - | " | 28 a 30 | at Macao. |
| Cassia at Whampoa - - - | " | 10.50 a 11 | |
| " Lintin - - - - | " | 8.50 | |
| " buds - - new - - | " | 14 a 15 | |
| Canes bamboo - - - - | 1000 | 10 a 14 | |
| " Wangees - - - - | " | 7 a 12 | |
| China Root - - - - - | Pl. | 3½ | |
| Cubebs - - - - - - | " | 17 a 18 | |
| Dragon's blood - - - - | " | 80 a 100 | |
| Galangals - - - - - | " | 3½ a 3½ | |
| Gamboge - - - - - - | " | 65 a 70 | None good. |
| Glass beads - - - - - | " | 17 a 22 | |
| Glue - - - - - - - | " | 9 a 11 | |
| Ginger in Jars - - - - | Case | 5 a 5½ | |
| Hartall or Orpiment - - - | Pl. | 16 a 17 | |
| Lead white - - - - - | " | 9 a 10 | |
| " red - - - - - | " | 10 | |
| Mo. of Pear' Shells Sooloo large | Pl. | | |
| " blue edged small | " | | No demand. |
| Musk warranted - - - - | Cy. | 45 a 60 | |
| Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in | 100 | 92 | |
| " 9½ yds. 12 in - - - | Pa. | 85 | |
| " Canton made - - - - | " | 79 | |
| " " large - - - - | " | 82 | |
| " " small - - - - | " | 65 | None. |
| Yellow yds. in 1st. st. | " | 79 a 80 | |
| " " 2d. " | " | 66 a 70 | None. |
| " small " " | " | 58 | |
| " white " " | " | 55 a 85 | Wanted. |
| Oils Aniseed - - - - - | Cy. | 1.10 a 1.20 | |
| " Cassia - - - - - | " | 1.65 | |
| Rhubarb - - - - - - | Pl. | | |
| " Dutch cut - - - - | " | | |
| Soy in Jars - - - - - | Case | 5 a 8 | |
| Tobacco in baskets - - - | Pl. | 14 a 15 | |
| Tortoisehell - - - - - | " | | |
| Turmeric - - - - - - | " | 6 a 6½ | |
| Vermillion 50 catties - - | Box | | |

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER. BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also high prices are obtainable for *Cambists, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Goods on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton* sometimes discharge at Macao or tranship their Cargoes, at Lintin to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rents outside, and River Freights, are various and high.—Bills invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pickles &c, Confectionary Stationery, Cutlery Crockery ware, &c.* for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

*Note. Alum,* and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c.; *Raw Silk, Silk* piece goods &c., are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port avoid double duties, chargeable on these goods, if more than 100 Peculs required for the ship when at Whampoa.

## RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

| | s. d. |
|---|---|
| On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills. | |
| Government Bills 10 @ 30 days | 4. 9. |
| United States Bank Bills 6 months sight | none. |
| Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents. 4 | 7½ |
| E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta @ 30 days C. R. 220 | Par @ 1 |
| E. I. Directors Bills, 60 ds. sight, 208 Sa. Rs. | |
| Private Bills, on Calcutta, " Co's. Rs. | |
| Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 23.40 per Tael weight. | |
| Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 5 per Cent premium | |
| " " " " small 96 a 98 " 4 a 4½ | |
| Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, " per | |
| " Old Carolus IV. " per Cent | |
| South American Republics " per Cent | |
| " " " 5 per Ct. discount. | |
| Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet | |
| to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none | |
| to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. | No Ship |

## DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN,

FROM 1st APRIL TO 31st AUGUST 1836.

| | IN AUGUST | | | APRIL TO JULY. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Chests. | Price. | Value in Dollars. | Chests. | Value in Dollars. | Stock in Septr. |
| Patna ..... old. | 12 | 825 | 9,900 | | | |
| " ..... new | 441 | 810 | 357,210 | 2134½ | 1 501,442 | 1 |
| Benares ..... old | 18 | 720 | 12,960 | | | 120 |
| " ..... new | 311 | 705 | 219,255 | 1165¼ | 744,305 | 57 |
| Malwa ..... | 810½ | 750 | 607,875 | 671½ | 3 895,091 | 3741 |
| | 1592½ | | 1 207,200 | 10,849 | 6 140,738 | 6,110 |

Total Chests delivered in the last 5 months 11,682½ Value 7,347,938 Drs.

## RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

| GOODS TREASURE | | GOODS TREASURE | | GOODS TREASURE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay .... | | Singapore .... | 1½ | Holme Hamburg .. | 3½ |
| Ceylon .... | | Manila .... | | Spain or Portugal. | 3½ |
| Madras .... | | Mallacca .... | | America U States | 3 |
| Calcutta .... | 3.. 2½ | Penang .... | 1½ | 1¼ Chili or Peru .. | 4 |
| Rangoon .... | | Batavia .... | | Mexico ..... | 3 |
| Mauritius .... | | Gt. Britain via Sg | 2½ | 3 E.coast of China .. | 1 p |
| Australia .... | | " direct .... | 3 | 2½ Lintin &c.... | [illegible] |
| Sand. Islands .. | | France .... | 3 | 2½ | |

Note. Above rates are from 20th April to 20th Oct. annually: during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat lower. Risks on Bloc are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months $ 1½ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

## WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit
2nd " " " 1200 do. & under 1600 " 0.7221091 " "
3rd " " " under 1200 do. 0.5062341 " "

N.B. The cubit is 14¼ inches; measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products—The largest class pay from $ 4300 to $ 4320 2d class from $ 3760 to $ 3780; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Cumshaw per Present Fee to pass) by all vessels 1600 Tsatls or $ 2223. Linguists fee $ 173½ and Comprador's fees $ 50. Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. On French and other Foreign vessels they are slightly varied. Riceladen ships are charged only about $ 1300 in lieu of measurement &c.

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

### IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—Longcloths are likely to be in better demand if the late arrivals do not bring large quantities. The present demand for all kinds of cottons, excepting grey Longcloths, is very languid.

COTTON YARN.—has improved fully $ 1 per Picul since our last.

WOOLLENS.—we are happy to say, appear to be rather improving, both Broad cloths and long ells.

IRON.—is also in better demand, at improved rates.

LEAD.—does not advance.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—continues at the former rates, in fair demand though we cannot quote any improvement in prices.

GOLD AND SILVER THREAD.—continues very dull at low prices, while the stock is heavy.

COCHINEAL.—Prices have given way to our present quotations.

COTTON.—The market continues in a very depressed state, and there appears no disposition to purchase at the present comparatively low rates. It is by some believed, that the dealers, being almost quite bare of the article, are endeavouring to depress prices with the view to large purchases, but they are more probably waiting to learn the extent of the Nanking Crop, which cannot be known for two or three weeks.

OPIUM.—The Viceroy's answer to the Emperor regarding the legalisation of opium, being considered favorable, created a little spirit of speculation during the early part of the week, but the market has again resumed it's inactive state, and, although we hear of a few time sales, nothing can be done for Cash.

The deliveries to the 15th were:

### EXPORTS.

SILK MANUFACTURES.—We hear that some new contracts have been effected during the week at about the same prices as before, though

RAW SILK.—Canton, continues fully as high as hitherto. But little disposition to buy Nankeen Silk is evinced by the Exporters, and hopes, of a decline of prices are entertained.

TEA.—very little has been done in them during the last week, except ing Orange Pekoes, which have been bought eagerly at an advance on previous prices.

# THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 2d No. 3. CANTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER, 24th. 1836. No. 55


## LITERARY.

Some account of the successors of Pwan-Koo the Chinese Adam.

In the Kang-Keen-E-Che, a History of China compiled by Chaoufucius, in 97 or more volumes, we find the following as the opinion of his day, regarding the successors of Pwan-Koo; he says.

"Twelve of the Tien-Hwang-shé (celestial Royal Family") were created, and succeeded Pwan-Koo in the Government of the Earth; all things were at this time in a tranquil and unruffled state, people where wholly unacquainted. Manners and customs originated according to the dictates of each ones fancy. They reigned 5300 years. and were succeeded by eleven of the Te-Hwang, she ("Terrestial Royal Family.) These divided the light from the darkness, i. e. divided time into days and nights, and 31 days they estimated as the age of one Moon. They reigned 1 000 years, and were succeeded by nine of the "Te-Hwang she "or Human Royal Family. They divided the Earth into nine equal parts, over one of which, each held his government. Princes and ministers were now appointed to assist the respective Sovereigns, and they closed their reign according to some, after a period of 456.0; and according to others, 18000 years."

Thus much for the successors of the Chinese Adam. Fuh He, knowin, under the more usual appellation of Fo-Hi is supposed to have succeeded the "Huma. Royal Family" all previous to him, Chaoufucius himself considers fabulous and from his time is dated the commencement of the Chinese Empire. The learned generally, consider him the founder. It is supposed his reign commenced 3300 and odd years ago, about 2317 previous to the birth of Christ. He was on the "Dragons Seat" 115 years, and from the fact of his having invented writing, made laws and composed musical airs, besides being the first to cultivate the ground, and to engage in hunting and fishing, we may very rationally conclude, he was an ingenious man.

We see paintings occasionally of Pwan-Koo, in Chinese shops, which represent him, standing a mid Chaos, with the sun in one hand, the moon in the other, and a star on his forehead. P.

### CHINESE CUSTOM OF ILLUMINATING

*the Streets, on the 3 to the 8 days of the 6th moon.*

We read in a Book on Bretagne, written by one Deppings, of a festival, existing in that country, very similar to one observed by the Chinese during the first part of the 8th moon. He says, "Trees "are planted at the doors of the principal persons' houses, and decked with flowers and verdure. "Nosegays of an ingenious construction are prepared and presented to friends. Long garlands are "also hung across the streets, which form a festoon "of flowers, and foliage over the heads of the passengers."

In Canton at this Season the principal streets of the City and suburbs, are covered with a slight awning of cloth or mats. From this are pendant in one, two, or three rows, as the breadth of the streets will allow, chandeliers of various sizes, which are lighted up in the evening, and form a vista of quite a dazzling nature. Between the chandeliers, garlands of flowers, and of silks and crapes of the most gorgeous colors, are stretched across the streets, in graceful folds and scarcely high as not to intercept the glare from the innumerable small tapers, while lanterns of oiled silk or paper beautifully variegated, and illuminated, are suspended at intervals in front of the houses, adding greatly to the brilliancy of the scene.

In the centre of the street, a few yards in advance of each other, and resting on small hanging frame-works, composed of bamboo and silks are images or representations of some of the ancient sages or heroes of the Empire; in various attitudes or occupations; made apparently of clay, about 2 feet high, and dressed in the full costume of the age in which they lived; groups of females occupy some, seemingly engaged in amusements of various kinds, while here and there appears an amazon of remote antiquity, armed cap a pied, and fighting valiantly in the heat of battle; while the correctness of the expression of the faces, and the excellent keeping of the dress and attitude, which was much admired, speak highly in favor of the ingenuity of the maker, they at the same time convey to the mind of lookers on, an accurate idea of the appearance of the ancient Chinese. Scenes from favorite plays form the subjects of some, while occasionally are met with, representations, not particularly well calculated to convey to the imagination of the people, any very correct notions on the score of morality

In front of each dwelling, are suspended baskets, vases, flowers, and a variety of pretty figures composed of the highly fragrant flower, called Muh-lo, its color of a snow white, mingling with the gay hangings of silks and crapes, and its fragrances with the aid of many other flowers arranged along each side the street, diffusing sweet perfumes throughout the air.

At the extremity of each street, stages are erected, on which bands of musicians play and sing throughout the day and night; recite for the amusement of the crowd, stories relative to the history of their own country, or astonish them with narratives of the marvellous feats performed by the celebrated Kwan-Fun-tsze, (the mars of China) with the aid of his favorite weapon the "*Beautiful cold saw.*" then, suddenly changing the subject, describe the more favorite passages of a popular tragedy or comedy, and not unfrequently, wander away to the recitation of a love story, whose moral tendency might be questioned

The expenses of the illuminations and decorations are disbursed by contributions from the shops in the street, where they take place, and tho' the crowd on the occasion becomes extremely dense and somewhat frowzy, yet the many foreigners found gazing at the exhibition, have in no instance that we know of, occasion, to accuse its members of incivility.

P.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### A PIEDMONTESE SERMON.

"My brethren, you will, perhaps, be curious to know how Satan musters the damned in order to know their numbers. First of all, Mahomet, who is the drum-major, is ordered to beat a call; the devils, with the Rabbins, at their head, file off first, and as they pass along, the devils run the great iron primers into their ——, next come the Turks, who are also presented in the same manner as the Jews; then the Protestants dragging heavy cannon; the devils pour melted lead into their mouths as a punishment of their blasphemies against the saints, and particularly St. Julian, the patron of the church, where you are seated there in his niche, and whom you don't respect, as you ought, for I found only six farthings on his box! And I can tell you, that if you go on at this rate, melted lead in hell will become a dear and scarce commodity. Do you imagine that your patron, St. Julian, can put up with such conduct as this? If you do, I can tell you that you will find yourselves greatly mistaken; for my part, I always take care to keep the lamp brim-full of oil, that he may not want light. But now that the fruitful appreciation, who will clothe him? Not I, yes—I cannot afford it. If you don't see to it, I'm very sure we'll soon see him naked. Look at the sinner on his feet in tatters from looking after your cattle at night, and waking your corn and wine to grow. Oh! what ingratitude! does you are thus to neglect your patron. Well may the heretic of Geneva call you such. You bear new petitions every other day for your wives, and it is but ask and have with them, but do you fancy that when the melted lead is poured down your throats they will bring you a cooling glass of lemonade without my permission? You will then see your folly, and I am afraid repent too late of having by your negligence deserved the fate of the heretics. "Oh! great St. Julian! methinks I hear you say, 'why did I not give the money that I paid for lace for my wife? why was I such a fool as to grudge a pound of the pieces of steel which I thereby from the fair? Vain repentance! fruitless regret! St. Julian will laugh at your misery, and be deaf to your cries—and now is the only time to make him your friend. I understand some of you complain of bad crops. 'We have had no wine this year,' say you 'and two years ago we had no corn.' I believe it very well, but you may expect much worse for the future. Do you think it a great favour that St. Julian will be such a simpleton as to ask of God to grant a favourable season to people who let him wear a coat for three long years? You need not trouble yourselves about the materials for his clothing; give me the money and I will purchase them myself; if you do not, you will be treated like heretics, for whom there is no salvation; and who in their birth are given over to the devil, so that when a Calvinist or a Lutheran comes into the world he is registered in old Nick's books as his goods and chattels."

*(Irish paper.)*

In an article in the Nautical Magazine "*On substituting locomotive power in lieu of steam,*" we find an extraordinary statement with regard to steam-navigation in China. If the author knows no more of the subject of his essay, than of China, his remarks must be taken with extreme caution. He says; "I think Mr, Perkins said, ships going "to Canton took new steam engines, to be worked "in their launches for the purpose of towing them "up, when, wanting wind to fill their sails, they "had not steerage way. When you and I, forty "years back, went up to Whampoa, a string of "miserable *sampans*, rowed or skulled by old men, "older women, and young *Tartar* girls, were employed by the pilot to tow up huge dondolen "Indiamen, forming a spectacle as ludicrous as if "a team of mice were harnessed to a broad wheeled "wagon."

We have not yet seen steamers towing launches to Canton, nor any *sampans* sculled by *Tartar* girls. *rara avis* in this land of *Han*, nor is it, we believe the practice for huge *deep laden* Indiamen (deep laden they never were on coming to China) to be towed up this river at all. We are afraid J. J. has drawn his recollections respecting China from imagination.

It is not very long since we saw it gravely set forth in the English papers, reviews, &c., as taken from German papers, purporting to write on direct information from this, that a steamboat had been built in which the reverend C. Gutzlaff was to proceed up the *Yang se-Kiang* to *Samarcand* and thence to *Pracia*. Some went so far as to say, that this voyage was already commenced. Considering that we are totally ignorant of the great tracts of country which would have to be crossed, and that some magnificent ranges of mountains intervene, the idea is fairly entitled to be called a bold one. The principal objection to it is, that it is visionary and impracticable. How the statements put forth in the letter, came to be written, is not for us to explain.

In the Sydney Herald we find an advertisement by Mr. H. Macy, in which among other Potentates, the Emperor of China is named as one of the patrons of the incomparable "Row-and's Macassar Oil." Another advertisement in the same paper offering *Smoking Tea* for sale, says: "*Tiew Cattee*, so much admired for their superior flavor, are a dit by &c.

Amongst blunders, we may notice one occurring in a sketch on Borneo" by a Mr. Earle, who mentions that he had an interpreter to interpret to him the Tartar language spoken by the Chinese in Borneo!

A remarkable abbreviation we met with the other day, in, we believe, one of the Magazines. The writer, speaking of monkeys, has occasion to mention the particular species "Orang," leaving out for shortness sake the other word "Utang" apparently not aware, that "Orang" is the Malay for that species of beast spread all over this globe, and he so called "man," and that only by adding to the first Malay word, the second "Utang" meaning a jungle, the species of monkey called "Orang Utang," or the man of the woods, is described.

## CORRESPONDENCE

### TEA DUTIES.

#### TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS

Dear Mr. Editor.—You, not long since, made some remarks in your paper, as to the injustice exercised by the British Government, in the condemnation of Fokien Bohea, to the payment of Congo duty. Allow me now to lay before you the following case of rapacity and extortion, inflicted on my property. The case, you will see, is a strong one.

We, in China, are fond of railing at the Canton Government, for arbitrary decisions, against which there is no appeal: and the want of civility in the answers to petitions of foreigners, you and your contemporary have often commented on. I think, on both these points, the instance laid before you might serve as a lesson, to even the haughty and exclusive Chinese.

What a mockery is this "*Free Trade!*" Does a speculator, by good fortune, compose successfully with the powerful enemies, arrayed against him, by the bad faith of the British ministers.—the illegal, though allowed, interference of the East India Company, &c. &c.: the Government, *which forbids him to penetrate here*, poisons on his property, and, on the word of a man, understood to be totally ignorant of Tea; in the face of the strongest evidence; against the spirit and letter of an Act of Parliament, coolly and insolently condemns him to loss, that the quarterly returns, I presume, may seem flourishing. *Is this just?*

I am,—Mr. Editor, Your's sincerely,
September 17th, 1836. A SUFFERER.

LETTER ADDRESSED BY A LOSER BY THE
TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE LORDS OF THE
TREASURY. London 30th March 1836.

My Lords,—We imported in the *Hoogkly* from Canton, 31. January 1836, 644 Chests of Teas, which from invoice, and other Custom House data, specifying the same, to be Bohea tea, we accordingly entered and warehoused as such, at Cruickshank Prices; we are since apprized by the Officers of Customs, that this Tea is placed under stop for Congou duty. The tea in question having, previously to it's detention, been put on show, with a view to public sale, the trade were fully in possession of it's quality, and consequently able to appreciate the merits of such detention; our brokers who report and value them to us as Bohea at the low rate of 1s 1d. per lb., upon a duty of 1s. 6d., declare, that they have not in any case, which has yet occurred, of Tea stopped for a higher rate of duty, seen a more earnest and general manifestation of feeling of the trade, than in regard to this particular stoppage, so much so, that many of the most leading dealers, and best judges of Tea, proffered in the sale room, their assistance to get so flagrant a decision reversed, and would willingly join in this memorial were it necessary, and have on all their previous certificates of quality and description, been found unavailing, when differing with the Government's inspectors. We beg leave to wait upon your Lordship's with the enclosed letter, declaratory of the opinion of Mr. Reeves the E. I. Company's late Tea-inspector at Canton, who, you will observe, describes the tea in question to be only equal in quality to the second class of Fokien Bohea, which he had for years been accustomed to select for that body.

The facts which we assert, are, the purchase of the Tea in question as Bohea; our belief in strength, used by the assertion of our brokers and others, that there have been, from the commencement of the Free trade imports, up to this present time, parcels of Tea continually passed and passing, as Bohea, which bear far more of Congou character about them, upon all points, than the tea now under stop. We further assert and to this we would most expressly call your Lordship's attention, that there passes not one of the E. I. Company's periodical sales, that does not offer Tea as Bohea, possessing infinitely more of Congou quality, than the Tea in question.

We would therefore, in conclusion, respectfully submit to your Lordships, the hardships we, as importers of Free trade tea, suffer from being thus placed in so very unfavorable a position as compared with the E. I. Company, who are now supplying consumers with similar, and even superior Tea, at the low Bohea Duty.

Praying your Lordship's enquiry into the allegted circumstances, and that you would be pleased to order the delivery of the Tea in question, upon payment of the Bohea Duty,

We remain &c.

ANSWER.

TREASURY CHAMBER. 23th April 1836.

GENTLEMEN,

Having laid before the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's treasury, your petition, requesting that 644 Chests of Tea imported in the *Hoogkly* from Canton, may be delivered on payment of the duty, Payable on Bohea, I have it to command to acquaint you, that it is certified to my Lords that the Tea in question is Congou, and that their Lordships cannot therefore relieve you from the payment of the duty legally chargeable by law on that denomination of Tea.

I am,
Gentlemen,
To Messrs.—— Your obedient Servant,
A. S. SPEARMAN.

### SINOLOGUES.

Dear Sir,—You published in your paper a few weeks ago, that an East India and China association had been formed in London for the better protection of the interests of those concerned in the British trade with India and China and in the hope that these lines will find their way to some of the members of that association, by means of your paper, I now address you. I have long been a resident in China, and can bear witness to the better understanding and feeling which now exists between the natives of Canton and their visitors, than what it formerly was. This has no doubt been caused by the more familiar intercourse with a greater number of the last wearing nations, and by several foreigners now being able to converse with the Chinese in their own language and it were indeed to be wished that the acquirement of that language became more general, and took the place of the present abominable jargon, in which our conversations and dealings are now carried on in Canton. This gibberish or language, I learn which the Chinese have in derision dictionaries and schools, is composed chiefly of corrupted English with a thick sprinkling of words of portuguese and some chinese, and being vested in it is sufficient for the mere purposes of commerce; but if you wish to carry on any general conversation in it, you will very soon find your stock of words at an end, and good plain English the Chinese cannot understand, nor, as much are they accustomed to hear from us this corrupted language, that they believe it to be real. I often, and this I dare say has come to China to learn their own language, is taking out and means to bear home any of it's good qualities, he has now come, to adopt theirs English."

As a means then of improving the intercourse with the Chinese, this language should be discarded, and as in fact no business, that cannot be carried on with Chinese for calling on Interpreters, every one should be qualified to converse with them in their own tongue as quick it. I would therefore recommend that some plan might be devised, by which the learning of the Chinese language becomes more general. The French who have hardly any commercial intercourse with China, have made fully as much progress in the study of it's language as the English, and the French Government encourages its acquirement by pensions and rewards, and of it's expense. The French ambassador here until lately have sent to Macao, for some three interpreters, upon every occasion of sending the dispatches to Europe, and these have interchanged into the interior, and have there with Chinese men. They soon acquire a knowledge of the country, and it is much to be regretted that of the documents they have in their possession, and have sent home to the minister ministers, so little has yet been published. The portuguese also count a good many chinese scholars, and one particularly whose literary productions rank among the best of their kind.

But what have the English, as a nation done to promote the study of Chinese? We sent it to the leisure the Company's factors enjoyed, when at Macao; that a few of those have acquired the chinese language; the young men sent out by the Company were not obliged to learn Chinese, and as the Mission Societies we are indebted for a smattering of great reputation, the late Dr. Morrison. It is in fact chiefly owing to those societies that a few men have devoted themselves to the study of Chinese, and there are now several Gentlemen both here and at Macao, who connected with them in America and Europe have acquired the language and who are obliging enough to render their knowledge available to us, whenever we have to make communications to, or receive them from, the Hong merchants or local Government.

But these advantages are accidental; the British Government confines itself to paying for an interpreter, and to having given the post of British Harbour master at Whampoa to a Revd. Gentleman at Macao, who being accustomed one of the best sinologues living, his services in the latter capacity are, I presume, available to H. B. M. Superintendents. The interpreter to the Superintendents now live in Canton, and renders his residence here of great public utility, by his obliging attention to applications for translations of Chinese documents. But two persons appointed by authority are not sufficient; suppose that one or both of them should be incapacitated by some cause or other, who is to take their place? There are no precautions taken by the Government for supply ng the vacancy, nowhere are there schools to teach young men Chinese, nor is any encouragement held out to them for acquiring it. It is a strange fact that when Lord Macartney was sent as Ambassador to China, in all England or even in China, was there no En lishman to be found who might officiate as Interpreter, and I think it very likely, that even now, should a new Embassy be sent, the same would occur. This is not as it ought to be, steps ought to be taken to ensure the study of Chinese, as without it, it is very possible, that in fact a official intercourse between Great Britain and China, no trustworthy interpreter may be found.

The dread of the difficulty of the Chinese language, which prevented many from attempting to acquire it, has of late been much diminished, and

I know several, who in giving their attention to it, in their short moments of leisure, have made considerable progress in a couple of years; others therefore, who have nothing else to attend to, would with application, acquire it in a comparatively short time.

By the bye, don't you think that H. M. Superintendents at Macao, as they have nothing else to do, ought to be made to study Chinese? In doing so, some public good might perhaps be derived from the expenditure of the great sum of public money they draw. Convert H. M's Commission at Macao into a Seminary for studying Chinese, the advantages will be great, and the cost much less than at present.

I am
Mr. Editor,
Your obedient servant.
PHILOLOGOS.

# CANTON PRESS.

24th September 1836.

## DWELLINGS IN CANTON.

Since the trade to China has become free, the Commercial business formerly transacted by the Company's Supercargoes, for which two Hongs (the Company's old and new Hong) were then sufficient, and in which the establishment found ample accommodation, a great many newcomers have settled here, and, as the trade is increasing, more are daily arriving, without any steps having yet been taken by the Chinese, or the Foreigners themselves to enlarge the accommodations, and the consequence is, that not only the rents of the miserable confined houses we now occupy, have risen immoderately, but there are actually no houses, or even rooms to be found to accommodate occasional visitors, of which the now fast approaching shipping season always brings a great many.

To such as are not acquainted with the locality of Canton, a short sketch may not be unacceptable. The foreign factories or hongs, thirteen in number, have a south aspect, and face the river from which they are about fifty yards distant, nine are in a strait line, and four project about 40 feet nearer towards the river. All these factories are built wall to wall, and are intersected only by three narrow lanes, viz Hoglane, and old and new China street, the former of which is the resort of sailors, and in the two latter most of the outside business is conducted, being occupied by shops in which silk goods, lackered ware, paintings and Chinese nick-nacks are sold. Many of the opium brokers also transact their business there. Of the twelve hongs occupied by foreigners (one of the thirteen being in possession of a Hong-merchant, *Mingua*,) the depth may on an average be about 130 yards, terminating at the back by a dead wall, behind which runs a narrow street, in which the continual thoroughfare is immense, and the suburbs of the town, being loosely, built, the streets generally not exceeding eight feet in breadth, intersected here and there by stagnant, filthy canals, it may be supposed, that the inmates of the hongs do not derive any fresh air from the back part of their temporary prisons.

Every hong is subdivided into six or seven factories or houses, giving an average of about eighty houses in all, in which foreigners resident here, are allowed to live. The total number of residents, at the end of last year, as we gather from the *Anglo Chinese Calendar*, amounted to 227, giving nearly three residents to every small house. But at the present season when the number of passengers from Bombay is very great, and of Parsees alone cannot fall short of 150, who make Canton their temporary residence, the houses become of course much more crowded. There are now no less than 31 ships at Whampoa, which each of them, including Captains and passengers, give us on an average, we presume, about two residents for the time being, but during the Europe and American shipping season, and before the Bombay ships leave the harbour, the number of temporary residents cannot fall short of about 330 individuals. Adding to these, what with coolies and other servants, ten Chinese to every house, it will be found that the 13 foreign factories contain in the months of October to January or February the astonishing number of 1357 inhabitants, all huddled together in a space of about 200 yards square, and in this estimate, which is we think rather below than above the actual number, the great many new residents (not less than forty we imagine) are not included.

Living so closely packed is not only very unpleasant, but cannot be conducive to health. The back factories are almost totally out of the reach of fresh air, which, where exercise out of doors is either impracticable or unpleasant, and where the inmates are obliged to lead a sedentary life, is necessary for the enjoyment of health.

Whilst suffering under this confinement, the question of "is it an irremediable evil?" naturally suggests itself. Can nothing be done, can no steps be taken, to improve and enlarge our dwellings? Such steps certainly can and ought to be taken, and will be, no hope, successful. The principal owner of the Factories at present is the Chief Hong Merchant, *Howqua*, who derives a large income from letting them out, and would therefore probably not be the proper person to apply to for an extension of our "limits," nor would some of our other neighbours perhaps be inclined to cooperate in obtaining so great a public good, as they hold the leases for whole hongs, and derive no inconsiderable emoluments from subletting at the present enormous rents; in a question like the present there must always be contrary interests, but the majority of residents in Canton who suffer both in person and pocket from the confinement to which they are doomed, ought to make a representation to the Governor of the Province, for more room being allotted, to foreign residents, setting forth their reasons for such application: "that trade has become much more extended; that at present a greater number of subjects of his Celestial Majesty derive profit and even livelyhood from this trade, than at any previous time; that the foreigners by bringing money into this country, therewith to purchase it's produce and manufactures, emulate the industry of the natives, and give employment to the idle; that in times of scarcity these foreigners provide the hungry with grain, thereby preventing a diction; that finally, for these reasons, the number of foreigners having encreased with the growing trade can no longer find houses to live in, since the number of factories built years ago for the accommodation of, comparatively, a few only, cannot suffice for the many."

The most convenient spot to build new factories on, appears to us the one now occupied by the eating houses and the duck market, and the structures now standing on it are by no means very valuable; their removal would consequently cause but little expense, and the situation, as facing the river on two sides would be a very eligible one.

Besides, how comes it, that a Chinese has intruded among the foreigners? why should Minqua possess one hong of the thirteen, built on the site expressly set apart for foreigners? He ought to give it up, and go some where else, nor do we see that he would be a loser by doing so, as the rent he would get for it, would be far more than he can now value the Hong at, occupied by himself.

We recommend this subject to the serious attention of our readers, and hope soon to see energetic steps taken, to improve our dwellings.

---

Those engaged in the Opium trade with Bombay, have for some etime been aware that much fraud has been practised there in packing of Opium chests, and that on several occasions the chests on arrival here have been found to contain a spurious article, or instead of Opium, stones and other rubbish have been substituted. The object of this fraud was plain; it was either toe cheat the *purchaser* of the chests at Bombay, or to obtain on these chests, money on respondentia of the Opium, as if it really were good. Not long ago the latter happened in Bombay, and the cheat we believe was successful. We now see from a letter in the last Register signed "a shareholder" that this nefarious practice is held injurious to the underwriters, and see also that in the Editorial remarks of that paper on this letter, that same position is taken; the Editor says: "but the agents of "the insurance offices both in Canton and Bombay, "will doubtless adopt some measures to trace it "home to the parties who are thus attempting to "rob *them*; and who, by such nefarious acts, bring "discredit on the whole system of marine insur-"ance." Now in our opinion, it may be all very fine to launch out, in terms of indignation, against any nefarious practices, when discovered, and the Register, we believe, very truly, says, that it does not know who the parties that committed the fraud are, but what in the case stated by "a shareholder" (viz a chest saved from the wreck of the *Susana*, containing stones and straw instead of Opium) the insurance offices can possibly have to do with it, or how such evil practices can throw discredit on the whole system of marine insurance," we are unable to perceive; The Chest in question was shipped on board of one of the finest and best appointed ships sailing from Bombay, and if insured, the underwriters had the premium, for which they run the usual risk, and would have had to pay the loss, had it occurred without the contents of the chests becoming known, just the same as if it really had contained Opium, nor would they have had any reason to complain. All the underwriters have to do, is to see that they take no risks in ships of bad character, as to what quality the goods are of, they insure, or whether they insure them under or above their value is indifferent to them in case of total loss, but where the loss is only partial, and where such fraud as the one above stated has been committed, the circumstance is even in favor of underwriters, who having received the premium, cannot be made to pay any loss.

But perhaps the Editor of the Register and his correspondent suppose the cheats at Bombay to have such paramount interest with the "Clerk of the weather" as to get their order for a Typhoon, on the ship's nearing Canton, duly executed; the old Gentleman is not generally so obedient.

"The case of our correspondent "a sufferer" is of peculiar hardship. Our readers will perceive from the documents accompanying his letter, how unwilling the Government in England is, to do an act of mere justice to the importers of tea, many of whom are, we hear, in the same predicament with our correspondent. The answer from the *Lords of the Treasury* is an instance of official overbearing, which can hardly be surpassed by the officers of his Celestial Majesty, the more so when it is remembered, how the mass of evidence in favor of the Tea importer, offered to their lordships, is rejected by them. The Government Tea inspectors, men lately appointed to that office, and who, it may be presumed, cannot so well know the different descriptions of teas as the former Company's tea tester, and the whole trade chose to call tea Congo, which by every one else is pronounced to be Bohea, the importer appeals to the Government against paying the higher duty of 2s. 2d. per lb., and that Government then rejects his evidence, and that of every one conversant with the subject, chusing to abide by the decision of it's own Tea inspector, and considering his dictum as disproving all other evidence; making in fact the parties appealed against, judges in the case. We complain that the officers of the Chinese Government, well known to be one essentially despotic, disregard our remonstrances or repel them with uncivil language, but the document "a sufferer" has sent us signed "*A. S. Spearman*" by command of the lords of the Treasury, is from it's apparently contemptuous disregard of the mass of evidence to support the claim of the importer, fully as insolent as any Chinese document we have ever seen. In this answer the London Merchant's *statement* of his case is termed a *petition* whilst it was no such thing, there being no occasion in a free and well governed country, to use entreaty and supplication, where justice is demanded.

But besides the tenor of this answer, was ever a document seen couched in such unenglish language? such as "*I have it in command of their Lordships*," and "*duty legally chargeable by law*," make us wonder the Lords of the Treasury do not pay same one able to express their official despotism in correct words at least.

The subject on which "*Philologos*" has favored us with a letter is one of considerable importance, particularly with regard to official intercourse between the Governments of England and China, and some measures ought to be taken by the British Government to secure the knowledge of the Chinese language to some of it's subjects. Our correspondent's hint, that H. B. M. Superintendents, from want of other occupation, might study Chinese, and thus render themselves fit to become useful at some future period, ought to be acted on, and we recommend it to the serious consideration of the Superintendents.

---

We published in our last the Viceroy's report to the Imperial Government respecting the free admission of Opium into China on payment of a trifling duty. We had not space then to remark at length on this very important document, which recommends the admission of the drug to be legalized, instead of being a contraband article, as the minor evil. The Chinese Government declares it to be out of their power to prevent the smuggling; the people will have Opium and the only way therefore is to make it an article of lawful traffic, and in doing so the Viceroy recommends a small duty only, namely 3 tacls 3 mace 8 candarin 6 cash per Picul, amounting to no more than about ½ per Cent on the value of the Opium, so as to preclude the possibility of smuggling being in future profitable. The greatest evil which the smuggling has hitherto produced, in the Viceroy's opinion, is that the country has been drained of Specie, and all Chinese merchants are in future to buy Opium only in barter for the produce of the Country. The Viceroy further recommends that permission be given to the subjects of the Celestial empire to cultivate the growth of the poppy. This latter proposal if acted on, may call forth a powerful competition with the Company's monopoly. Opium is now raised in some parts of China, and musters of it have several times come to Canton, but it is not thought so good as the Bengal drug; the defect in quality may arise from ignorance, and will probably be obviate[d] when the cultivation becomes better known; but the cultivation in China will chiefly depend on the price, whether the Chinese labourer can afford to produce it at the same prince at which the Bengal Governme[nt] can afford to place it here. The wants of a Chinese labourer are much greater than those of the Indian, and rice, probably in most of the provinces is about as dear again as in India. A Chinese must have warm clothing and a substantial house to protect him against the weather, he is fond of animal food; all these wants the Indian has not, or only partially, and they are satisfied at a comparatively trifling cost. The probability is therefore that Opium will not be cultivated in China to any very great extent, particularly as, should the drug of this country ever compete with that from Bengal, the price there can be reduced very considerably, and still afford profit to the Government.

We noticed on a former occasion that we consider the lawful admission of Opium, a thing by no means favorable to the foreign merchant, to whom the opium trade at Lintin afforded the means of obtaining cash, and of being less dependent on Hong merchants than they would otherwise have been. In future however a trade amounting to seventeen millions of Dollars per annum is to be thrown into their hands, whilst the security they afford is no greater than before. They are by their own Government ordered not to pay money for opium, but only produce of the Country, the price of which they can raise at pleasure.

We expect that the Company's Finance Committee will under this new Opium law, experience much difficulty in obtaining money for their bills on Bengal, since but very little silver is henceforth likely to be seen in the transactions between Chinese and foreigners.

---

A Grand Jury for the first time, assumed it's functions at Macao on the 15th instant, as we learn from the *Macaista Imparcial*.

Several robberies have of late taken place in Macao, and in one the thieves succeeded in plundering the room in which the gentleman was at the time asleep, of every moveable to the value of upwards of 1000 Dollars. The house coolies are suspected, but the property has not been traced to them.

---

*Ship aboal near the western Island.* We have been favored with the following extract from a letter of Captain Haviland, Amer. Ship Horatio; "In attempting to get through the windward passage into the Celebes Sea, we struck soundings on a bank of Coral in 64 fathoms, where no soundings are laid down in Horsburgh's chart. I do not know the extent of this coal; we traversed about 4 miles in 64 and 7 fathoms, and dropped it's northern edge in 60 fathoms water, the bearings of the Langhey Islands E. by N. ¼ N; great Sooloo East point S. by E. easterly. Last lunar observation 6.46 N, Long. 121.10 E. by chronometer measured from Manila and several other points, whose longitude is well authenticated, also from Langhey's Island. There may be may not be less water on this shoal."

A Lascar was brought to Canton yesterday by a Chinchew Junk, and from his statement it appears that he strayed or ran away from a boat belonging to one of the Opium Ships on the coast, was seized by the Chinese, at first imprisoned, and then sent to Canton. He states that he was seized about five months ago.

---

Two Imperial Envoys (Kin-chae) are on their way from Peking, to investigate charges against the Che-keen of Tung-kwan district, of venality and injustice, as also allowing the escape of capital and other offenders, on payment of sums of money. Complaints were made to the Emperor direct. The officer in question is now in the City of Canton; if found guilty, his punishment will be capital.

*Rice.* The crop of rice now in the ground, promises to be most abundant, and the Chinese are much pleased with the chance of a continuance of low prices. The early part of the last crop will be in course of cutting in about a month. We see quotations at Macao as low as $ 2.30 per picul Chapa of 130 Catties, and of fine white Ylocos at $ 2.50.—

We notice in the Liverpool papers of the end of May, that an East India and China Bank Company was established there. Of the nature of this establishment we are not as yet informed.

---

## BARQUE SUMATRA.

From the Singapore Chronicle of 27th August we learn that the Dutch Barque Sumatra arrived at Calcutta on the 13th July under charge of the *Gunner*, who had, on the passage, killed both Captain and Chiefmate. We copy from the same paper the gunner's statement of this affair, which is a very extraordinary one.

"On the 17th June last, about 7. P. M. it being my (the gunner's) watch on deck, the vessel with all studding sails set, the wind suddenly shifting more ahead so as to shiver the sails, I at first, imagining it to be through the vessel's broaching to, inquired of the seacunny at the wheel "what he was about?" end proceeding to the compass, discovered my error. The Captain then came out, and seeing the sails shivering, abused the seacunny, and complained that they always steered badly, I replied, it was not the fault of the seacunny, but that the wind had drawn ahead. After my replay to the Captain, I took no further notice of him, but was busy giving the necessary directions from the poop about trimming the sails, &c.—Whilst thus engaged, the Captain who was standing on the larboard poop ladder, with a small cutlass in his hand which I had not noticed before, suddenly stabbed me in the left side. I ran towards the binnacle, bleeding and smarting from the wound; and seeing the Captain stepping on the poop, with the intention of repeating his violence, I sprung towards him with the knife I always wore, fended off the cut he made at me with the cutlass, and closed with him, and in the scuffle, both fell off the poop on the quarter deck, on which, we let go our hold of each other, and discovered my knife was broken. The Captain immediately on recovering himself, made another cut at me with the cutlass, which I fended off with the broken knife I retaind in my hand, he then made a stab at me, which I also fended off, but not without receiving a wound in the groin. He then ran inside the cuddy; I fearing it was with the intent of arming himself with a pistol, (a brace of which I was told he always kept loaded in his cabin) and being apprehensive of my safety, ran in after him and caught him from behind, securing both his hands with mine. I then dragged him to the cuddy door, and kept my hold, hoping that he would soon be pacified and refrain from further violence, the captain all the time struggling to get free. Whilst I was holding him, the Mate who had been asleep before, came out from his cabin, which I did not perceive, and stabbed me from behind; on feeling the wound; and despairing of my life, I with my utmost strength, threw the captain on his back on the deck, forced the cutlass out of his hand, and in act of drawing it backwards, cut him across the chest, and I repeated the blow, seeing that I had no other hopes of life, which killed him. I then turned into the cuddy to expostulate with the mate, but not finding him there, and hearing the exclamation of the seacunny (that was at the wheel, then for refuge on the main rigging) of "Oh! Jesus Christ," I concluded he was on the poop, and went thither accordingly. Immediately on reaching the poop, the mate began to assault me with his cutlass, and I in defence turned upon him with the cutlass I had forced from the captain, and after a fight of about five minutes, I cut him across the chest, and with a second blow, killed him. A short time after this, having assured the crew of their safety, after directing the bodies to be thrown overboard, and giving some other directions, I became insensible through loss of blood, and continued very ill and despaired of for the following week. After recovering a little, I decided on proceeding to Calcutta. I have been careful of the property on board; what I have done, I was compelled to do in self defence, and I am now here for the trial I must undergo.

(Signed) AGAPETO DELROS REYEZ."

The above is the statement, as well as I can understand, made by the Gunner, who speaks English very incorrectly.

(Signed) JOHN BARTLETT.

## BANK OF AUSTRALASIA,

*(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)*

CAPITAL £ 900,000.

LONDON DIRECTORS.

BALDWIN, CHARLES BARRY *Esq.*
BARNARD, EDWARD, *Esq.*
BLOUNT, EDWARD, *Esq.*
BROWNRIGG, JOHN STUDHOLME, *Esq.*
ELLIS, RIGHT HON. HENRY, *Esq.*
FARRER, OLIVER, *Esq.*
GREEN, SIR ANDREW R. N.
MIGAN, SAMUEL EUSTACE, *Esq.*
MONTEFIORE, JACOB, *Esq.*
NORMAN, RICHARD, *Esq.*
SARGENT, WILLIAM, *Esq.*
WRIGHT, JOHN, *Esq.*

BANKERS.....Messrs WRIGHT & Co.
SOLICITORS.....Messrs FARRAR & Co.
SECRETARY.....FREDERICK BOUCHER, *Esq.*
INSPECTOR, & MANAGER in SYDNEY G. KINNEAR, *Esq.*
MANAGER HOBART TOWN, J. PEEK POYNTER, *Esq.*
DO.....LAUNCESTON....C. SHUM HENTY *Esq.*
AGENTS in CANTON.....Messrs BELL & Co.

### *OFFICIAL NOTICE.*

CONSIDERABLE inconvenience and public expense having been incurred, by reason of the improper conduct of certain masters of British merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging to the said vessels, Notice is hereby given, that this practice is contrary to Law, and that the Officers may be prosecuted by indictment or information at the Suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the Court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the country of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendents will take measures to institute proceedings against any master or masters of British merchant vessels so offending herein in future.

By Order of the Superintendents.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.
*Acting Secretary and Treasurer.*

April, 13th 1836.

THE Honorable Company's Agents hereby give Notice that they are prepared to receive applications for Advances on Bills of Exchange secured by consignments to England of Tea and Raw Silk to an extent not exceeding Two Thirds of their value, at the rate of Four Shillings and seven pence half penny (4s. 7½) per Spanish Dollar, the Goods to be shipped on or before the 31st December.

Forty (40) per Cent of such advances, or more, at the option of the Agents, will be made in Cash, and the residue in Bills on the Supreme Government of India at the rate of Two hundred and twenty (220) Company's Rupees per one hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after sight.

*(Signed)* J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
*Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.*

Canton 29th August 1836.

N. B. Copies of the Conditions on which Advances will be made, can be had on application at the H. C. Agency Office.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the Receipt of Cash for Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and Twenty (220) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after Sight.

(Signed) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 29th August, 1836.

NOTICE.—Mr. GEO. T REMNE, late of the firm of Messrs. WHITEMAN & Co. is this day admitted a partner in our establishment, which will be conducted hereafter under the firm of

DENT & Co.

Canton, 1st July 1836,

NOTICE.—In consequence of the intended retirement to Europe of Mr. J. C. WHITEMAN, our firm was dissolved on the 30th Ultimo, and our business transferred to Messrs. DENT & Co.

WHITEMAN & Co.

Canton, 1st July 1836.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr THOMAS DENT in our Firm, ceased on the 30th of June last.

THOMAS DENT & Co.

Canton, 1st, April, 1836.

### UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON,

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expence to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

*The Agents for the Society are from this day,*

In LONDON,..Mess. PALMERS MACKILLOP HUNT & Co.
" CALCUTTA, Mess. MACKILLOP STEWART & Co,
" BOMBAY, Mess. FORBES & Co.
" SINGAPORE, Mess. A. L. JOHNSTON & Co,
" MANILA,..Mess. RUSSELL & STURGIS,

DENT & Co,
*Secretaries.*

Canton, 1st, July, 1836.

NOTICE.—Mr. ZACHARY MACAULEY has been admitted a partner in our Establishment from the 1st Instant, and the business will in future be carried on under the firm of "HALL, BAINBRIDGE, & Co."

HALL and BAINBRIDGE.

Madras, 8th June, 1833.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

### NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and bank notes } p. 100 & 1.
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c..... " " " 1 50.
" Policies and folio pages. " " " 5.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

### NOTICE.

THE undersigned will from this date conduct his business under the firm of REVELY & Co.

Penang 22d July, 1836. JOHN REVELY.

### FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE Princess VICTORIA, Cap. JAS. LEE, will sail on or about the 15th October, and can take 250 Tons freight; for terms apply to

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, 14th September 1836.

### FOR LONDON.

THE Teak Ship BOMBAY MERCHANT, L. W. MONCRIEFF Commander, burthen 531 Tons, having a considerable part of her cargo engaged, will sail the first week in November. For Freight apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 31st August, 1836.

### FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fast sailing Ship LORD CASTLEREAGH, Capt. P. TONKIN, lately undergone a thorough repair will positively leave Whampoa on the 1st October next. For Freight apply to

PURDOONJEE HORMUSJEE
and
BURJORJEE MANACKJEE.
No. 2 French Factory.

Canton 25th August, 1836

### FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship ALLALEVIE, Captain CLARKE, to leave Whampoa in next month. For Freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 29th August, 1836.

### FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE "HELEN," G. Setford Commander, will leave Whampoa on the 20th September next.—For Freight apply to

SAPOORJEE, & R BURJORJEE,
Fowshong No. 5.

Canton, 10th August 1836.

### FOR STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship CHARLES FORBES, Capt. T. WILLS, to leave Whampoa in the first week of October. For Freight apply to

D. JAMSETJEE and D. MUNCHERJEE.
No. 5 Powshong Hong.

Canton, 12th August, 1836.

### PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to the papers containing "Suggestions relative to the formation of an association to be called the MORRISON Education Society" are requested to meet, at No. 2 American Hong, on Wednesday the 28th of September next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of organizing the Society and electing officers. All other gentlemen, whether resident or visitors here, are invited to attend.

By order of the Provisional Committee,

E. C. BRIDGMAN.

Canton, August, 22nd 1836.

### FOR LINTIN SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE FUTTAY SALAM, Capt. GILLETT, to sail with all despatch. For freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE

Canton, 13th July 1836.

### FOR BOMBAY

THE fast sailing Ship, 'CHARLOTTE,' G. MELVILLE, Commander, to leave Whampoa on the 25th proximo. For Freight apply to

CURSETJEE PURDOONJEE.
and
TAMOOLJEE RUSTOMJEE.
*at No. 5 Fowshong.*

Canton, 24th July, 1836.

### FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE British Ship HENRY WELLESLEY, 350 Tons, can be despatched in ten days, and will proceed to any quarter on reasonable terms. Apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, June, 29th 1836.

### FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship CALEDONIA, Captain LANCASTER, to sail the middle of October. For Freight apply to

SHAWUCKSHAW RUSTOMJEE,
No. 6 French Hong.

Canton, 23d August, 1836.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the Bengal Insurance Society are prepared to grant Policies on account of the said Office.

FERREIRA & Co.

Canton, 20th July, 1836.

### FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR Sherry in Butts from the House of Duff Gordon & Co. Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 14th September 1836.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. GEORGE ADAM in our respective establishments at Bombay, Batavia and Glasgow ceased on the first of June 1835.

ADAM SKINNER & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1836.

### MADEIRA Wine,

FOR SALE Superior Old MADEIRA WINE—in Pipes Hogsheads & quarter Casks—from the well known House of REID & Co. Apply to

DENT & Co.

Canton 10th September, 1835

### TO LET.

FROM the first of September next, the house on the S. E. side of Praya Grande, formerly the Spanish Factory, and now occupied by Da. Anna Joaquina Lopez, with large cool apartments. Any Gentlemen wishing to take the said house, will please to address to Januario Joze Lopes, at Macao.

Macao, 13th August, 1836.

### FOR SALE ON BOARD THE BARQUE ISABELLA.

ROUGH spars of various sizes, lower masts, topmasts, Jib-booms and other spars.
200 Teak sheathing boards 1 and 1½ Inch thick.
20 Teak wide boards, 11 feet long and 21 Inches wide.
Also: all kinds of ship's stores.
Apply to Capt. HILLAR on board, or

STANFORD & MARKS, at Canton.

Canton, 14th September, 1836.

### FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship JOHN GLASSFORD, Capt. WILSON, to sail from Whampoa about the 10th Novbr. For freight apply to

MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE.

Canton, 14th September, 1836.

### FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Bark LOSACH Captain G. JELLICOE to sail from Whampoa on the 10th October, for freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 24th September, 1836.

### FOR BOMBAY.

THE Ship, HANNAH, Mr. GREGOR Commander will have Consignments on the 5th Proximo. For Freight apply to

FRAMJEE PESTONJEE.

Canton, 23d September, 1836.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY STANFORD & MARKS.

ON Tuesday the 27th inst. of the following goods
A few Pieces of superfine Broad Cloth; Long Ells; Gros Grain cloth; a small assortment Ironmongery; a few thousand Havana Segars; ten dozen superior old Brandy;
Also: a quantity of household Furniture, and five highly finished Gentlemen's dressing cases, with handsome cut glass bottles and silver mountings; as well as other goods that may offer.

Canton, 22nd September, 1836.

## *SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.*

ARRIVED.—Brit. *Pergusian*, Young, and *Orestes*, Shettler from Calcutta. *Orixa*, *Kier* from Liverpool. Amer. *James Perkins*, Baring, from Boston, Batavia and Manila. Span. *Dos Amigos* Pardo from Manila. Brit. *John O'Gaunt*, Robertson from Liverpool 23rd May, and Batavia 31st August. *Jamna*, Robinson, from Liverpool, May 26th and Batavia August 31st. Amer. *Vie Indu*, MacMichael, from Sourabaya Brit. *Layton*, Wade from Singapore. *Adelaide*, Clark, from Sydney and Java.
PASSENGER.—*Orestes*: Mr. J. McClure.

SAILED on DESPATCHED.—Amer. *Henry*; Tate for Manila. *Mary Ballard*, Wadsworth, for Manila. Brit. *Lady Hayes*, Owen, for Manila. *The James Pattison* and *Royal Saxon* have, we learn, been taken up at Manila, to load round for the Continent of Europe at £ 4.10 per ton.

The *Adelaide* has brought up from Sea two more of the Crew of the British Ship *Camden*, which was lost on the coast of Java on her way up from New South Wales. The report of Lascars having been picked up at sea mentioned in our last, was occasioned by the arrival of these sailors.

We have struck out of our list of ships expected, the names of the *Hannah*, *Dorrander*, *Penelope* and *Margaret Graham*, which we fear, must now be given up.

### VESSELS EXPECTED.

FROM ENGLAND, *Helen Mar*, *Hesperia*, *Windsor*, *Charles Grant*, *Viscount Melbourne*, *Mandarin*, *Tigris*, *James Matheson*, *Lady Charlotte*, *Cordelia*, *Hellas*, *William Jardine*, *Jas Gibbins*, *Manila*, *Mary Somerville*, *Fanny*, *Tinmouth*, *Trusty*, *Anna Robertson*, *Jasmine*, *Ogilvy*, *Lord Grey*, *Africa*.

FROM UNITED STATES *Hoogly*, *Sir Edward*, *Hope*, *Mahomed*, *Humboldt*, *Plymouth*, *Liberty*, *Osage*, *Chandler Price*.

FROM BENGAL, *Rosanna*, *Edmondstone*, *Berbice*, *Kellie Castle*, *David Scott*, *Nile Rover*, *Champion Family*, *Erasmus*, *Otterspool*.

FROM MADRAS, *Ava*, *Thames*, *Orontes*, *Il*.

FROM BOMBAY, *Castle Huntly*, *Ingalis*, *Calcutta*.

FROM SINGAPORE, *Lagoon*, *Prin*, *Malabar Head*.

FROM JAVA, *Canton*, *Enterprise*.

FROM LOMBOCK, *Sylph*, *Hercules*, *Neptune*.

LATEST DATES, from *England* to 24 June via Boulogne. From *United States* 19th May via Batavia. From *Calcutta* July, 18th per *Pergusian*. From *Singapore* 20th August per *Pergusian*. From *Java*, 31st August per *Joanna*. From *Bombay* 1st August, per *Lady Grant*. From Manila 3d September per *Regulus*.

## SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

| *Vessel's Name.* | *Flag.* | *Commander.* | *Tons* | *Where from.* | *Consignees* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Edward | British | Lindsay | 408 | Lombock | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Fort William | " | W. H. Fraser | 1216 | Bombay | do. |
| Earl of Balcarras | " | J. Hine | 1488 | Madras | do. |
| Nassau | " | Nethey | 573 | Samarang | Fox Ramsay & Co. |
| Exchange | Ameri. | Shaw | 402 | Liverpool | Olyphant & Co. |
| Favorite | British | Robinson | 398 | Samarang | Turner & Co. |
| Futtay Salam | " | J. L. Gillett | 583 | Calcutta | D. M. Rustomjee. |
| Pascoa | " | W. Morgan | 802 | Bombay | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Charlotte | " | G. Melville | 601 | " " | C. Purdon & D. Mancherjee. |
| Helen | " | G. Setford | 606 | " " | C. Sapoorjee & R. Burjorjee. |
| Glenedy | " | R. Langley | 787 | " " | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Lord Castlereagh | " | P. Tonkin | 788 | " " | F. Hormusjee & R. Manackjee. |
| Allalevie | " | A. R. Clarke | 760 | " " | D. & M. Rustomjee. |
| Eliza Stewart | " | Millar | 413 | London | Wetmore & Co. |
| Diana | " | Dudman | 450 | Calcutta | Russell & Co. |
| John Bannerman | " | J. L. Wilson | 816 | Bombay | D. & R. Framjee. |
| Ann | " | Stead | 307 | Samarang | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Beta | Amer. | Barnard | 423 | Manila | Russell & Co. |
| Princess Victoria | British | Jas Lee | 378 | London | Wetmore & Co. |
| Charles Forbes | " | T. Wills | 917 | Bombay | D. Jamsetjee & D. Muncherjee. |
| Caledonia | " | J. Lancaster | 710 | " " | Shawuckshaw Rustomjee. |
| Cabot | Ameri. | Lowry | 400 | Gibraltar | Dent & Co. |
| Lord Lowther | British | A. Grant | 1400 | Bombay | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Upton Castle | " | Duggan | 398 | " " | do. do. |
| Lowjee Family | " | J H Johnston | 903 | " " | Dent & Co. |
| Imogene | " | Riley | 330 | Liverpool | T. A. Gill. |
| Martha | " | Viner | 395 | Liverpool | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Eleanor | " | ——— | 370 | London | Turner & Co. |
| Heywood | " | Jones | 451 | Liverpool | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Adelaide | " | Clark | | Java | do. do. |
| Victory | " | C Biden | 700 | Madras | Dent & Co. |
| Johanna Susanna | Dutch | Berent | 809 | Batavia | S. V Bunel see Lee & Co. |
| Hythe | British | W. Drayner | 1200 | Bombay | Daniell & Co. |
| Inglebrough | " | Ricketts | 400 | " | do. |
| Bussorah Merchant | " | L. W. Moncrieff | 531 | London | Lindsay & Co. |
| Scotsrow | " | W. Smith | 300 | Lombock | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Lonach | " | G. Gellicoe | 380 | Calcutta | D. & M. Rustomjee. |
| Prince Regent | " | I. S. Bliss | 1000 | " | Daniell & Co. |
| Malesim | " | Kyles | 650 | " | J. & W. Crose & Co. |
| Dos Amigos | Span. | Pardo | 466 | Manila | Russell & Co. |

## SHIPPING AT CUM-SING-MOON &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Cum-sing-moon &c. The *Jane*, *Crockett*, *Lord Amherst*, *Rose*, *Rose-bud* to Dent & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Fairy*, Mc Kay; *Governor Findlay*, Mackenzie; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Linda*, (Am.) Macandrew and *Henry Clay* (Am.) Gilman, to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Swan; to D. & M. Rustomjee. The *Volunteer* (Am.) Perrier, to A. Sturgis; and the *Isabella*, to Stanford & Marks.

| *Vessel's Name.* | *Flag.* | *Commander.* | *Tons* | *Where from.* | *Consignees* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hannah | British | D. Mc Gregor | 498 | Bombay | Framjee Pestonjee |
| Aurelia | Port | Barros | 180 | Bombay | Dent & Co. |
| Isabella Robertson | British | Jno. Hudson | 378 | Calcutta | Dent & Co. |
| Bardmier | " | Macdonald | 452 | Samarang | Dent & Co. |
| Henry Wellesley | " | Freeman | 230 | Singapore | Russell & Co. |
| Water Witch | " | A. Henderson | 300 | Singapore | Russell & Co. |
| Erich | Dutch | J. Hoyt | 300 | Batavia | Dent & Co. |
| Himmaleh | Ameri. | Fraser | 370 | New-York | S. V Bunel see Lee & Co. |
| Ville d' Oleron | French | ——— | 210 | Manila | Olyphant & Co. |
| Anna | Port | Aguiar | | Bombay | Dent & Co. |
| Julia | British | R. Richards | 317 | Boston | Framjee Pestonjee. |
| Cashmere Merchant | " | Edwards | | Manila | Dent & Co. |
| Henry Tuke | Ameri. | Remonds | | Singapore | Russell & Co. |
| Judith | Ameri. | Williams | 322 | Batavia | Fox Ramsay & Co. |
| Planter | " | Abdell | | New-York | Russell & Co. |
| Splendid | " | Rogers | 190 | Bombay | Wetmore & Co. |
| Lady Grant | " | Jeffreys | | Calcutta | Framjee Pestonjee. |
| Marion | " | Richard | | Batavia | W. Henderson. |
| Eben Preble | " | Crocker | 318 | Madras | Douglas Mackenzie & Co. |
| Coventry | " | Purdie | 600 | ——— | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Waldemar | Danish | Duus | 818 | London | Marbwick Edwards & Co. |
| Alex. Baring | British | N. St. Croix | | Batavia | Russell & Co. |
| Wm. Lockerby | " | Metcalfe | | Manila | " " " |
| Regulus | Ameri. | Vosmer | | Calcutta | " " " |
| Fergusson | British | Young | | " | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Orestes | " | Shettler | | Agra | " " " |
| Orixa | Ameri. | Agar | 365 | Liverpool | W. T. Gemmell & Co. |
| James Perkins | Ameri. | Baring | | Boston | Russell & Co. |
| John O' Gaunt | British | Robertson | 440 | Liverpool | Turner & Co. |
| Jamna | " | Robinson | 304 | " | " " " |
| Virginia | Ameri. | MacMichael | | Sourabaya | Wetmore & Co. |
| Layton | British | Wade | | Singapore | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Alexander | Ameri. | Pennigo | 384 | Liverpool | Wetmore & Co. |

# THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Picul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Chs.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars (T) Tael (M) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Commd. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avoird. 1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avoirdp. 1 Picul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—24 Cys, 1 Cut.—1 Cy. 1 lb.—Money weights.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Spnn. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 2d. No. 3. CANTON SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER, 24TH, 1836. No. 55.

## IMPORTS.

| | PER. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **COTTON MANUFACTURES.** | | | |
| Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in | Pce. | $ 3. a 4. | |
| Chintzes - - 28 „ - in | „ | 3½ a 5½ | |
| Handkfs. Monteithe scarlet - | „ | 2.25 a 2.50 | |
| „ „ blue - - | „ | 1.25 a 2 | dull. |
| Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in | „ | 4. a 5. | |
| „ „ 30 „ - in | „ | 3. a 3. | |
| „ grey - 40 „ 38 in | „ | 4½ a 5. | in demand. |
| „ „ - 30 „ 38 in | „ | 6½ a 7½ | |
| „ „ - 30 „ 36 in | „ | 8. a 10. | |
| Am. brown Cots. 30 „ 36 in | „ | 2.50 a 2.60. | |
| Cotton yarn Nos. 14 @ 28 in | Pl. | 56 a 60. | No demand. |
| „ „ „ 30 @ 32 in | „ | | |
| Gunnies - - 18 @ 24 in | „ | 36 a 37. | |
| **WOOLLENS.** | | | |
| Broadcloth Ex. Sup. 60@62 in | Yd. | 1.80 a 2.20 | |
| „ Span. Stripes 60@62 in | „ | 1.15 a 1.20. | |
| „ Imperc - 56@60 in | „ | 90 a 90. | |
| „ Yorkshire - - - | „ | 60 cts. | |
| „ Worleys - 28 yds. in | Pce. | 11 a 1⅓. | No sale. |
| „ Sup. Bolet. Cutgs large | Pl. | 30 a 40. | Cts. dull. |
| Flannel - - - - - | yd. | 15 a 20. | |
| Camblets, double 54 yds. 30 in | Pce. | | |
| Fine single - - - - | „ | 28 a 32. | |
| Second - - - - - | „ | | |
| Dutch - - 40 yds. 33 in | „ | 36 a 37. | dull. |
| „ - - 40 „ 28 „ | „ | 28 | |
| Bombazets - - - - | „ | 11 a 12 | |
| Longells scarlet - - - | „ | 9. | |
| Assorted colors - - - | „ | | Limited demand. |
| Woollen yarn - - - | „ | 105 a 120. | |
| **COTTON.** | | Tael. | |
| Bengal old or inf. - - | Pl. | 8. a 9.5 | |
| „ sup. and fine - | „ | 10. a 10.5 | |
| Bombay old or inf. - - | „ | 8.5 a 9. | |
| „ sup. and fine - | „ | 10. a 10.7 | |
| Madras - - - - - | „ | 9 a 11.5 | None. |
| Manila - - - - - | „ | | |
| **METALS.** | | | |
| Copper Sheets, 16 oz. @ 32 oz. | Pl. | $ 34½ | None. |
| „ S. American slab - | „ | 19. | |
| „ nails assorted - | „ | 20. | |
| „ old - - - | „ | 18 | Enquired. |
| Lead English Pig - - | „ | 6. | |
| „ Spanish „ - - | „ | | |
| Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - | „ | 2 a 2.5 | In demand. |
| „ Rod ½ in - - - | „ | | |
| „ Nailrod ½ and under | „ | 3.70 a 3.80 | |
| „ Hoop. ½ @ in - | „ | | |
| „ Scrap - - - - | „ | 1. a 1.25 | Not Saleable. |
| Steel English - - - | „ | | |
| „ Swedish - - - | Tub | 3½ a 4 | |
| Spelter English - - - | Pl. | 4½ | Large stock. |
| Tin Plates - - - - | Box | 3½ a 4 | do. |
| Quicksilver - - - - | Pl. | 90. a 95 | |
| SKINS Rabbit - - - - | 100 | 60. a 65. | |
| Beaver - - - - - | each | 4. a 6. | |
| „ Fox - - - - - | „ | 1. a 1.15. | |
| Otter-Sea - - - - - | „ | 40. a 55 | |
| „ tails - - - - | „ | 2.50 a 3 | |
| „ Land - - - - - | „ | 5. a 7. | |
| Seal - - - - - - | „ | 2. a 2.50 | |
| OPIUM Patna old - - - | Ch. | 850 | |
| „ new - - - - | „ | 760 a 770 | |
| Benares old - - - - | „ | 720 | |
| „ new - - - - | „ | 680 a 690 | |
| Malwa old - - - - | „ | 730 a 730 | |
| „ new - - - - | „ | | |
| Turkey - - - - - | „ | 640 a 650 | |
| RICE Bengal - - - - | Pl. | 1.80 a 2 | |
| „ Java - - - - - | „ | 1.70 a 1.80 | |
| „ White table - - - | „ | 1.90 a 2.10 | |
| „ Manila - - - - | „ | 1.80 a 1.90 | |
| „ Paddy - - - - | „ | 30 per cent less. | than Rice. |
| **STRAITS PRODUCE &c** | | | |
| Bird's nest, fine white - - | Cy. | 30. | |
| „ „ inf. - - - | „ | 21. a 16. | In little demand. |
| „ „ black - - - | „ | 14. a 5. | |
| Bees Wax - - - - - | Pl. | 26. a 28. | |
| Betel nut - - - - - | „ | 4 | New. |
| Cloves - - - - - - | „ | 31. a 36. | |
| „ Mother - - - - | „ | 10. a 12. | Overstocked. |
| Camphor Barous - - - | Cy. | 6 a 25. | |
| Gambir - - - - - - | Pl. | 2½. a 3. | |
| Mace - - - - - - | „ | | |
| Nutmegs - - - - - | „ | | |
| Pepper - - - - - - | „ | 8½. | in demand |
| Rattans - - - - - | „ | 2½. a 3. | supplies. |
| Tin Bones - - - - - | „ | 18 | |
| „ Singapore dre. - - | „ | 18 | in demand. |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | | |
| Amber large 1st quality - - | Cy. | 3. a 12 | |
| „ small fragments - | „ | 20 cts a 1½. | |
| Assafœtida - - - - | Pl. | 4½. | |
| Bichdemar - - - - - | „ | 12. a 28. | |
| „ good - - - - | „ | 36. a 50. | |
| Cochineal - - - - - | „ | 200. a 240 | |
| Coral large limbs or pieces | Cy. | | Dull. |
| „ fragments - - - | Pl. | 40. a 50. | |
| Cow Bezoar - - - - | Cy. | 14. a 25. | No demand. |
| Cudbear - - - - - | Pl. | 12. | |
| Cutch Pegue - - - - | „ | 4. a 4½. | |
| Elephants Teeth or Ivory | „ | 70. a 100 | |
| „ cuttings - - | „ | 60. a 65. | |
| Fish-maws - - - - - | „ | 40 a 70. | |
| Flints - - - - - - | „ | 40 cents. | |
| Ginseng crude - - - | „ | 60. a 65. | |
| „ clarified. - - - | „ | 80 a 100 | |
| Mother of Pearl Shell - - | „ | 9. a 10. | |
| Myrrh - - - - - - | „ | 3. a 4. | None. |
| Rhubarb - - - - - | „ | 3½. a 8 | |
| Putchuck - - - - - | „ | 11. a 12. | |
| Rose Maloes - - - - | „ | | |
| Saltpetre at Lintin - - | „ | 9½. a 9½. | Sales. |
| Shark's fins - - - - | „ | 15. a 30. | |
| Sessia - - - - - - | „ | 30. a 50. | limited demand. |
| Sneek fish - - - - | „ | 5. a 6. | |
| Thread Gold and Silver - | Cy. | 38 a 42 | Large stock |
| Wood Ebony Mauritius - | Pl. | 5 a 5½ | |
| „ „ Ceylon - | „ | 3. | |
| „ Sandal Indian - | „ | 14. a 22. | |
| „ „ Timor - | „ | 12. a 13 | |
| „ „ Sand. Islands - | „ | 8. a 10 | |
| „ Sapan „ - - - | „ | 1 50 | |

## EXPORTS.

| | WT. in T. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SILK MANUFACTURES.** | | | |
| Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in | 36 | $ 12½ a 16½ | |
| „ col'd „ „ „ | 30 | 12 a 14½ | |
| Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine | 17 | 5 30. a 6.50 | |
| „ fringed 45 in | | | |
| „ 7-8 „ „ | 15 | 5 a 5.80 | |
| Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - - | 11 | 5.75 a 5.85 | |
| „ Sarsnet, Nankin silk | — | 4½ a 5.75 | |
| „ „ Canton - - - | — | 4 a 5.75 | |
| Hkfs. white Pongee 28 in | 19 | 7 a 7.50 | |
| „ „ „ 30 „ | 17 | 6.80 a 6.90 | |
| „ figured „ 28 „ | 20 | 9.50 a 9.75 | |
| „ „ „ 30 „ | 19 | 7.60 a 7.75 | |
| Levantines col'd 30 yds. 14 | 21 | 1.75 a 12 | |
| „ „ 30 „ 29 | 31 | 13.50 | |
| „ black „ 24 „ | 24 | 10.75 a 11 | |
| „ „ 30 „ 29 | 30 | 16.30 a 16.50 | |
| Satins Levantines 30 29 | 32 | 15.90 | |
| „ „ 24 „ | 30 | 14.30 a 14.5 | |
| Lutestrings mixt 18 „ 24 | 18 | 7.75 | |
| „ black „ 29 „ | 28 | 10 50 | |
| Pongees white 30 „ 30 | 30 | 10 75 a 11 | |
| „ „ 30 „ 29 | 29 | 10.40 a 10.7 | |
| „ „ 30 „ 32 | 32 | 11.10 a 11.70 | |
| „ Szechuen 29 „ 19 | 27 | 4.40 a 4.50 | |
| Sarsnets black N 30 „ 29 | 27 | 11 | |
| „ „ C. „ 29 „ | 25 | 8 a 8½ | |
| „ „ „ 29 „ | 22 | 7.40 a 7.50 | |
| „ white 30 „ 29 | 34 | 15.50 a 15.75 | |
| „ colored 30 „ 29 | 21 | 11.40 a 11.50 | |
| „ crossbarr'd „ 24 | 18 | 10.75 a 11 | |
| Satins black 18 „ 29 | 44 | 15.50 | |
| „ „ 18 „ 29 | 32 | 13.00 a 13.50 | |
| „ colored 18 „ 29 | 33 | 13.25 a 15.40 | |
| „ high „ 18 „ 29 | 38 | 16 50 | |
| „ damasked crimson „ | 34 | 17 a 17 50 | |
| „ „ colored „ | 38 | 16 a 16.50 | |
| Sinshaws Nank. blk 29 29 | 44 | 14½ | |
| „ „ colored „ „ | 32 | 15.40 | |
| „ „ „ 29 | 36 | 15.25 a 15.50 | |
| „ Canton black 29 „ | 34 | 9.60 a 9.80 | |
| Sewing silks assort. colors. in | Pl. | 4.15 a 4.25 | |
| „ black - - - | | 3.75 a 3.85 | |
| Shawls crape 7 4 embrd. - | 7 | 3.50 | |
| „ „ 5.5 a 56 in - | 5½ | 2.50 | |
| „ 8-4 Satin figd. 63 - | 5 | 1.85 | |
| „ 7-4 „ „ - - | 4 | 1.75 | |
| „ „ damas'd col silk 54 a 4 | 4 | 1.50 | |
| Water silks col'd. 18 y. 29 in | 32 | 15.45 | |
| **BLACK TEAS.** | Pl | Tael. | |
| „ Bohea Canton - - | | | |
| „ Fokeen - - - | | | |
| „ Congou Sung. 1st. - | | | |
| „ Bl. Lf. & Pek. 1st. | | | |
| „ Campoi - - - - | | | |
| „ Souchong - - - - | | 28 a 36 | |
| „ Hung muey - - - | | 28 a 30 | |
| „ Pekoe - - - - | | 26 a 28 | |
| „ Ning Yong - - - | | 24 a 26 | |
| „ Ankoi - - - - | | 20 a 26 | |
| „ Pouchong - - - | | | |
| „ Orange Pekoe - - | | 29 a 35 | Scented. |
| „ Caper - - - - | | 25 a 27 | |
| **GREEN TEAS.** | | | |
| „ Twankay - - - - | | 26 a 28 | |
| „ Skin - - - - - | | 14 a 18 | |
| „ Hyson - - - - - | | 36 a 44 | Canton Tea |
| „ Young Hyson - - - | | 30 a 42 | |
| „ Imperial - - - - | | | |
| „ Gunpowder - - - | | 44 a 48 | |
| **RAW SILK. Canton No. 1** | | 300 | |
| „ „ „ „ 2 | | 280 | |
| „ „ „ „ 3 | | 250 | |
| „ „ „ „ 4 | | 170 | |
| „ „ „ „ 5 | | 105 | |
| Nankin Tsatlee - - - | | 320 a 330 | |
| „ Taysaam- - - - | | 420 a 440 | |
| **SUGAR RAW.** Canton 1st. | | T. 5.5 a 5.7 | |
| „ „ 2d. | | 5.2 | |
| „ Pingfa - - - - | | 6.6 | |
| „ Candy Canton - - | | 7.6 | |
| „ „ Chinchew - - | | 14 a 14½ | |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | | |
| Alum - - - - - - | | 1.85 a 1.95 | |
| Aniseed star - - - - | | 10 a 10½ | |
| Camphor - - - - - | | 28 a 30 | at Macao. |
| Cassia at Whampoa - - | | 10.50 a 11 | |
| „ Lintin - - | | 8.80 | |
| „ buds - - - | | 14 a 15 | |
| Canes bamboo - - - | 1000 | 10 a 14 | |
| „ Wangees - - - | | 7 a 12 | |
| China Root - - - - | Pl. | 3½ | |
| Cubebs - - - - - | | 17 a 18 | |
| Dragon's blood - - - | | 80 a 100 | |
| Galangals - - - - - | | 3½ a 3½ | |
| Gamboge - - - - - | | 65 a 70 | None good. |
| Glass beads - - - - | | 17 a 22 | |
| Glue - - - - - - | | 9 a 11 | |
| Ginger in Jars - - - | Case | 3 a 3½ | |
| Hartall or Orpiment - - | Pl. | 16 a 17 | |
| Lead white - - - - | | 9 a 10 | |
| „ red - - - - | | 10 | |
| Mo. of Pear' Shells 5ooloo large | Pl. | | No demand. |
| „ blue edged small | | | |
| Musk warranted- - - - | Cy. | 45 a 60 | |
| Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in | 100 | 92 | |
| „ 9½ yds. 12 in - - - | Pa. | 85 | |
| „ Canton made - - - | „ | 79 | |
| „ „ large - - - | „ | 92 | |
| „ „ small - - - | „ | 65 | No sale. |
| Yellow yds. in 1st. st. | „ | 79 a 80 | |
| „ „ „ 2d „ | „ | 66 a 70 | None. |
| „ „ „ 3d. „ | „ | 50 | |
| „ small „ „ | „ | | |
| „ white „ „ | „ | 55 a 65 | Wanted. |
| Oils Aniseed - - - - | Cy. | 1.10 a 1.20 | |
| „ Cassia - - - - | „ | 1.65 | |
| Rhubarb - - - - - | Pl. | | |
| „ Dutch cut - - - | | | |
| Soy in Jars - - - - | Case | 5 a 9 | |
| Tobacco in baskets - - - | Pl. | 14 a 15 | |
| Torto seshell - - - - | P. | | |
| Turmeric - - - - - | | 6 a 6½ | |
| Vermillion 50 catties - - | Box. | | |

N B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER. BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also higher prices are obtainable for *Camlets, Sarsnet, Ginseng* and other Goods on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton &c.* sometimes discharge at Macao or transship their Cargoes at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rents outside, and River Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pickles &c, Confectionary Stationery, Cutlery, Crockery ware, &c.* for foreign consumption, are sold at Auction, duty paid.

*Note. Alum,* and *Canes* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; and *Raw Silk, Silk piece goods &c, are sometimes shipped from the latter Port to* avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Pieces are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

### RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

| | s d. |
|---|---|
| On LONDON or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills. ..... | 4 9. |
| Government Bills 10 @ 30 days ..... | ..... |
| United States Bank Bills 6 months sight ..... | none. |
| E I. under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents. 4 74. | |
| E. I. Company's Agents' Bills on Calcutta @ 30 days C. R. 220. ... Per $ 100. | |
| E I. Directors Bills, 60 da. sight, 206 Sa. Rs. ..... | |
| Private Bills, on Calcutta, „ Co's. Rs. ..... | |

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in bars @ 23.40 per Tael weight.
Silver at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 5 per Cent premium.
„ „ „ „ small 96 a 98 „ 4 a 4½. „ „
Spanish Dollars Pillar Re-coined, „ „ par „
„ Old Carolus IV. „ „ 12 per Cent „
South American Republics „ „ 5 per Ct. discount.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton, 50 cub. feet ... ... ...
„ to foreign Europ'n, American and British Ships, none ... ... ...
„ to United States, American Ships Per Ton, 40 cub. feet. ... No Ships.

### DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1ST APRIL TO 31ST AUGUST 1836.

| | AS AT LAST | | | APRIL TO JULY. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Chests. | Price. | Value in Dollars. | Chest. | Value in Dollars. | Stock 1st Septbr. |
| Patna ..... old. | 12 | 825 | 9,900 | | | 1 |
| „ ..... new | 441 | 810 | 357,210 | 2134½ | 1,501,142 | 1705 |
| Benares ..... old | 18 | 720 | 12,960 | | | 70 |
| „ ..... new | 311 | 705 | 219,255 | 1165½ | 744,205 | 57 |
| Malwa ..... | 810½ | 750 | 607,875 | 6749½ | 3,895,091 | 3741½ |
| | 1592½ | | 1,207,400 | 10,049 | 6,140,438 | 6,1 0 |

Total Chests delivered in the last 5 months 11,641½ Value T. 7,348,238 Dr.

### RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 1st. Canton and Union Offices or China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

| GOOD TREASURE | | GOOD TREASURE | | GOODS TREASURE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay ... ... | | Singapore ... ... | 1½ | Holland or Hamburg ... | 3½ |
| Ceylon ... ... | | Manilla ... ... | | Spain or Portugal. | 3½ |
| Madras ... ... | | Malacca ... ... | | America U States ... | 3 |
| Calcutta ... ... | 3.22 | Penang ... ... | 1½ | China or Peru ... | 4 |
| Rangoon ... ... | | Batavia ... ... | | Mexico ... ... | 3 |
| Mauritius ... ... | | Gt. Britain via S. | 3½ | Europe or China ... | 1 p.m. |
| Australia ... ... | | „ direct ... ... | 3 | Lintin &c. ... ... | ½ |
| Sand. Islands ... | | France ... ... | 3 | | |

### WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class vessels, measg. 1600 cubits & up wards pay 0.787 1256 of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd „ „ „ 1200 do. & under 1600 „ 0.7221091 „ „
3rd „ „ under 1200 do. „ 0.656 7341 „ „

N.B. The cubit is 14½ inches; measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen, or, or if her head is Beige; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products.—The largest class pay from @ 43 0 to @ 4320; 2d class from @ 3240 to @ 3240; 3rd class from @ 3700 and under. The Comshaw or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1000 Tael or @ 2222. Linguists fee @ 173½ and Compradore's fees @ 50 Also Pilotage @ 60, inwards and outwards the same. On French and other Foreign vessels they are slightly varied. Bengalese ships are charged only about @ 1300 in lieu of measurement &c.'

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

### IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—A good many arrivals have come in lately and more are expected. The market is in consequence very languid, the more so as the half yearly settling day among the Chinese will be early next week, and money is rather scarce.

WOOLLENS.—The market has again relapsed into inactivity and sales could not be effected to any extent at our highest quotations, either of Spanish Stripes or Longells.

LEAD.—The advance on the price of lead has been checked by the sale of 3000 Piculs by a Hong-merchant to a Silk merchant, who resold it for cash at a price equal to about @ 5.80 @ 5.85 per Picul, English price.

SILVERSHEAR.—A sale of about 90 Picul of Indian at @ 22 per Picul has been reported to us.

QUICKSILVER.—We hear of a sale from second hand at as low a price as @ 90 per Picul.

GAMBIER.—Our quotation of Gambier is nominal. The holder of the largest or only lot in the market, is selling slowly at @ 6, but there is very little demand, and perhaps not more than @ 2½ @ 3 would be got for any arriving.

RICE.—The prospect of an abundant crop, has depressed prices, and a further decline may be expected, if the crop turns out as good as anticipated.

COTTON.—We have heard of the sale of about 3 00 Bales of Bombay Cotton, during the last week, and at a reduction on our present quotation of 3 @ 4 mace, the purchasers holding for an advance; there is however very little animation, and but very little has been delivered. Good Surat and Bauda are more enquired for, the stock being very short of them; for Madras Cotton, notwithstanding the small supply, there is no offer.

OPIUM.—Several heavy time bargains falling due just now, and as money is scarce, there is no demand for cash. Sales to a large extent however at two and three months have, we understand, been made at @ 30 @ 40 advance on present rates, paying @ 50 deposit, which speculation has been considerably encouraged by the late favorable report to the Emperor, regarding the admission of Opium. The non arrival also of the Bengal ships tends to support the market.

### EXPORTS.

SILK MANUFACTURES.—The dealers manifest some desire to dispose of ready made articles, prices, however continue high.

RAW SILK.—We hear of several purchases of both Taysaam and Tsatlee, but rather under our present quotations, although we understand fair quality of Tsatlee of the second crop would cost fully @ 300 per Picul, a corresponding advance having taken place up the country, where the exorbitant prices in this market were known. Shipments are going on very freely.

TEA.—There is little demand for Canton teas just now, and prices are on the decline. Our quotation for Pekoe shews an advance on the good qualities, (some low being quoted) but the highest quotation is for finer tea than has been sold previously.

# THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 2d No. 4. CANTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER, 1st. 1836. No. 56


## LITERARY.

*( From the Indo Chinese Gleaner. )*

### THE PARADISE OF FÛH.

"AN EXHORTATION TO WORSHIP FUH, AND SEEK TO LIVE IN THE LAND OF JOY, SITUATED IN THE WEST."

"Good friends!—In the world there are a thousand, yea, ten thousand roads. Why do we then exhort men to fix the thoughts on Fuh only? Because the heaviest consequences are connected with the thoughts of men. That which drags the soul, leads the spirit, fate favorable, and life secure. all proceeds from this source. If the thoughts are good, you ascend to heaven; if bad, you descend to hell. One straight thought, will [after death.] make you a man; one cross thought, will cause you to become a beast. Why are there [in Hades] hungry ghosts; Solely because of wrong thoughts. Think of the devil, and you will become a devil. Think of Fûh, and you will become a Fûh. Would you prevent the six ways [of the transmigration?] there is no other method but to think of Fûh. If you will not think of Fûh, you will lose the human body, and for ten thousand future ages not be able again to obtain the same. Therefore, Shih-kea, and Yu-lae, the two sacred ones, advised men to think of Fûh. The master of doctrines Yuen-lung, also advised men to think of Fuh. To think of Fûh, and yet not be delivered from alternate births and deaths? [There is no such thing.] For, Fûh, the error is not in Fûh. It is because the mouth prays, and not the mind. Though one prays thus, it is as if he prayed not. Though he repeat it a whole life, it is not equal to one single sound [from one who worships with the mind.] The word Neen, i. e. to recite, is derived from Sin the heart, and not from K'ow the mouth. But when the heart is alive, the mouth naturally utters a voice just as the suckling naturally cries when it remembers its mother. We must have Fûh in the mind, and Fûh in the mouth—neither of these can be dispensed with.

"But [it may be said,] seeing there are thousands and myriads of Fûhs, why call upon men to recite the name of O-mo-to Fûh only? [Answer.] because, among the forty-eight vows which he made, and swore to save the living multitude of all quarters, one runs thus, * In all the ten quarters of the world, in the midst of the living multitude, if but one of those who repeat my name, shall fail to attain life in my kingdom, then I swear that I shall no longer be a god."

"The land of this kingdom is yellow gold. Its gardens, groves, houses, and palaces are all elegantly adorned with seven orders of gems. It is encircled with seven rows of trees, seven borders of elegant net-work, and seven fences of pali-sides. In the midst there are the seven turrets and towers of gems, the seven flights of pearl stairs, the seven bridges of pearl, the seven pools of pearl, the eight kinds of virtue-producing waters,* and the nine classes of the lotus. There are also lovely doves, peacocks, parrots, birds of sparkling plumage, and of exquisite notes. The great and unmeasured god O-to-han, the famous disciples of Fûh, the relatives of the demi-gods, the goddess Kwan-yin, the most powerful deliverer, the most pure gods of the vast ocean, the unnumbered renovating Fûhs, the unnumbered deliverers, all the demi-gods of past present, and future ages, and all the sages whether produced in heaven, or among men,—all will be assembled on the sacred spot. But in that kingdom, there are no women: the women who will live in that country, are first changed into men. The inhabitants have the lotus for their father and mother, from whom their persons are produced. [There are three general classes, each of which is subdivided into three.] There are born of the superior, middle, and lower orders of the first class; of the superior, middle, and lower orders of the second class; and of the superior, middle, and lower orders of the third class; these differences among the multitude of animated beings, are the consequences of the various degrees of depth or shallowness, diligence or sluggishness, in the desires and active energies. The bodies of the persons produced by the lotus, are pure and fragrant; their countenances, fair and well-formed; their hearts, full of wisdom, and without vexation. They dress not, and yet are not cold; they dress, and yet are not made hot. They eat not, and yet are not hungry; they eat, and yet are not filled. They are without pain, without itching, without sickness, and they become not old. Enjoying themselves at ease, they follow Fûh, gaily frisk about, and are without trouble. After every meal, they walk about with the demi-gods, as their companions, on the stairs and walks of that place. Their noses inhale the most delightful fragrance; their ears are filled with the most harmonious music; the birds of Paradise singing all around. They behold the lotus flowers, and trees of gems, delightfully waving like the motion of a vast sheet of embroidered silk. On looking upwards, they see the firmament full of the To-lo flowers, falling in beautiful confusion, like the rain. The felicity of that kingdom may be justly called superlative; and the age of its inhabitants, is without measure. This is the place called the Paradise (or joyful world!) of the West. Alas! the riches and honors of men, after an hundred years, all revert to emptiness. The elegance and glory of heaven itself, after a thousand years will cease.

"But when we enter the Paradise of the west, we shall obtain an unlimited age; and the means of obtaining it are most simple, depending solely on the one sentence, "Ne-to." Yet the world will not be at the trouble to seek this good so easily obtained; but on the contrary, put on their iron shoes, and go asking for the road.

"I advise you speedily to swear and vow, to this effect,—" If I do not both now and hence'orth repeat the name of Fûh, and seek to live in that western world of joy; then let me become an evil demon, fall down for ever to the northern part of hades, to the metropolis of hell—Alas! alas!"

"Give up the three tsangs and all books for others to fag at, and the fourteen thousand roads for others to walk in. Beyond the one sentence, "O ne-to-fûh," you need not use a single word. Let each seek a retired room and sweep it clean, place therein an image of Fûh; every day burn a pot of pure incense; place a cup of clear water; and when evening comes, light a lamp [before the image.] Whether painted on paper, or carved in wood, the figure is just the same as the true Fuh: (let us) love it as (our) father and mother; venerate it as (our) prince and ruler.† Morning and evening, let us worship it with sincerity and reverence; fall prostrate (before it,) like the tumbling down of a mountain, and rise up with dignity like the ascent of the clouds. On going out, let us inform it; returning, let us report the same: whether we travel to the distance of five or ten Le, (miles) let us act as in the presence of our Fuh. Eating or drinking, let us first offer it up for (Fûh's) nourishment. Rolling the eye, or moving the lips, all is (from) Fûh. Let not our rosary ever leave our hands; or the sentence "Ne-to," depart from our mouth. Let us repeat it with a loud voice, and with a low voice: repeat it in lines of six words and of four words; repeat it quietly and slowly; repeat it audibly and silently; repeat it with clasped hands, and with a low voice on our bended knees; repeat it before Fûh, and with our faces towards the west; repeat it, and strike the wooden tablet, and beat the wooden fish;‡ repeat it, while fingering the beads of the rosary, and while walking in the road; repeat it when worshipping, and when alone; repeat it also in the midst of a crowd; let us repeat it in our own houses, and when abroad; repeat it when at leisure, and when in a bustle; repeat it while travelling, and while dwelling at home; repeat it sitting and lying; and let us repeat it even in our dreams;—this is the true way of repenting. Thus to repent, will make our hearts sour § and our tears to drop; thus to repent, will cause the fires to extinguish, and the ashes to become cold; thus to repent, will inspire the celestial gods with awe, and the terrestrial demons with reverence; thus to repent, will make heaven to rejoice, and the gods to be glad! At the sound of Fûh's name, the palace of the king of devils, moves and shakes! At the sound of Fûh's name, the wood of swords and the mountain of knives will be beaten small as dust! At the sound of Fûh's name, a hundred miseries, multiplying into thousands, will all melt away! At the sound of Fuh's name, the road to pay the debt of gratitude to princes, parents, superiors, and the benevolent, and to obtain the three desirable things,‖ will instantly be opened. Thus, the man who would squeeze out the oil, must cause the sound of the pressing bodies, to grind the more forcibly. Thus also the mariner, when his barge meets the swelling of the wave, must ply the oar more vigorously. Having behind us the boiling caldron, and before us the lotus pools, were thousands and myriads of men to prevent our repenting, yet all their efforts would be vain."¶

* Eight kinds of water,—1, purifying, 2, cooling, 3, sweet to the taste, 4, softening, 5, moistening, 6, conferring rest, 7, removing hunger and thirst, 8, nourishing the root of virtue.

† This is as literal as possible. It will be difficult for those who maintain, that the heathen do not worship idols as gods, but only the spirit that is supposed to reside in them, to put a fair and unforced meaning on this passage (and there are hundreds of similar passages in Chinese books) without shaking the foundation of their own opinion. The writer of the paper, does not seem to have been an ignorant man. The style of the original shews him to have been acquainted with letters, so that to worship the work of one's own hands as a God, is not confined to the vulgar only.

‡ Instruments used in worship in the temples.

§ Phrase used to denote THE MOVING OF THE PERTURBATIONS.

‖ Perhaps happiness, office, and age.

¶ Vide SHE-PANG-KUNG-KEU, page 26 to 28.—The reader will find an analysis of this book, in the following pages of this number.

### INVITATION TO A MARRIAGE FEAST.

FROM A CHINESE TO A PORTUGUESE.

To the Great Head of Literature, Venerable First Born, at his Table of Study.

On the 8th day of the present moon, your younger Brother is to be married. On the 7th, having cleansed the Cups on the 10th he will pour out wine, on which day he will presume to draw to his lowly abode, the carriage of his friend. With him he will enjoy the pleasures of conversation, and receive from him instruction, for the well regulating of the Feast.

To this he solicits the brilliant presence of his Elder Brother, and the elevation to which, the influence of his glory will assist him to rise, who can conceive?

From Hu Kow; Born in the evening, and who, bowing to the ground, sends this felicitous and soothing letter.

Tsae-Kwang, 1st day, 7th moon, 16th year, 1836.

P.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

A STRANGE KIND OF ECONOMY.—No matter for the *title* of that Scottish lord whom the Prince Regent used to mention as such a peace maker that he would hardly speak ill of the 'deil' behind his back. On one occasion, an absentee was mentioned to whom the Prince applied a very brief and emphatic title, continuing, "Even Lord ——, there, cannot deny that the man lives upon *lies*. Come my lord, is he not a *liar*?" "Indeed, your royal highness," answered this lover of harmony, "I'll not go so far as to say *that*; but I'm free to admit that the gentleman is a great *economist of truth*."

LYNCHING IN MISSOURI.—We learn from St Louis, that on Thursday last, a coloured man was arrested on board a boat, by a deputy sheriff and constable; that another colored man assisted him to escape from the officers, whom they immediately arrested, when he killed the sheriff upon the spot, and so badly wounded the constable that he was not expected to live. The negro was then secured and committed to prison, but the people assembled in great force, with the determination of tearing down the prison, if he was not given up to them.

He was delivered to the mob, who conveyed him to the outskirts of the city, placed a chain round his neck and a rope around his body, and fastened him to a tree a few feet from the ground, when they then placed fire round the Tree and literally roasted him alive! His shrieks were most awful during the performance of this terrific tragedy.

SINGULAR FACT.—A pigeon was recently observed sitting upon a fence at Flatbush, Long Island. The observer approached it, and through seeming fatigue, the bird permitted itself to be taken up. On examination it was found to be a carrier pigeon, and bore, fastened under one of its wings, a scrap of English paper, containing the London sale of Stocks, &c. It is surmised that the biped was sent with that despatch intended for Antwerp, but that it was either pursued by some bird of prey, or driven out of its course by heavy winds, and alighted on Long Island, after the prodigiously long and fatiguing flight of 3000 miles. *(Amer. paper.)*

INTERCOURSE BY STEAM BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

A Company bearing the title of the "British and American Intercourse Company" has been incorporated by charter from the British Crown, with such privileges and power as will enable it to carry into complete effect all the useful objects contemplated by the establishment of steam-boat intercourse between the two continents. The proposed capital is two millions of pounds sterling. The harbor of Bitarby, on the western coast of Ireland, has been selected as the point of departure from the eastern continent,—this place being nearly on a straight line drawn on an arch of the circle intersecting Liverpool, Dublin and New York; and being a position that is accessible with a great degree of safety. A rail road 110 miles in length is to be constructed from Bitarby to Dublin; and from thence the communication will be by steam-boat to Liverpool. The undertaking, it is calculated, will be of great benefit to Ireland. The passage from Liverpool to New York which now upon an average take 37 days it is confidently expected will be accomplished in 19 days;—and from this country to Ireland, in about 10 days. *(Singapore Free Press 15th September.)*

The celebrated Mosher estate in England, valued at Drs. 32,000,000, has found a claimant, Caleb Mosher Jr. of Providence, R. I. who has retained Attorney General Greene as his Council in the matter. *Ibid.*

THE COMPANY'S ADVANCES UPON GOODS.

Several of the principal Merchants attended at the Board of Customs, Hall and Opium, on Monday, by invitation, to receive a communication from Government on the subject of advances upon goods shipped through the Company during the ensuing twelve months. We understand they were informed by Mr. Parker, that the aggregate amount of such advances was to be limited to Fifty Lakhs, a sum considerably less than the amount given during the last twelve months; and that he said it was the wish of Government to know what plan of distribution would be most generally approved. A proposal was offered to confine the advances to Silk and Indigo, the two articles of most importance to the export trade to Europe; but this was very properly over-ruled by a liberal desire among the Merchants who were present at the interview, not to favor one branch of trade at the expence of another. Some conversation also occurred about the possibility of some parties obtaining an undue proportion of the amount intended to be advanced, in the event of the present active competition continuing, by the accidental circumstance of their goods coming first to market. An Agency House connected with Indigo Factories at a short distance from Calcutta will of course have an advantage in this respect over a House which should have Factories at a greater distance, and the advantage would rise in a proportion exceeding that of greater extent of the Indigo concerns under the control or in the agency of the former. But this advantage being both fluctuating and accidental, it has fairly been considered inexpedient to endeavor to remove it by barring the wholesome principle of giving the preference to priority, taking every application as it comes in until the credit opened shall be exhausted. If however, it should appear that applications for advances are made with so much eagerness as to threaten the exhaustion of the whole credit in six months instead of twelve, we apprehend the Merchants must expect to see the rate of exchange further advanced upon them.—while, per contra, it would naturally be produced if Government found difficulty in procuring Bills for their financial remittance to the amount required.—*Calcutta Courier, July 20th.*

## CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS

Sir,—The interference with the commercial business by the sudden change in the movements of the Company must have convinced all who were not convinced before, that it is not safe that they should be permitted still to carry on.

How would a well got up, strait forward petition home answer. Can we not muster for the interests of us all, and for get my trifling differences of opinion? I hope we can, and I think that all of those now *shut out* would be glad to join, while the one now may recollect that they might be *shut* another year.

I am,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
ONE OF THE EXCLUDED.

October, 27th 1836.

## MORRISON EDUCATION SOCIETY.

A general meeting of the Subscribers to, and friends of the Morrison Education Society, having been convened by the Revd. Mr. Bridgman, was assembled at No. 2 American Hong, on Wednesday the 28th September. The meeting having been called to order by Mr. Dent, as chairman of the provisional committee, it was —

Proposed by Mr. Bell, seconded by Captain Grant, and carried unanimously, that Mr. Fox be requested to take the chair. Mr. Morrison was nominated Secretary to the meeting.

Minutes of the meetings of the provisional committee—appointed February 14th, 1838, and consisting of the following gentlemen, viz: L. Dent, esq., Chairman, W. Jardine, esq., D. W. C. Olyphant, esq., Revd. E. C. Bridgman, corresponding Secretary, and J. R. Morrison, esq.—were then read; as also draft of a constitution and regulations, made by the committee, and proposed for discussion at the present meeting.

An address which had been drawn up by Mr. Bridgman, expressive of the views entertained by the provisional committee in regard to the objects of the Society, was next read; after which the draft of a constitution and regulations was taken into consideration; and, with a few amendments and additions, was adopted, as follows:

### CONSTITUTION AND REGULATIONS OF THE MORRISON EDUCATION SOCIETY. CANTON, 1836.

#### NAME.

ART. 1. This Institution shall be designated the "Morrison Education Society."

#### OBJECT.

ART. 2. The Object of this Society shall be to improve and promote Education in China by schools and other means.

#### MEMBERS.

ART. 3. Any Individual donor of a Sum not smaller than $ 25 or annual Subscriber of not less than $ 10 may become a Member of the Society, and vote at its General Meetings; voting by proxy will be allowed to persons necessarily absent from the place of meeting, provided they produce a letter of authority for specific measures, written after the public notice of the meeting has been given.

#### FUNDS.

ART. 4. Funds may be raised by subscriptions, donations, and so forth, and shall be under the direction of the Trustees

#### TRUSTEES.

ART. 5 The Business of the Society shall be managed by a Board of Trustees, five in number, resident in China, who shall be chosen by ballot at a General meeting of the Society, to be holden annually on the last Wednesday of September.

#### OFFICERS.

ART. 6. The Trustees shall be (1) a President, (2) a Vice President, (3) a Treasurer, (4) a recording Secretary, and (5) a corresponding Secretary.

#### MEETINGS OF TRUSTEES.

ART. 7. For the transaction of business, the Trustees shall meet on the third Wednesday in January, April, July, and October, respectively, and oftener if necessary; three of their number shall constitute a quorum.

#### PRESIDENT.

ART. 8. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at the meetings of the Society, and of the Trustees, and to perform such other duties as are appropriate to his office.

#### VICE PRESIDENT.

ART. 9. It shall be the duty of the Vice President, when the President is absent, to act in his place; if both are absent, the Treasurer shall preside.

#### TREASURER.

ART. 10. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to keep safely all the money of the Society, with a fair account of all that is received and expended;—to make out annually a statement of the receipts and payments, and of the condition of the funds, for the information of the Society, to be published in their Annual Report;—and to perform such other acts as are appropriate to his office. The accounts shall be audited by persons appointed for that purpose by the Society, at a General Meeting for the choice of officers.

#### CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

ART. 11 It shall be the duty of the corresponding Secretary to act as the General Agent of the Society,—in carrying into effect such measures as the Trustees shall adopt and direct,—in conducting the Correspondence,—in selecting scholars, teachers, books, and so forth; and further, it shall be his duty to keep a full and accurate record of all his correspondence and proceedings, which shall be kept with the records of the Society; and to prepare an Annual Report, which after it has been submitted to the Trustees, and approved by them, he shall read at the General Meeting; and when approved by the Society, he shall superintend its publication.

#### RECORDING SECRETARY.

ART. 12. It shall be the duty of the Recording Secretary to keep full and accurate minutes of all meetings of the society and of the Trustees, and to act in concert with the Corresponding Secretary in selecting scholars, teachers, books, &c, and in preparing the Annual Report.

#### AMENDMENT.

ART. 13. At any General Meeting of the Society, these articles may be altered, new ones added, or such regulations, and bylaws adopted, as the Meeting may deem proper;—provided one month's notice of the proposed amendment or addition has been given, provided also, that it has received the unanimous sanction of the Trustees; failing which, it shall not pass until carried in a second General Meeting, convened at an interval of a month;—and further, provided always that for the proposed amendment or addition at least two thirds of the members resident at the place of Meeting give their vote.

### BYLAWS.

#### SECT. 1: SCHOLARS.

1. Chinese Youth of any age of either sex, and in or out of China, may be received under the Patronage of the Society; also Schools, conducted in a manner approved of by the Trustees.

2. Whenever practicable, young Children, 6, 8, or 10 years of age will be preferred.

3. With the advice of the Trustees, and the application of the parents and guardians of Children, they may be sent to the Straits of Malacca, to India, Europe, or America, for the purpose of completing their education

4. If necessary, Children may receive their whole support—board, clothing, books, tuition, &c. from the Society; but no rewards or premiums will ever be given, excepting money or articles expressly designated for that purpose by the donors, unless by a special vote of the Society.

#### SECTION 2: TEACHERS.

1. Tutors and Masters from Europe and America, or both, shall be employed permanently, so far as the means of the Society will allow.

2. Native Masters, of good character and acquirements, may also be employed.

#### SECTION 3: BOOKS.

1. The School Books for teaching the Children reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and other Sciences, shall always be the best that can be obtained, both in the English and Chinese languages.

2. The Books belonging to the Society shall form a Public Library, and be styled the "Library of the Morrison Education Society."

3. This Library shall be under the immediate control of the Trustees, who shall take all suitable measures in their power to make it available to all the foreign residents, and visitors;—provided they do not expend for this purpose a sum greater than would be necessary to take care of the Library were it not open to the Public,—it being supposed that for the sake of having such a Library the foreign Residents will be ready to bear a part of the expenses.

4. Rules for the Regulations of the Library, sanctioned by the Trustees, shall be published, with a Catalogue of the Books, and a copy of the same be placed in the hands of all those who are admitted to the privileges of the Society and the Library.

Proposed by Mr. Dent, seconded by Mr. Lindsay, and carried unanimously, that the most cordial thanks of the meeting be presented to the Revd E. C. Bridgman, for the assiduity with which he has devoted his time and labor to forwarding the views of the Society.

Proposed by Mr. Jardine, seconded by Mr. Dent, and carried unanimously, that the meeting be adjourned to this day month, for the election of officers.

---

# CANTON PRESS,

1st October 1836.

## COMPANY'S ADVANCES.

On the 25th of last month the E. I. Company's Agents issued a Notice that their treasury was closed against the receipt of Cash for bills on Bengal, a proceeding so completely unexpected, that it cannot fail seriously to inconvenience the export-trade from here, since the dollars requisite for it had been expected to be drawn from the Company's treasury, in the same manner as during the two last seasons, when the treasury was open during nearly the whole of their duration. The East India Company had given official notice in England in May last, that the funds remitted from India during this year would amount to £ 3,200,000, a great part of which, it was naturally expected, would be sent by way of China, and every one here was confirmed in that belief when the Company's Agents, but a few weeks ago, offered their bills on Bengal on better terms than before, and likewise reduced the exchange on England from 4.8d to 4.7½d, thus sacrificing very near two per cent on their transactions, with a view, as every body thought, of making larger advances than at the previous season. But these anticipations have proved incorrect; by the *Thetis* from Bengal, the Company's Agents have received orders to discontinue to draw on that Government, in consequence, it is said, of the demand and consequent negotiation of E. I. Director's bills in England, having been much greater than expected, so large indeed are the sums, come to Bengal by the last arrivals, said to be, that the Government treasury, to meet them, was incapacitated from allowing any more funds to be appropriated for remittances by way of China.

The consequence has been, that many of our Tea-exporters, in the belief that Company's advances would be given during the whole of the season, omitted to apply to the Agents for registry of their wants, as is the custom, and they will now be without that assistance, which, being only partially dealt out, viz, to those that made application for certain sums, has become much more valuable than before.

Our readers will think us inconsistent in deprecating the cessation of a system, the continuance of which we have been so averse to; but we do not, nor ever shall, regret the total removal of the Company's Finance Committee, or the cessation of their advances; the injury inflicted on the trade here by the sudden contraction of their transactions, lies in the manner in which it is done, in the uncertainty of their operations, (we do not allude to the Agents here, whose acts are in obedience to orders) which seem to be directed by caprice, or what is even worse by a spirit of hostility to the China free trade, which, since the Company cannot expect ever to regain it, will, we hope, not any longer be countenanced by the British Government. It appears to us easily done, if remittances are to be made by way of China, to fix their amount at least for one season, and to know how much to draw by one way, and how much by another; this has been disregarded in Leadenhall Street, and whatever money offered, they seem to have taken, regardless of the inconvenience thereby occasioned.

The immediate consequences of the restriction of advances very likely will be a considerable fall of prices of tea and silk, and in fact of all exports to England, whilst imports from thence will improve; the exchange on Bengal and that on England will rise to as high as it has been perhaps at any previous season; all this, it will be said, is favorable to us, why complain? It would be favorable no doubt, had it been brought about in the regular course of business; had we had time to prepare for it; as it is, in the expectation of the continuance of the Company's advances, contracts and other transactions have been entered into at the old prices, and these the Chinese will expect us to fulfil, though at rates no longer current, nor could any sagacity of the merchant have avoided being entrapped into the snare, unable, of course, to surmise that the Company's money transactions would be so whimsically conducted. Sudden and unforeseen changes in the constitution of commerce, must always be prejudicial, and of all changes, sudden contractions of credit are the most dangerous, and it is thus that the Finance Committee's cessation of advances on goods, will chiefly affect us here, as, having trusted to them for payment of contracts, these have been entered into by many on a large scale, and the chief difficulty now will be where to get the money, since, not having had timely notice, no adequate means could have been taken by them, to obtain it against credit on Bengal; the returns for Opium, which hitherto went in shape of bills on the Bengal treasury, will in future be made for great part of them at least, and for as much as can be smuggled out of the country, in dollars or sycee silver, and these will in consequence become so scarce, that even the best bills on England will not be salable for money; how then is the tea exporter to raise the funds for purchases he has contracted for on an understanding that the Company's advances were to continue?

Had, instead of the Value now given by the Finance Committee, its purport been, that, at the end of this season, that Committee would remove from Canton altogether, we should have found no fault with it, nor we believe, could ever any thing be published, that would give such general satisfaction; the capricious manner in which their operations have now been restricted, is one reason more to render the Finance Committee obnoxious to every one engaged in the China trade, and we believe that, if a petition to the India board, praying for a cessation of the Company's financial operations here, were now offered for signature, there would not be a single merchant who would not gladly sign it.

---

After writing the above a correspondent has sent us the few lines signed "ONE OF THE EXCLUDED." He will see that we wish the same thing to be done, which he recommends, viz. to petition the board of Control, that the Company's Finance operations here, as endangering the safety of the individual merchant, may no longer be permitted.

## MORRISON EDUCATION SOCIETY.

We give in another part of our paper an account of the proceedings at a public meeting held on Wednesday last at the residence of the Revd. Mr. Bridgman, for the purpose of formally establishing a society called the "MORRISON EDUCATION SOCIETY," the establishment of which was determined on, we believe, about a year and a half ago, and several steps have in the interval been taken, to insure success to the Society, and to enable it, now without further delay, to begin it's benevolent labours. The community of Canton, though limited in number, has again in this instance, given a *proof* of it's openhanded charity, as the sums collected as donations, already amount to no less than $ 6500, a sum not adequate to the wants of the Society, but it's members flatter themselves, that the objects of the society being of great general interest, liberal contributors to it's funds will be found in all parts of the Globe, and that by such contributions a sufficiently large sum may be collected, to ensure to the society a more than ephemeral existence. The principal object of the MORRISON EDUCATION SOCIETY, is to improve, by spreading knowledge, the condition of the Chinese, but other objects of sufficient importance will be gained, as attending the principal one. By means of the Society a more intimate knowledge of the Chinese and their customs and language will be spread among the inhabitants of the western world, as many of them will be required to become intimately acquainted with them, to fit themselves as teachers of Chinese boys; the Chinese brought up under enlightened masters will lose the ridiculous pride which now inspires them with contempt for foreigners, (and in this pride only can they at present, we fear, be compared to the ancients of the western world) and will disseminate these feelings of friendship for other nations among their friends and relatives, thus paving the way for better intercourse with this hitherto almost inaccessible nation.

We hear from Chinese, that children intended to follow commercial pursuits are prepared for them now, by visiting a school during four or five years, but *all* they learn there, is exclusively *letters*, or in other words the art of writing or spelling their language. Nothing else is taught in them, and the fathers or relatives of the boys instruct them at home in casting up accounts. This in the sum of school education of the Chinese merchant of the present day.

We hope that every one wishes success to this Society as heartily as we do, and, as the *donation* of not less than $ 25, or annual *subscription* of $ 10, entitles every subscriber or donor to become a member, we expect to see the list of members soon to be a very long one.

Those wishing to subscribe, will find subscription lists at the offices of Messrs Dent & Co., Messrs FOX RAWSON & Co. and Messrs JARDINE MATHESON & Co., who will also receive the amount of the subscriptions.

---

By the *Endeavour* from Philadelphia, American papers to the 25th May, have been received, which however contain but little of general importance, except that, as far as we can make out, making due allowance for the partiality with which the American Press treats the Texans, the news of the capture of Santa Anna is any thing but confirmed, and we even presume that the Texans must have suffered some loss, as from the 16th to the 25th of May, an interval of twelve days, no news had reached Philadelphia from the seat of war. This we cannot help to attribute to the unwillingness of the worthy Texans to make public any of their disasters. To give an idea of the conflicting accounts sent up from Texas, and with which the Press is amusing the public, it may be sufficient to state that in one account by an eyewitness, it is stated, that the President Santa Anna, on trying to make his escape after the loss of the battle, was pursued by his enemies over a distance of fifteen miles, when his horse, sinking in a bog, could proceed no further; upon which the General took to his heels, and arriving at a forest, his pursuers had lost all trace of him, when by accident they found him in the top of a tree. Another account states that Santa Anna, was taken on trying to escape by a bridge, but that his rank was discovered by the high bribe he offered to some incorruptible Texan, to allow him to pass. We hope that arrivals from the States will soon deliver us from this uncertainty. It seemed to be thought that a war with Mexico might perhaps be the result of the States declaring Texas independent. The war with the Seminole Indians still continued, and other Indian tribes also exhibited a disposition to rebellion. The armament of the United States against these Indians, is, by the papers, represented to have been woefully misconducted. The number of Seminoles actually engaged in the war, is said not to exceed 800.

---

Accounts have reached Canton, of thirty two Indian Sailors being now in the City of Fuh-chow-fuh, the capital of the province of Fokien, and that they were about to be sent to Canton. It is probable that they may belong to one of the Bombay ships, the Hormajee Bomanjee or Hamoody, supposed to be lost in the last Typhoon.

## BANK OF AUSTRALASIA,

*(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)*

CAPITAL £ 200,000.

LONDON DIRECTORS

BALDWIN, CHARLES BARRY *Esq.*
BARNARD EDWARD, *Esq.*
BLOUNT, EDWARD, *Esq.*
BROWNRIGG, JOHN STUDHOLME, *Esq.*
ELLIS, ROBERT H. N. HENRY, *Esq.*
FARRER, OLIVER, *Esq.*
GREEN, SIR ANDREW R. N.
MAGAN, SAMUEL EUSTACE, *Esq.*
MONTEFIORE, JACOB, *Esq.*
NORMAN, RICHARD, *Esq.*
SARGENT, WILLIAM, *Esq.*
WRIGHT, JOHN, *Esq.*

BANKERS.....Messrs WRIGHT & Co.
SOLICITORS.....Messrs FARRER & Co.
SECRETARY.....FREDERICK HOUGHES *Esq.*
INSPECT. & MANAGER IN SYDNEY G. ROSKRUGE *Esq.*
MANAGER HOBART TOWN, J. PUCH POUNTEN, *Esq.*
DO .... LAUNCESTON....C. SHUM HENTY *Esq.*
AGENTS IN CANTON.....Messrs BELL & Co.

### *OFFICIAL NOTICE.*

CONSIDERABLE inconvenience and public expense having been incurred, by reason of the improper conduct of certain masters of British merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging to the said vessels; Notice is hereby given, that this practice is contrary to Law, and that the Offence may be prosecuted by indictment or information at the Suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the Court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the country of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendents will take measures to institute proceedings against any master or masters of British merchant vessels who and offending herein in future.

By Order of the Superintendents.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.
*Acting Secretary and Treasurer.*

April, 15th 1836.

---

NOTICE is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is closed against the Receipt of Cash for Bills on the Supreme Government of India.—

(Signed) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 26th September, 1836.

---

NOTICE.—Mr. GEO. T. BRAINE, late of the firm of Messs. WHITEMAN & Co. is this day admitted a partner in our establishment, which will be conducted hereafter under the firm of

DENT & Co.

Canton, 1st July 1836.

---

NOTICE.—In consequence of the intended retirement to Europe of Mr. J. C. WHITEMAN, our firm was dissolved on the 30th Ultimo, and our business transferred to Messs. DENT & Co.

WHITEMAN & Co.

Canton, 1st July 1836.

---

### UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON,

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

*The Agents for the Society are from this day,*
In LONDON,.. Messrs. PALMERS MACKILLOP DENT & Co.
.. CALCUTTA Messrs. MACKILLOP STEWART & Co,
.. BOMBAY, Messrs. FORBES & Co,
.. SINGAPORE, Messrs. A. L. JOHNSTON & Co,
.. MANILA, .. Messrs. RUSSELL & STURGIS,

DENT & Co,
Canton, 1st, July, 1836. *Secretaries.*

---

NOTICE.—Mr. ZACHARY MACAULEY has been admitted a partner in our Establishment from the 1st Instant, and the business will in future be carried on under the firm of "HALL, BAINBRIDGE, & Co."

HALL and BAINBRIDGE.

Madras, 8th June, 1833.

---

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventy-two Lines at two Dollars for each translation.

---

NOTICE is hereby given that the interest and responsibility in our Firm of Mr. CLAUDE SCOTT STEWART and of Mr. JAMES ALEXANDER, ceased on the 31st ultimo.

Mr. HARRY GEORGE GORDON, and Mr. THOMAS KIRKMAN FINLAY, have this day been admitted partners in our firm.

RITCHIE STEWART & Co,

Bombay, 4st August, 1836.

---

### NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } ₱ 100 ₰ 1.
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c..... " " " 1 50.
" Policies and folio pages. " " " 3.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

---

### NOTICE.

THE undersigned will from this date conduct his business under the firm of REVELY & Co.

Penang, 23d July, 1836. JOHN REVELY.

---

### FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE Princess VICTORIA, Cap. JAS. LEE, will sail on or about the 15th October, and can take 250 Tons freight; for terms apply to

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, 14th September 1836.

---

### FOR LONDON.

THE Teak Ship BUSSORAH MERCHANT, L. W. MOUNCEIER Commander, burthen 531 Tons, having a considerable part of her cargo engaged, will sail the first week in November. For Freight apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 31st August, 1836.

---

### FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fast sailing Ship LORD CASTLEREAGH, Capt. P. TONES, lately undergone a thorough repair will positively leave Whampoa on the 1st October next. For Freight apply to

FURDOONJEE HORMUSJEE
and
BURJORJEE MANACKJEE.
No. 2 French Factory.

Canton, 25th August, 1836.

---

### FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship ALLALEVIE, Captain CLARKE, to leave Whampoa in next month. For Freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 29th August, 1836.

---

### FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE "HELEN," G. Sefford Commander, will leave Whampoa on the 20th September next.—For Freight apply to

SAFOORJEE, & R BURJORJEE,
Pawsborg No. 5.

Canton, 18th August 1836.

---

### FOR STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship CHARLES FORBES, Capt. T. WILLS to leave Whampoa in the first week of October. For Freight apply to

D. JAMSETJEE and D. MUNCHERJEE.
N. 5 Pawsborg Hong.

Canton, 12th August, 1836.

---

### FOR BOMBAY

THE fast sailing Ship, "CHARLOTTE," G. MELVILLE, Commander, to leave Whampoa on the 25th proximo. For Freight apply to

CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE.
and
TAMOOLJEE RUSTOMJEE.
*at No. 3 Pawsborg.*

Canton, 24th July, 1836.

---

### FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,

THE British Ship HENRY WELLESLEY, 350 Tons, can be despatched in ten days, and will proceed to any quarter on reasonable terms. Apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, June, 29th 1835.

---

### FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship CALEDONIA, Captain LANCASTER, to sail the middle of October. For Freight apply to

SHAWUCKSHAW RUSTOMJEE.
No. 6 French Hong.

Canton, 23rd August, 1836.

---

### FOR BOMBAY.

THE Ship HANNAH, Mc. GREGOR Commander will leave Cussingmoon on the 5th Proximo. For Freight apply to FRAMJEE PESTONJEE.

Canton, 23d September, 1836.

---

### FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Bark LONACH Captain G. JELLICOE to sail from Whampoa on the 10th October, for freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 24th September, 1836.

---

### FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship JOHN BANNERMAN, Capt. WILSON, to sail from Whampoa about the 10th Novbr. For freight apply to

MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE.

Canton, 16th September, 1836.

---

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the Bengal Insurance Society, are prepared to grant Policies on account of the said Office.

FEREIRA & Co.

Canton, 20th July, 1836.

---

### FOR SALE,

SUPERIOR Sherry in Butts from the House of Duff Gordon & Co. Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 14th September 1836.

---

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. GEORGE ADAM in our respective establishments at Bombay, Bataria and Canton ceased on the first of June 1835.

ADAM SKINNER & Co.

Bombay, 4th May 1836.

---

### MADEIRA Wine,

FOR SALE Superior Old Madeira Wine—in Pipe Hogsheads & quarter Casks—from the well known House of KEAY & Co. Apply to

DENT & Co.

Canton 10th September, 1835

---

### TO LET.

FROM the first of September next, the house on the S. E. side of Praya Grande, formerly the Spanish Factory, and now occupied by Da. Anna Joaquina Lopez, with large cool apartments. Any Gentleman wishing to take the said house, will please to address to Januario Jose Lopes, at Macao.

Macao, 15th August, 1836.

---

### FOR SALE ON BOARD THE BARQUE ISABELLA.

ROUGH spars of various sizes, lower masts, topmasts, Jib-booms and other spars.
200 Teak sheathing boards 4 and 4 Inch thick.
20 Teak wide boards, 11 feet long and 21 Inches wide.
Also: all kinds of ship's stores.
Apply to Capt. HILLAR on board, or

STANFORD & MARES, at Canton.

Canton, 14th September, 1836.

---

### FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR La Rose, St. Emilion and Medoc Clarets, also Cognac Brandy. Apply to

DENT & Co.
or Capt. CROCKET at Listin.

## *SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.*

ARRIVED.—Brit. *Thetis*, Clark, from Calcutta, August 3rd. *David Scott*, Reeves, from Calcutta. *Edmonstone*, Mc. Donnell, from Calcutta, 25th July. Amer. *Plymouth*, from New-york, May 28th. Brit. *Inglis*, Wise, from Bombay, August 13th. *Keilie Castle*, Patullo, from Calcutta, August 15th. *Samuel Winter*, Rodgers, from Liverpool, and Singapore, Septbr. 13th. *Carnatic*, Proodfoot, from Bombay, July 27th. Amer. *Henry Eubank*, Leach, from Manilla.

PASSENGERS.—₱ *David Scott*. Mr. Jas Fraser, Mr. W Macdonald, Mr. Gilmore. ₱ *Plymouth*, Mr H Rawle. ₱ *Orestes*, omitted in our last, Mr. Howe.

SAILED OR DESPATCHED.—Brit. *Pattay Satam*, Gillett, for Calcutta. *Seabrow*, Smith for Singapore. Amer. *Exchange*, Shaw, for Manila. Brit. *Hera*, Hughes, for Calcutta. *Marion*, Richard, for Singapore.

Omitted in our last, September 11th, *Splendid*, Rogers, for Manila.

---

There is a report that the *Heawody*, Capt. Marshall now so long missing, has reached Manila dismasted. We hope to hear these news confirmed by the next arrival

The *Selph*, from this to Singapore and Calcutta, was spoken 92 days out, off the Natunas, having lost a topmast in a gale.

The *Mermaid* and *Sir Herbert Taylor*, reached Singapore in safety. We are by papers from that place, to at no more news than we possess, we known there as to the missing ship's, but that some fears were felt for the *Adelaide*, as part of a wreck was seen by the *Sir Herbert Taylor*.

The *Admiral Boyden* reported some weeks ago in our paper, as having been brought into Cumsingmoon by Chinese, is to be corrected into her wreck having been towed by Chinese boats to about 20 or 30 miles to the northward of Macao, where it was set fire to and burnt. This may have given rise to some other reports lately afloat.

We hear that several British Ships, unable to obtain freight for England, are about to leave for Indian and other ports.

The hull of the French ship *Ville d'Oleron*, damaged in the Typhoong, has, we hear, been sold at Macao, to Chinese, we believe for breaking up, for ₰ 1010.

The *Castle Huntly* from Bombay for this, which passed Singapore on the 4th inst., has not yet arrived; it is supposed that she has been set away by the current to the westward.

---

### VESSELS EXPECTED.

FROM ENGLAND. *Helen Mar, Hadaway, Windsor, Charles Grant, Viscount Melbourne, Mandarin, Tigris, James Matheson, Lady Charlotte, Cordelia, Hellas, William Jardine, Ann Baldwin, Manilla, Mary Somerville, Fanny, Tinemara, Trusty, Anna Robertson, Jamaica, Clifton, Earl Grey, Africa Elvora.*

FROM UNITED STATES Italy, via England. *Marchhead, Humboldt, Liberty, Chandler Price.*

FROM BENGAL. *Rosanna, Nerissada, Red Rover, Cossipore Family, Ernaad, Otterspool.*

FROM MADRAS. *Ale'a, Thames, Orwell.*

FROM BOMBAY. *Castle Huntly.*

FROM SINGAPORE. *Trio, Nelson Wood.*

FROM JAVA. *Canton, Enterprize.*

FROM LOMBOCK. *Sydra, Pleiades, Egyptian.*

LATEST DATES, from *England* to 3d June via Bombay. From *United States* 29th May ₱ *Plymouth*. From *Calcutta*, August, 15th per *Keilie Castle*. From *Singapore* 13th September per *Samuel Winter*. From *Java*, 8th September per *Providencia*. From *Bombay*, 13th August, per *Inglis*. From Manila 3d September per *Regulus*.

---

## SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

| *Vessel's Name.* | *Flag.* | *Commander.* | *Tons* | *Where from.* | *Consignees.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Edward | British | Lindsay | 406 | Lemb'k | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Fort William | " | W. H. Fraser | 1214 | Bombay | do. " |
| Earl of Balcarras | " | J. Hine | 1188 | Madras | do. " |
| Susan | " | Nethay | 372 | Samarang | Fox Rawson & Co. |
| Exchange | Ameri. | Shaw | 422 | Liverpool | Olyphant & Co. |
| Favorite | British | Robinson | 339 | Samarang | Turner & Co. |
| Pascos | " | W. Morgan | 601 | Bombay | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Charlotte | " | G. Melville | 401 | " " | C. Fanjee & F. Rustom. |
| Helen | " | G. Setford | 606 | " " | C. Sejeed & F. Burjorjee. |
| Glenelg | " | R. Langley | 767 | " " | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Lord Castlereagh | " | P. Tonkes | 782 | " " | F. Hormjeed & F. Manejee. |
| Allalevie | " | A. R. Clarke | 780 | " " | D. & M. Rustomjee. |
| Eliza Stewart | " | Rob. Sinclair | 473 | London | Wetmore & Co. |
| Diana | " | Dudman | 450 | Calcutta | Russell & Co. |
| John Bannerman | " | J. L. Wilson | 816 | Bombay | D. & M. Rustomjee. |
| Asia | " | Stead | 537 | Samarang | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Beta | Ameri. | Barnard | 439 | Boston | Russell & Co. |
| Princess Victoria | British | Ja Lee | 378 | London | Wetmore & Co. |
| Charles Forbes | " | T. Wills | 917 | Bombay | D. Jamsetjee & D. Muncherjee. |
| Caledonia | " | J T. Lancaster | 710 | " " | Shawuckshaw Rustomjee. |
| Cabot | Ameri. | Lowry | 450 | Gibraltar | Dent & Co. |
| Lord Lowther | British | A. Grant | 1400 | Bombay | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Upton Castle | " | Duggan | 398 | " " | " " |
| Lowjee Family | " | J H. Johnson | 923 | " " | Dent & Co. |
| Imogen | " | Riley | 330 | Liverpool | T. A. Gibb. |
| Martha | " | Viner | 280 | Liverpool | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Elenor | " | ——— | 370 | London | Turner & Co. |
| Heywood | " | Jones | 441 | Liverpool | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Adelaide | " | Clark | | Java | " " |
| Victory | " | C Biden | 700 | Madras | Dent & Co. |
| Johanna Susanna | Dutch. | Berest | 800 | Batavia | S. V Basel ter Laar & Co |
| Hythe | British | W. Drayner | 1300 | Bombay | Daniell & Co. |
| Ingleborough | " | Ricketts | 400 | " " | " " |
| Bussorah Merchant | " | L. W. Mouncrieff | 531 | London | Lindsay & Co. |
| Lonach | " | G. Gellicoe | 380 | Calcutta | D. & M. Rustomjee. |
| Prince Regent | " | I. S. Liles | 1090 | " | Daniell & Co. |
| Malcolm | " | Kyles | 650 | " | J & W. Cragg & Co. |
| Orestes | " | Shertler | | " | Dent & Co. |
| John O' Gaunt | " | Robertson | 449 | Liverpool | Turner & Co. |
| Dos Amigos | Span. | Pardo | 404 | Manila | Russell Sturgis & Co. |

---

## SHIPPING AT CUM-SING-MOON &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Cum-sing-moon &c. The *Jane*, Crockett, *Lord Amherst*, Rees; *Maria*, Reynell; to Dent & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Fairy*, Mc Kay; *Governor Findlay*, Mackenzie; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macomber and *Henry Clay* (Am.) Gilman, to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Swan; to D. & M. Rustomjee. The *Volunteer* (Am.) Perrier, to J. Sturgis; and the *Isabella*, to Stanford & Marks.

| *Vessel's Name.* | *Flag.* | *Commander.* | *Tons* | *Where from.* | *Consignees.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hannah | British | D. Mc Gregor | 432 | Bombay | Framjee Pestonjee |
| Amelia | Port | Barros | 180 | Bombay | Dent & Co. |
| Isabella Robertson | British | Jno. Hudson | 374 | Calcutta | Pereira & Co. |
| Barbister | " | Macdonald | 435 | Samarang | Dent & Co. |
| Henry Wellesley | " | Freeman | 350 | Singapore | Russell & Co. |
| Water Witch | " | A. Henderson | 306 | Calcutta | Dent & Co. |
| Erich | Dutch. | J. Hoyt | 360 | Samarang | S. V Basel ter Laar & Co. |
| Bimmalah | Ameri. | Fraser | 370 | New-York | Olyphant & Co. |
| Ville d'Oleron | French | ——— | 210 | Manila | Dent & Co. |
| Anna | Port | Aguiar | | Damaun | Framjee Pestonjee. |
| Julia | British | R. Richards | | Bombay | |
| Cashmere Merchant | " | Edwards | 317 | Boston | Dent & Co. |
| Monsoon | Ameri. | Remonds | | Manila | Russell & Co. |
| Judith | British | Williams | | Singapore | Fox Rawson & Co. |
| Panter | Dutch. | C. L. Abdoll | 372 | Batavia | Russell & Co. |
| Lady Grant | British | Jeffreys | 180 | Bombay | Framjee Pestonjee. |
| Coventry | " | Purdie | 318 | Madras | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Waldemar | Danish | Dunes | 600 | ——— | Markwick Edwards & Co. |
| Alex. Baring | British | N. St. Croix | 513 | London | Russell & Co. |
| Wm Lockerby | " | Metcalfe | | Batavia | " " |
| Regulus | Ameri. | Vasmer | | Manila | " " |
| Fergusson | British | Young | | Calcutta | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Orixa | " | Ager | 365 | Liverpool | W. T. Gemmell & Co |
| James Perkins | Ameri. | Barry | | Boston | Russell & Co |
| Jumna | British | Robinson | 364 | Liverpool | " " |
| Virginia | Ameri. | MacMichael | | Sourabaya | Wetmore & Co. |
| Layton | British | Wade | | Singapore | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Alexander | Ameri. | Penniger | 384 | Liverpool | Wetmore & Co. |
| David Scott | British | P. J. Reeves | 770 | Calcutta | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Thetis | " | C. C. Clark | 498 | " | D. & M. Rustomjee |
| Edmonstone | " | M. Mc. Dougall | 455 | " | Framjee Pestonjee |
| Plymouth | Ameri. | | | New-york | H. Rawle |
| Inglis | British | Wise | 1330 | Bombay | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Keilie Castle | " | Rob. Patullo | 1418 | Calcutta | Lindsay & Co. |
| Samuel Winter | " | A. Rodgers | 312 | Liverpool | Fox Rawson & Co. |
| Carnatic | " | D. Proodfoot | 575 | Bombay | W. Henderson. |
| Henry Eubank | Ameri. | H. Leach | | Sumatra | Gordon & Talbot. |

# THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Peral. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard (#) Spanish Dollars (T) Tael (M) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avoir. 1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avoirs, 1 Picul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—94 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¼ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin. —10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 2d. No. 4. CANTON SATURDAY, OCTOBER, 1st, 1836. No. 56

## IMPORTS.

| | PRS. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **COTTON MANUFACTURES.** | | | |
| Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in | P. | $ 3. a 4. | |
| Chintzes - - 28 ,, - in | ,, | 3½ a 4½ | |
| Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet - | ,, | 2.25 a 2.50 | |
| ,, ,, blue - - | ,, | 1.25 a 2 | dull. |
| Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in | ,, | 4. a 5. | |
| ,, ,, 80 ,, - | ,, | 8. a 9. | |
| ,, grey - 40 ,, 38 in | ,, | 4½ a 5. | in demand. |
| ,, ,, - 60 ,, 38 in | ,, | 6½ a 7½ | |
| ,, ,, - 80 ,, 38 in | ,, | 8. a 10. | |
| Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in | ,, | 2.50 a 2.60. | |
| Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in | P. | 36 a 40. | No demand. |
| ,, ,, ,, 30 @ 84 in | ,, | | |
| Calcutta - ,, 18 @ 24 in | ,, | 36 a 37. | |
| **WOOLLENS.** | | | |
| Broadcloth Ex. Sup. 60@62 in | Y. | 1.80 a 2.20 | |
| ,, Span. Stripes 60@62 in | ,, | 1.25 a 1.40. | |
| ,, Supers - 58@60 in | ,, | 80 a 90. | |
| ,, Worsters - - - | ,, | 60 cts. | |
| ,, Woriers - 28 yds. in | P. | 11 a 11½ | No sale. |
| ,, Sup. Selet. Cuts large | P. | 30 a 40. | Cts. dull. |
| Flannel - - - - | yd. | 15 a 20. | |
| Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in | P. | | |
| Fine singles - - - - | ,, | 28 a 32. | |
| Second - - - - - | ,, | | |
| Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in | ,, | 36 a 37. | dull. |
| ,, - - - 40 ,, 28 ,, | ,, | 28 | |
| Bombazets - - - - | ,, | 11 a 12 | |
| Longells scarlet - - - | ,, | | |
| Assorted colors - - - | ,, | 8½ a 9. | |
| Woollen yarn - - - | ,, | 105 a 120. | Limited demand. |
| **COTTON.** | | Tael. | |
| Bengal old or inf. - - - | P. | 9. a 9.4 | |
| ,, sup. and fine - - | ,, | 10. a 10.5 | |
| Bombay old or inf. - - | ,, | 8.5 a 9.5 | |
| ,, sup. and fine - - | ,, | 10. a 10.8 | |
| Madras - - - - - | ,, | 9 a 11. | |
| Manila - - - - - | ,, | | None. |
| **METALS.** | | | |
| Copper Sheets, 16 oz. @ 32 oz. | P. | $ 34½. | None. |
| ,, Sheets, American slab - | ,, | 19. | |
| ,, nails assorted - - | ,, | 40. | |
| ,, old - - - - | ,, | 18 | |
| Lead English Pig - - - | ,, | 6. | Enquired. |
| ,, Spanish - - - | ,, | | |
| Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - | ,, | 2 a 2.75 | In demand. |
| ,, Rod ½ @ in - - | ,, | | |
| ,, Nailrod ½ and under | ,, | 3.70 a 3.80 | |
| ,, Hoop. ½ @ in - - | ,, | | |
| ,, Scrap - - - - | ,, | 1. a 1.25 | Not Saleable. |
| Steel English - - - - | ,, | | |
| ,, Swedish - - - | Tub | 3½ a 4 | |
| Spelter English - - - - | P. | 6½ | Large stock. |
| Tin Plates - - - - - | Box | 7½ a 8 | do. |
| Quicksilver - - - - | P. | 80. a 90. | |
| **SKINS Rabbit - - - - -** | 100 | 60. a 65. | |
| Beaver - - - - - - | each | 4. a 6. | |
| ,, Fox - - - - - | ,, | 1. a 1.15. | |
| Otter-Sea - - - - - | ,, | 40. a 55 | |
| ,, tails - - - - | ,, | 2.50 a 3 | |
| ,, Land - - - - - | ,, | 5. a 7. | |
| Seal - - - - - - | ,, | 2. a 2.50 | |
| **OPIUM Patna old - - - -** | Ch. | 860 | |
| ,, new - - - | ,, | 760 | |
| Benares old - - - - - | ,, | 730 | |
| ,, new - - - - | ,, | 680 | |
| Malwa old - - - - - | ,, | 720 | |
| ,, new - - - - | ,, | | |
| Turkey - - - - - - | P. | 640 a 650 | |
| **RICE Bengal - - - - -** | P. | 1.90 | |
| ,, Java - - - - - | ,, | 1.70 a 1.80 | |
| ,, White table - - - - | ,, | 1.95 a 2.05 | |
| ,, Manila - - - - - | ,, | 1.80 a 1.90 | |
| ,, Paddy - - - - - | ,, | 30 per cent less. | than Rice. |
| **STRAITS PRODUCE &c** | | | |
| Bird's nest, fine white - - | Cr. | 30. | |
| ,, ,, inf. - - - | ,, | 11. a 16. | In little demand. |
| ,, ,, black - - | ,, | 1½ a 5. | |
| Bees Wax - - - - - | P. | 26. a 28. | |
| Betel nut - - - - - | ,, | 4 a 4½ | New. |
| Cloves - - - - - - | ,, | 31. a 38 | |
| ,, Mother - - - - | ,, | 10. a 12. | Overstocked. |
| Camphor Baroos - - - - | Cr. | 6 a 25. | |
| Gambir - - - - - - | P. | 2½. a 3. | |
| Mace - - - - - - | ,, | | |
| Nutmegs - - - - - | ,, | | |
| Pepper - - - - - - | ,, | 8½. | in demand |
| Rattans - - - - - - | ,, | 2½. a 3. | supplies. |
| Tin Banca - - - - - | ,, | 18½ | |
| ,, Singapore &c. - - - | ,, | 17½ | in demand. |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | | |
| Amber large 1st quality - - | Cr. | 3. a 12 | |
| ,, small fragments - - | ,, | 20 cts a 1½. | |
| Asafœtida - - - - - | P. | 4½. | |
| Bichdemar - - - - - | ,, | 12. a 36. | |
| ,, good - - - - | ,, | 36. a 50. | |
| Cochineal - - - - - | ,, | 200. a 240 | |
| Coral large beads or pieces | Cr. | - - - - - - | Dull. |
| ,, fragments - - - | P. | 40. a 50. | |
| Cow Bezoar - - - - - | Cr. | 16. a 25. | No demand. |
| Cudbear - - - - - - | P. | 12. | |
| Catch Pegue - - - - - | ,, | 4. a 4½. | |
| Elephants Teeth or Ivory - | ,, | 70. a 100. | |
| ,, ,, cuttings - | ,, | 60. a 65. | |
| Fish maws - - - - - | ,, | 40 a 70. | |
| Filtre - - - - - - | ,, | 40 cents. | |
| Ginseng crude - - - - | ,, | 60. a 65. | |
| ,, clarified. - - - | ,, | 80 a 100 | |
| Mother of Pearl Shell - - | ,, | 9. a 10. | |
| Myrrh - - - - - - | ,, | 3. a 4. | |
| Olibanum - - - - - | ,, | 3½ a 8 | None. |
| Putchuck - - - - - | ,, | 14. a 15. | |
| Rose Maloes - - - - - | ,, | | |
| Saltpetre at Lintin - - - | ,, | 9½. a 9½. | Sales. |
| Shark's fins - - - - - | ,, | 1½ a 30. | |
| Smalts - - - - - - | ,, | 30. a 50. | limited demand. |
| Stock fish - - - - - | ,, | 5. a 6. | |
| Thread Gold and Silver - - | Cy. | 39 a 42 | Large stock |
| Wood Ebony Mauritius - - | P. | 5 a 5½ | |
| ,, ,, Ceylon - - | ,, | 3. | |
| ,, Sandal Indian - - | ,, | 16. a 22. | |
| ,, ,, Timor - - | ,, | 12. a 13 | |
| ,, ,, Sand's Island - - | ,, | 8. a 10 | |
| ,, Sapan ,, - - - | ,, | 1 50 | |

## EXPORTS.

| | WT. in T. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SILK MANUFACTURES.** | | | |
| Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in | 36 | $ 19½ a 19½ | |
| ,, col'd ,, ,, by ,, | 30 | 13 a 13½ | |
| Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed 45 in | 17 | 5 30. a 6.50 | |
| ,, 7-8 ,, ,, | 15 | 5 a 5.90 | |
| Hkfs. 7-8 crepe barred - - | 11 | 5.75 a 5.85 | |
| ,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk | | | |
| ,, ,, Canton - - - | — | 4½ a 5.75 | |
| Hkfs. white Pongee 27 in | 19 | 7 a 7.10 | |
| ,, ,, ,, 30 | 17 | 6.20 a 6.30 | |
| ,, figured ,, 27 | 20 | 9.50 a 9.75 | |
| ,, ,, ,, 30 | 18 | 7.60 a 7.75 | |
| Levantines col'd 30 yds 24 | 24 | 11.75 a 12 | |
| ,, ,, 30 ,, 29 | 32 | 13.50 | |
| ,, black ,, ,, 24 | 24 | 10.75 a 11 | |
| ,, ,, ,, 29 | 29 | 16.30 a 16.50 | |
| Satins Levantines 30 29 | 33 | 15.20 | |
| ,, ,, ,, 24 | 30 | 14.30 a 14.50 | |
| Lustrestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 | 18 | 7.75 | |
| ,, black ,, ,, 29 | 28 | 10.80 | |
| Pongees white 30 ,, 30 | 30 | 10.75 a 11 | |
| ,, ,, 30 ,, 29 | 29 | 10.40 a 10.75 | |
| ,, ,, 30 ,, 32 | 32 | 11.30 a 11.70 | |
| ,, Sprchmen 19 ,, 19 | 27 | 4.40 a 4.50 | |
| Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29 | 27 | 11 | |
| ,, ,, C. ,, 29 | 25 | 8 a 8½ | |
| ,, ,, ,, 29 | 22 | 7.40 a 7.50 | |
| ,, white 60 ,, 29 | 34 | 15.30 a 15.75 | |
| ,, colored 30 ,, 29 | 21 | 11.40 a 11.50 | |
| ,, crossbarr'd ,, 24 | 18 | 10.75 a 11 | |
| Satins black 18 ,, 29 | 44 | 15.50 | |
| ,, ,, 18 ,, 29 | 36 | 13.00 a 13.50 | |
| ,, colored 18 ,, 29 | 33 | 15.25 a 15.40 | |
| ,, high ,, 18 ,, 24 | 38 | 16 50 | |
| ,, damasked crimson ,, | 34 | 17 a 17.50 | |
| ,, ,, colored ,, | 38 | 16 a 16.50 | |
| Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 | 44 | 14½ | |
| ,, ,, colored ,, ,, | 33 | 13.50 | |
| ,, ,, ,, 19 | 36 | 15.25 a 15.50 | |
| ,, Canton black 29 ,, | 31 | 9.60 a 9.80 | |
| Sewing silks assort. colors. in | PL. | 4.15 a 4.25 | |
| ,, ,, black - - - | | 3.75 a 3.85 | |
| Shawls crape 7 4 embrd. - | 7 | 3.50 | |
| ,, ,, 55 a 58 in - | 5½ | 2.50 | |
| ,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63 - | 5 | 1 85 | |
| ,, 7-4 ,, ,, - | 4 | 1.75 | |
| ,, damask col silk 54 a 4 | 4 | 2.50 | |
| Water silks col'd 18 y. 29 in | 32 | 15.15 | |
| **BLACK TEAS.** | PL. | Tael. | |
| ,, Bohea Canton - - | ,, | | |
| ,, Fokeen - - | ,, | | |
| ,, Congou Song. l'd. - - | ,, | | |
| ,, Bl. Lf. & Pek. l'd. | ,, | | |
| ,, Campoi - - - - | ,, | | |
| ,, Souchong - - - - | ,, | | |
| ,, Hung tuey - - - | ,, | 28 a 38 | |
| ,, Pekoe - - - - | ,, | 68 a 90 | |
| ,, Ning Yong - - - | ,, | 26 a 28 | |
| ,, Ankoi - - - - | ,, | 20 a 26 | |
| ,, Pouchong - - - | ,, | | |
| ,, Orange Pekoe - - | ,, | 29 a 34 | Scented. |
| ,, Caper - - - - | ,, | 23 a 27 | |
| **GREEN TEAS.** | | | |
| ,, Twankay - - - - | ,, | 25 a 28 | |
| ,, Skin - - - - - | ,, | 14 a 18 | |
| ,, Hyson - - - - - | ,, | 38 a 44 | Canton Tea |
| ,, Young Hyson - - - | ,, | 30 a 42 | |
| ,, Imperial - - - - | ,, | | |
| ,, Gunpowder - - - | ,, | 44 a 48 | |
| **RAW SILK.** Canton No. 1 | ,, | 300 | |
| ,, ,, ,, 2 | ,, | 280 | |
| ,, ,, ,, 3 | ,, | 250 | |
| ,, ,, ,, 4 | ,, | 170 | |
| ,, ,, ,, 5 | ,, | 105 | |
| Nankin Tsatlee ,, ,, | ,, | 320 a 350 | |
| ,, Taysaam- ,, ,, | ,, | 420 a 440 | |
| **SUGAR RAW.** Canton 1st. | T. | 5.5 a 5.7 | |
| ,, ,, ,, 2d. | ,, | 5.2 | |
| ,, Pingfa ,, ,, | ,, | 7. | |
| ,, Candy Canton - - | ,, | 7.4 | |
| ,, ,, Chinchew - - | ,, | 14 a 14½ | |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | ,, | | |
| Alum - - - - - - | ,, | 1.85 a 1.95 | |
| Aniseed star - - - - | ,, | 10 a 10½ | |
| Camphor - - - - - | ,, | 28 a 30 | at Macao. |
| Cassia at Whampoa - - | ,, | 10.50 a 11 | |
| ,, Lintin - - - | ,, | 8.50 a 8.75 | |
| ,, buds - - - - | ,, | 14 a 15 | |
| Canes bamboo - - - - | 1000 | 10 a 14 | |
| ,, Wangees - - - | ,, | 7 a 12 | |
| China Root - - - - - | PL. | 3½ | |
| Cubebs - - - - - - | ,, | 17 a 18 | |
| Dragon's blood - - - - | ,, | 80 a 100 | |
| Galangals - - - - - | ,, | 3½ a 3½ | |
| Gamboge - - - - - - | ,, | 65 a 70 | None good. |
| Glass beads - - - - - | ,, | 17 a 22 | |
| Glue - - - - - - | ,, | 9 a 11 | |
| Ginger in Jars - - - - | Case | 5 a 5½ | |
| Hartall or Orpiment - - - | PL. | 16 a 17 | |
| Lead white - - - - - | ,, | 9 a 10 | |
| ,, red - - - - - | ,, | 10 | |
| Mo. of Pear' Shells coloo large | PL. | | |
| ,, blue edged small | ,, | | No demand. |
| Musk warranted - - - - | Cy. | 65 a 60 | |
| Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in | 100 | 92 | |
| ,, 9½ yds. 12 in - - - - | Ps. | 85 | |
| ,, Canton made - - - - | ,, | 72 | |
| ,, ,, large - - - | ,, | 92 | |
| ,, ,, small - - - | ,, | 68 | None. |
| Yellow yds. in 1st. st. | ,, | 70 a 90 | |
| ,, ,, 2d. ,, | ,, | 66 a 70 | None. |
| ,, ,, 3d. ,, | ,, | 58 | |
| ,, small ,, - - - | ,, | | |
| ,, white ,, - - - | ,, | 55 a 85 | Wanted. |
| Oils Aniseed - - - - - | Cy. | 1.10 a 1.20 | |
| ,, Cassia - - - - | ,, | 1.65 | |
| Rhubarb - - - - - - | PL. | | |
| ,, Dutch cut - - - - | ,, | | |
| Soy in Jars - - - - - | Case | 5 a 8 | |
| Tobacco in baskets - - - | PL. | 14 a 15 | |
| Tortoiseshell - - - - - | P. | | |
| Turmeric - - - - - - | ,, | 6 a 6½ | |
| Vermillion 50 catties - - | Box. | | |

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER. BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also bills prices are obtainable for *Camfors, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Goods on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton &c.* sometimes discharge at Macao or tranship their Cargoes, at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa. and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rents outside. and River Freights, are various and high.—Set invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pictures &c, Confectionary Stationery, Cutlery, Crockery ware, &c.*, for foreign consumption, are sold at Auction, duty paid.

*Note, Alum, and Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c.; and *Raw Silk, Silk piece goods &c*, are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on these goods, if more than 100 Piculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

### RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

| | s. d. |
|---|---|
| On LONDON or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills. ..... | 4. 9. |
| Government Bills 10 @ 30 days. ..... none. ..... | |
| United States Bank Bills 6 months sight. ..... | none. |
| Bl's under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents. | 4 7½ |
| E. I. Company's Agents Bill on Calcutta @ 30 days ..... | none. |
| E. I. Directors Bills, 60 ds. sight, 208 Sa. Rs. ..... | ,, |
| Private Bills, on Calcutta, ,, Co's. Rs. ..... | ,, |

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in bars @ 23.40 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 5 per Cent premium.
,, ,, ,, ,, small 96 a 98 ,, 4 a 4½. ,, ,,
Spanish Dollars Pillar Pardonaud, ,, ,, ,, per ,,
,, ,, Old Carolus IV. ,, ,, ,, 12 per Cent ,,
South American Republics ,, ,, ,, 5 per Ct. discount.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet .. £3.10 a 5.
,, to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none. ,, ,,
,, to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. No Ship.

### DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1st APRIL TO 31st AUGUST 1836.

| | IN AUGUST | | | APRIL TO JULY. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Chests. | Price. | Value in Dollars. | Chests. | Value in Dollars | Stood for Septr. |
| Patna .....old. | 12 | 825 | 9,900 | 2134½ | 1,501,442 | |
| ,, .....new | 441 | 810 | 357,210 | | | 176 |
| Benares .....old | 18 | 720 | 12,960 | | | 18 |
| ,, .....new | 311 | 705 | 219,255 | 1165¾ | 741,205 | 179 |
| Malwa .....,, | 810½ | 750 | 607,875 | 1749½ | 3,095,091 | 3749 |
| | 1592½ | | 1,207,200 | 10,049 | 6140,738 | 6,130 |

Total Chests delivered in the last 5 months 11,642; Value 7.347,938 Drs.

### RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

| GOODS TREASURE | | GOODS TREASURE | | GOODS TREASURE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay .... .. | 3..2½ | Singapore .. .. | 1 1 | Hollar Hamburg .. | 3½ 3 |
| Ceylon .... .. | | Manila .. .. | | Spain or Portugal.. | 3½ 3 |
| Madras .... .. | | Malacca .. .. | | America U States .. | 3 2½ |
| Calcutta .... .. | | Penang .. .. | 1½ 1½ | Chili or Peru .. .. | 4 .. |
| Rangoon .... .. | | Batavia .. .. | | Mexico .. .. | 3 .. |
| Mauritius .... .. | | Gt. Britain via Sr. | 3½ 3 | Coast of China .. | 1 p.m. |
| Australia .... .. | | ,, direct .. | 3 2½ | Lintin &c. .. .. | ½ ct. |
| Sand. Islands .. | | France .. .. | 3 2½ | | |

Note. Above rates are from 20th April to 20th Oct. annually; during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat lower. Risks on Blocks are @ 9 per Cent per annum, @ 4½ for 6 months, @ 2½ for 3 months and @ 1 per month.
The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, and Bombay, or in Canton.

### WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves, measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874256 of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd ,, ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600 ,, 0.7221491 ,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, under 1200 do. 0.566.341 ,, ,,

N.B. The cubit is 14½ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above prodigts—The largest class pay from @ 43.0 to @ 4320; 2d class from @ 3700 to @ 3780; 3rd class from @ 3700 and under. The Cumsha or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Tons or @ 2223. Linguists fee @ 1734 and Compradore's fees @ 50. Also Pilotage @ 80, inwards and outwards the same. On French and other Foreign vessels they are slightly varied. Riceladen ships are charged only about @ 1300 in lieu of measurement &c.

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

### IMPORTS.

But few transactions have taken place during the week, and we have no alterations in prices no notice of

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—and

COTTON YARN.—

WOOLLENS.—there has been some demand for Spanish stripes, which have in consequence advanced about 10 cents per yard.

BETELNUT.—new, in good demand at our quotation.

PEPPER.—has declined a little.

TIN.—with scanty supplies, does not materially improve in price.

LEAD.—is firmer than last week, without sensible advance in price.

COTTON.—Some further sales of both Bengal and Bombay have taken place, at a further decline of our previous quotations; really good Bandu would however command our highest quotation readily, as would also Surats, there being very little of first quality of Cotton in the market. The inferior sorts are very depressed, and for Madras there is no enquiry. No certain advices have yet reached us of the extent of the Nankeen crop, but it is generally reported to be more favorable, than for some years past.

OPIUM.—has been almost unsaleable for cash for some time past, from the great scarcity of money, and our quotations must therefore be considered merely nominal. When the pressure is over, it is expected that the market will again rally. The deliveries continue tolerably good, and were up to the end of Septbr.

| PATNA, old. new. | BENARES, old. new. | MALWA. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 397 | 8 161 | 730 | 1293 chs. |

### EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.—The quantities lately brought down, have been very considerable, and though prices have as yet declined but little, it is generally expected that the holders will not realize their present still very high, demands.

TEA.—We have no alterations to notice, this week, in the prices of Tea: of the ordinary shipping qualities but few have yet been brought to market. The Chinese again complain of drought preventing them to bring the teas down on the canals; we have no means to ascertain the validity of this complaint.

# THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 2d. No. 5. CANTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER, 8TH. 1836. No. 57.


## LITERARY.

### CHINESE REPOSITORY,
*For September, 1836.*

The first article which presents itself of the last number of this interesting publication, is a review of the first volume of a work published by Hugh Murray Esq., John Crawford Esq., Peter Gordon Esq., Captain Thomas Lynn; Professor William Wallace, and Gilbert Burnett Esq., a work to be completed in three volumes, of which hitherto only the first has been received in China. The book here reviewed is known to us, and we agree with the reviewer in the opinion he expresses. With a multitude of authors to compose one single work, and with a preface which would lead every body to believe, that this present work on China would really give some true account; that the researches would be beyond the beaten tract of the french Missionaries of the 17th and 18th centuries, we find nothing but a compilation from those well known sources, which, as it is now generally believed, and upon good evidence too, were any thing but untroubled by the spirit of partiality, which in many instances led to an exaggeration, regarded through which the Chinese Empire assumed an imposing grandeur, which we believe even under the happy reigns of Kang-he and Kien-lung, took it's origin more from the pens of the well-treated and flattered Catholic Missionaries then at the imperial court, than from reality; in this however we were mistaken; the book is only a compilation from different earlier works; no new information is afforded us, and much of it's contents, as pointed out by the reviewer, are altogether erroneous. The first volume of this work makes us apprehend we that the two others will be of the same stamp, in spite of the puffing preface, and the long array of names of authors. The review ably discusses some points misstated in Mr. Murray's work, and it's writer regrets that a good and true history of China is still wanting. An attempt at one was made a few years ago by a gentleman well versed in Chinese affairs, but his book proves that abundant materials alone are not sufficient to constitute an historian. We hope soon to see the promised book of Mr. Davis, which, it is probable, will, from the knowledge of that gentleman of this country be the most correct Chinese history yet given to the public.

ART. II. *Notices of modern China. &c. &c.*

This article speculates on the probable results of British commerce and enterprise in the east, and on their effects on the Chinese empire. It shews that the British possessions, are already very near the southern provinces of China, and that the Indian Government exercises controul over other districts, such as Nepaul, which, nominally tributary to China, has, in fact, allowed British influence to govern them. The Court at Peking must, of course, be aware of the progress British rule is making, nor can the Chinese Government be ignorant of the acquisition by the British, of the territory of Assam.

Whilst the English are thus by land approaching China's southern provinces, it is not more than probable that the Rusian Government, ever anxious to extend it's sway, will not be very scrupulous, when convenient, how to preserve the integrity of the northern frontiers. Thus, the writer of the article before us says, the Chinese in spite of their artificial seclusion, will be forced into close contact with two great nations, from one side of the empire, whilst commerce is making rapid progress in the south. We believe that this commerce is the safest and the most just means of placing our intercourse with the Chinese on a better and more respectable footing, nor do we deem the time far distant when this will be accomplished, many of the former regulations against foreigners, though the free-trade is not yet three years old, being already disregarded or circumvented, and we are glad to see that this same view is espoused by the writer of this article. We believe that the hostile feeling against the Chinese, and the belief that nothing but invasion by arms of the Chinese Empire, chiefly created by the first steps taken by the British Government, and the consequent ill treatment of Lord Napier, is now fast subsiding, and that it is generally thought that commerce is the best and safest agency to force the Chinese to abandon their present secluded position. We hope that foreign nations, and particularly Great Britain will look upon their intercourse with China in this manner, and that, if any diplomatic steps are to be taken, in order to more speedily improve our intercourse with them it will for the present be limited to an Embassy, similar to those of Lords Macartney and Amherst, though more ably conducted.

ART. III. *Description of Manipur etc.*

This is a description of the valley of Manipur for which the materials are taken from an official report by Capt. Pemberton, late joint commissioner in Manipur, to the Bengal Government. "The valley of Manipur," we are informed, "is a fertile mountain valley about sixty miles in length, lying between 24°. and 25°. north latitude, at an elevation of 3000 feet above the sea. The population does not exceed 30,000 or 40,000, but being a united and spirited people they exercise rule over all the hill tribes, from Aracan to Assam on one side, and from Kachar to Burmah on the other.

This valley, represented as equally favored by climate and soil, and the inhabitants of which are the most healthy and robust of India, fell in the year 1819 under the sway of the Burmese, but in 1824 the English, after their successful warfare against that nation, reinstated a member of the Manipur royal family into the government of that country, and have ever since exercised a great political influence there. It is one of those countries, which, from it's proximity to China, has peculiar interest for us, and at the present moment, when the hereditary chief is a minor, whose education is committed to the controul of Captain Gamlin, the country may be said to be immediately governed by the English.

We are informed that the religion of Bramah was not the national religion of Manipur till the year 1700, though it's votaries had previously resided there, nor is the Hindostanee language spoken there; both these circumstances, the writer of the article before us, considers as favoring the introduction of the Christian religion and English language. Our limits do not allow us to extract from this interesting notice.

ART. IV. *Relations between the United States of America and China; Canada at Canton; trial of Terranova etc.*

This article contains a narrative of the voyage of the *Empress* to China in 1784, being the first ship that visited China under the North American flag, and of the progress since of the commercial relations with China. It also gives an account of the unfortunate affair of the sailor Terranova, who in 1821, in consequence of suspicion attaching to him of having caused the death of a woman, was demanded by the Chinese authorities, and after some hesitation delivered over to them, and afterwards, in spite of the promises of the Chinese to give him a fair trial, executed by the Chinese without being heard.

ART. V. *Voyage to Borneo: arrival at Banjermassing; notices of the Chinese and Malays at that place: piratical chiefs etc.*

Messrs. Barenstein and Monton visited this Island with a view to spread the knowledge of the bible. We make a short extract, to give our readers an idea of the manner in which religious books are distributed, premising at the same time that it appears from this account that best women in Borneo can read, a degree of civilisation not attained to by women in any Malay countries, except by the very first of their sex.

"On the 5th July, Mr. Monton went to the Malay campong that was under the authority of the sultan, where he found the people still more willing to hear; and able to read and understand the books; but the travelling was difficult, and he was obliged to go from one house to another in boats; the market was held on the water in boats, and the market people were on the water in boats, and the market people were not men but women. On seeing this, he thought it unnecessary to distribute books there, and was about to move off to the middle of the river, when a man came after him in a small boat, asking for a book; Mr. M. gave him one, and desired him to read it, and, as he was reading a woman came to hear, who also asked for a book, and immediately read it aloud. Upon this, the whole mass of women came in small boats, asking, for books, and pressed so close upon the distributer that he was afraid of sinking while praho was pressing over praho. He therefore told his boatman to row hard, in order to get away, but the women seized his praho and would not let him escape, untill he had satisfied their demand for books. After this, he pulled alongside a large praho, and getting on board, he divided the books among the assembled crowd, till they were all gone.

ART. VI. *Religious intelligence etc. etc.*

This is a short sketch of the labour of the Missionaries and their success in these eastern parts. In Siam a printing-press is actively engaged to print tracts for the natives, and Doctor Bradley has established an hospital for the numerous sick at Bancock, for which he has at last succeeded to obtain from the prahklang a convenient place to build on. We extract the following from Dr. Bradley's report."

"For many months I have had, on an average, above 100 patients daily, and often 150 and 170, at midday. They consist of Siamese, Chinese, Burmese, Kambojans, Laos, Malays, and Portuguese. I spend about three hours daily in treating them, beside the time spent in preparing medicines, and visiting the sick in the families of the king, princes, and nobles, —which is not a little.

"In the hospital, males and females are separate, and treated on different sides of the *Sanpanny* but at the same time. A Chinese assistant administers to the males, and a native female to those of her own sex. Mrs. B. sits between the two departments, and directs the assistants in fulfilling my prescriptions. She has considerable time for conversation with the females on religious subjects. My patients carry their papers to the assistants, and they to Mrs. B. to interpret. When I have finished prescribing, I perform a variety of surgical operations, frequently such as are of considerable consequence, as depression of cataract, excision of pterygium, cutting off immense staphylomas, opening jaws that have been perfectly fastened together for years by adhesion of the sides of the cheeks, opening nostrils closed by the small pox, removal of tumors, amputation of limbs, extraction of polypi, &c., &c.

The, 7th article gives an account of the progress the schools at Singapore are making, in teaching the natives, from which we learn that they are at present visited by 72 boys, descendants of English, Portuguese, Armenians, Malays and Chulliahs. The Chinese have their own schools.

ART. VIII. *Journal of occurrences etc.*

This last article of the present number, contains a quantity of local intelligence, greater than usual, and we give from it the following extract."

"*The Bogue.* The governor of the "two broad provinces" has applied for a grant of money to be placed at interest, the annual sum accruing from it to be appropriated for the extraordinary expenses of the fortifications of the Bogue and river of Canton. The estimate of what will be annually required, for the purpose of exercising the military in working the guns for reviews, and for presents to those who perform the exercise well, is 6700 taels. To produce this annual sum, a grant has been made of 50,000 taels (the amount of the property of two extensive opium dealers, confiscated to government about two years ago.) to be placed at interest, at ten per cent. The remainder is to be paid from a branch of the naval department in which some reductions have lately been made. Accounts of the actual expenses are directed to be returned annually. The governor has just left the city for the purpose of inspecting these and the other fortifications at the entrance of the various branches of this river, and to review the troops."

"*Extract from the Canton Court Circular.* The execution of capital punishment, from the 26th ultimo to the 2nd instant, is reported to have taken place only on two occasions. The number of thieves, robbers, and other disturbers of the public peace, who have been caught and handed over to the proper authorities for trial, in the mean time, has been unusually large. Reports of them, and of official visits, fill up the Circulars before us; other occurrences, in which the people are concerned, find no place in this courtly paper; one or two of which, however, may be here noticed. Early in the month, a person reported to one of the officers of the police, that in a certain shop near the foreign factories, boxes were made for contraband goods: deputies were accordingly sent to seize the offenders; he mistake they entered the wrong shop, and rudely commenced making search: at this the people of the shop and their neighbors were incensed, and soon had the deputies bound. It was not long before the chairmen and the shelter arrived, and the deputies were released. The next day the same queue before the chief authorities, and the master of the shop and his principal supporters in the affray, who had been taken into custody, were released on the plea that they believed the deputies were unauthorised persons in disguise,—a thing which frequently happens. Another more recent affray has occurred, in which the parties, members of two different clans, took the field with swords, spears, and arrows; some lives were lost; but the particulars we have not yet ascertained."

*(From the Indo Chinese Gleaner.)*

### REPORT OF A ROYAL OFFICE TO THE EMPEROR.

We publish the following document, solely because it illustrates the degree of servile flattery, which is almost indispensably necessary to addressing the Sovereign of this dynasty, and in many respects, great people. [Editor, September 5, 1837.

"The slave Hoo-tung-nien, Admiral of Tsun-tsin, in the province of Chih-le, with profound veneration reports to his Majesty, respecting the two vessels which have in succession arrived from Kwang-tung, their having been examined and received with their guns and other arms having been stored, dried, and so on. With great respect, the following statement is made. In his Majesty's hearing, and it is with satisfaction that I can state that the second one.....will happen the business.

"Your slave received the Imperial commands, directing him to take charge of the ships of war. He took his departure from the province of Pih-kung, and proceeded to the coast of the boundary of Kiang-nan and Chih-kiang, arriving at Ta-Kang-tsun, to take on board guns, &c. It appeared that the vessels were in readiness, so we sung passage, and then it was difficult for large vessels to proceed, (those with steamships;) for, if the large vessels had all followed each other in, it might have delayed the time, and, as you apprehended, we should have lost the fair wind. At one every where we looked up to, and trusted in, your Imperial Majesty, who rules over all. Your great and blissful auspices, illumined and dominated upon us, so that we enjoyed perfect tranquility and repose. The two vessels proceeded with expedition, and the people suffered no anxiety or distress. But in case as, that I order'd the officers of the two Kwang-tsun boats, only, to go with all expedition into the port of Woo-sung, to take on board guns and naval stores, whilst I took charge of the four boats from Puh-hien and Che-kiang, with which I put to sea, and proceeded direct to Tsun-tsin, in the hope of speedily obtaining a sight of the face of Heaven, * and requesting instructions how to manage affairs. The guns, &c. of the four vessels, have already been examined by the Imperial Legates, Sun-ling-gih and Ho-she-tar, with the Tsi-tuh, Soo-kwan; the circumstances of which trial and examination of the guns was reported to Court, and is on record.

"When, I your slave took leave and left Peking, and proceeded to my station, I immediately ordered officers and men to go to the entrance of the river, to meet and receive the two vessels from Kwang-tsun. They arrived, the one on the 20th of the 6th moon, and the other, on the 2d of the 7th moon, entered the port and anchored. Your slave examined the crews and arms by the last card, and found no deficiency. There were, guns and small iron guns, thirty-nine. On making and examining the bore, and the touch-hole, all were found in good order, and in a sound state.

"Your slave sent led the officers of Che-kiang province, who took the guns which were on board, and placed them in proper order and a safe position, and having first proved them with powder sent added iron shot, and fired them. They all carry to a long distance, and give a good report.

"Including the four which before arrived, there are six vessels: to each of them, a Tsun-tsang, Pe-tsing, and Wae-wei, (three officers) have been appointed to take the special command. Also to divide equally amongst all the vessels, the 64 men of our's men, from Fuh-kien, making a proportion of new-raised soldiers. Orders were given to the commanding officers to exercise the men, to instruct the newly raised troops, in the art of managing the vessel. Your slave continued also to go in person to instruct them fully, in the hope that the new levies would learn, and gradually acquire a thorough knowledge of their duty, and devote themselves to the greatest intentions of your Majesty. As to the go season, who came with the two vessels from Kwang-tsun, they have obtained leave to return either by land, or by merchant vessels going back, just as suits their convenience. Your slave has not yet received his seal of office, and therefore, he has borrowed the seal commissioner's seal to authenticate this, in which after making his presentation, he despatches it, &c."

Imperial reply with the vermilion pencil.

"I know it. respect this."

* The Emperor.

### ANECDOTE OF CONFUCIUS.

In a Chinese work entitled "A collection of writings upon various subjects" we find the following anecdote of the celebrated Chinese philosopher, Confucius.

Confucius' family name was Mow and his Surname was "Chung-K. The western part of the Lon Country was the scene of his laborious researches after Knowledge. He was frequently in the habit, as a relaxation from his intense studies, of taking the air in his Chair—attended by a few disciples. One day, while abroad on an excursion of this sort, he met on the road several lads playing, but among them he observed one, who alone was standing idle. Confucius ordered his chair to be stopped, and enquired of the boy why he did not play as his Companions did. The boy replied "There is nothing to be gained in playing; in the first place, if my clothes should get torn, it will be troublesome to mend them, and in the next place, I should bring disgrace upon my father and my mother, who also will be angry with me when I return home; what advantage then is there in playing?" The Boy then stooped down, and arranged some stones and fragments of tile in the form of the walls of a City. Confucius proceeded, and asked the boy why he did not move out of the way of the chair. The boy said: From ancient times to the present day, carriages have always turned out of the way of cities; how can a city get out of the way of a chair? Confucius again enquired, and asked the boy, how he young as he was, could answer in such a perverse manner. The boy replied "When a child studies his third year he is able to distinguish between his father and his mother, when a rabbit becomes three days old, it is able to run about into the holes and caves of the earth; when a fish becomes three days old, it is able to swim in the lakes and rivers; how then is this extraordinary language? Confucius was struck with the answers of the lad and was desirous of continuing the conversation. He again asked, in what district do you live, and in what town? What is your family name, what your surname, & what is your marriage name? The boy replied: I live in a mean district, the land of which is very sour, my family-name is Hang, and my surname Fuh. I have no marriage name. The sage then asked: How would you like to accompany me? I wish it, the boy said. "I have a father whom I ought to serve. I have a kind mother, and I should try to comfort her. I have an amiable elder brother, whom it is my duty to obey, and I have a younger brother, whom I should instruct; I have also an accomplished teacher, to whose admonitions I owe respect, to whose instructions, I owe regard; what then, then have I to travel with you? Confucius said: In my chair I have a chess-board, and thirty two chess men, will you play a game with me? The little boy replied: The son of Heaven, is fond of gambling, and neglects the affairs of state; the officers of Government are fond of gambling, and impede the course of the nation; scholars are fond of gambling and lose the little they may possess; slaves are fond of gambling, and provoke the anger of their masters; husbandmen are fond of gambling and miss the proper season for ploughing their grounds and planting grain; therefore, with so many evil consequences before my eyes, I cannot play. Confucius again said to him: I have a desire to *Ping* § the Empire and wish you to assist me. The boy answered: It is not possible to *Ping* the Empire. In it there are high hills and lofty mountains, wide rivers and broad lakes, kings and ministers servants and slaves. If you level the hills, the birds and beasts, which inhabit them, will have no places to go to; if you make the rivers and lakes even with the ground, the fish will have no places to swim in. If you put kings and ministers upon an equality with their inferiors, the people will become unruly; if you live in common with servants and slaves, how will the nobility do? Thus you see the Empire is uneven, large, and unsettled, it cannot be *ping'd*. Confucius again inquired: can you tell me what fire, under heaven, emits no smoke, what water contains no fish, what hill has no stone, what tree has no branches, what men have no wives, and what women have no husbands, what cow has no calf, what horse has no colt, what male has no female, what female has no male what is a superior man, what is a worthless man, of what are there not enough, of what are they too many, what city is without a market place, and who has no marriage name? The boy replied: The fire of the fire fly emits no smoke, well-water contains no fish, a hill of earth has no stones, a rotten tree no branches, gentlemen have no wives, gentlewomen no husbands, earthen cows have no calves, wooden horses no colts, a widower has no female, a widow no male, a *Horat* is a superior man, and a Yu § is a worthless man, of cold days there are not enough, and of hot ones there are too many, the Imperial city § has no market place, and little boys have no marriage names. Confucius again asked—"Do you understand the Kang-ke or mode of reckoning, which is the left and which is the right, which is the father and which the mother, which the husband and which the wife, whence does the wind come, whence does the rain descend, and whence come the clouds, and whence does vapor arise, and to how many thousands of thousands of tens of thousands miles does the Earth extend?

The boy answered; nine times nine are eighty one, this is Kang-ke, or the mode of reckoning. Heaven is the father, and Earth the mother, the sun is the husband, and the moon the wife, the east is the left, and the west the right, wind comes from Heaven, rain from the deserts, clouds are generated on the tops of hills, vapors arise from the damp Earth. Heaven and Earth extend to thousand of thousands of tens of thousands of miles. From the South to the North, and from the East to the West—Alas! how mysterious and beyond our dull conceptions!—Confucius rejoined: do you say father and mother are relatives, and the husband and wife not? The boy replied; father and mother are relatives, but husband and wife are not related. "Confucius said—husband and wife, when they cease to exist, are laid in one grave, should they not be considered relatives in life? To this the boy answered; when a man is first born, he has no wife and resembles a cart without a wheel, but to render it serviceable, one must be found for it; when a wife dies the husband is at liberty to take another, but in his so doing he should marry one as near on an equality with himself as possible, for it is not to be supposed that the light which one door yields can ever be equalled by that of three windows; all the stars in the firmament do not equal the brilliancy of the solitary moon. How can the kindness of parents be forgotten? Confucius sighed and exclaimed "amiable, amiable youth!

The little boy said to the philosopher; since you alighted from your chair, you have asked me many questions, all of which I have answered, now; there are a few things on which I am desirous of being enlightened, and I beg, before you continue your ride, to be allowed to put some questions to you. He then asked; how are geese and ducks able to swim in the water, how are wild geese able to produce their loud cry, why are oak and fir trees always green? To this Confucius answered: geese and ducks are able to swim, because they are webfooted wild geese utter their loud noise from the length of their necks, the oak and fir are constantly green, because they have strong hearts.

The little boy said: It is not so, fish are able to swim, but there are not webfooted; toads and frogs utter a loud croak, but they have not long necks; the bamboo is always strong, but it has no heart.

The boy again asked the sage: how many stars are there scattered about in the heavens? Confucius answered: all our questions have been relative to the earth, who must we commence about celestial matters? The boy then said; scattered over the surface of the earth, how many hours are there? All that we have conversed about, confined the philosopher has been relative to things present to our sight; why should we speak of Heaven and earth? "As we have then conversed only upon objects present to us I ask how many hairs there are in my eyebrows? Confucius laughed and made him no reply but looking round at his disciples said, "Youth should be respected for, what they may become, as the advance in years is beyond the power of all, save heaven, to foresee. He then entered his chair and rode on.

P.

---

We find in a "*Dictionary of Geography*" by *Josiah Condor*, a book by many referred to as a good authority, the following on China. "*Canton d'maritime* city of China"—"the name of the city is properly *Quan-chou* or *Kwang-chou*"—"it is situated on the northern bank of the *Hoan-ching*, which falls into the *Gulf of Canton*. The *harbour* is very commodious, but all foreign ships anchor several miles below the town. Canton consists of *three distinct towns*, divided by high walls, and contains a population estimated at about 150,000 souls." We never heard of the Gulph of Canton, nor of the city's or the river's name being what it is here said to be; nor do we know any thing of the above distinct towns of which Canton consists; and as to the population of 150,000 souls we are not good enough metaphysicians to speak with any degree of certainty of their existence, but we believe Canton and it's suburbs to contain at least four times that number of *bodies*.

MACAO, in the same publication, is represented to be "an island of China, in the *bay* of Canton, separated from the contin nt by a narrow channel."

---

## CANTON PRESS,

8th October 1836.

---

The arrivals during the we k have been numerous, but no advices from Europe have reached of a later date than those per mail overland by way of Bombay, of 1st of June. The *Cowasjee Family* brings dates from Calcutta to the 4th September, and from Singapore to the 9th. We have seen five of the Englishmen and Hurkaru, but limit ourselves to the extracts giving an account of the losses of the large ship *Windsor* of Nantucket, and of the Steamer *Tigris* of the Euphrates expedition. The loss of life by the latter, and of property by the former misfortune has been very great. The Singapore *Free Press* of 18th and 22d, and Cronicle of 17th have been received. In consequences of advices from here, prices of Opium had risen considerable, Bengal being quoted at $ 710 @ 7 3 per Chests; of Patna none in the market.

After our article on the *Tea Trade* was ready for the Press, we were informed yesterday at 3 o'clock in the afternoon THAT THE COMPANY'S TREASURY IS AGAIN OPEN FOR THE RECEIPT OF CASH FOR BILLS ON BENGAL AT 210 C. R., in consequence, we presume of the Agents here, having received orders to that effect from the Bengal Government. However favorable this new order of things may be to those excluded before the whimsical manner in which the Company's operations are conducted, cannot but impress upon the minds of every one versed in commercial affairs the extreme danger to which his very existence is exposed by this injudicious and vacillating conduct. We would recommend every one who did not before apply in time for advances, to make haste to secure one now, as the *Red Rover* is just as likely as not, to bring out fresh orders to close the treasury.

We are sorry that the Hong-merchants have not had time to reduce the demands of the Tea-merchants who now, after receipt of this news, will probably force their exorbitant prices upon us.

---

### BAIO FAIRY.

We have been favored with the following details by Captain Hadley, who has just returned from the East Coast in the Aurelia. They may serve to throw some light on the fate of the *Fairy*, about which so many reports have lately been afloat.

On the 22d of last month, the *Aurelia* touched at Dunsborg Bay, and spoke three China boats, from which Capt. Hadley learnt that five lascars had landed from in a broken boat from a vessel wrecked between that and Amoy, and that they were begging their way to the southward. It was supposed they had gone to Tong-Shan. A man from Amoy told Captain Hadley that he had been informed by the people of a Junk, that a vessel ran on a rock off Hoo-tou-shan and was broken into three pieces. The Junk passed the spot on the next day and saw fishing boats all round the place. Captain Hadley gave this information to Captain Rees of the *Colonel Young*, who forthwith proceeded to Dunsborg Bay to obtain more circumstantial information, and Captain H. touching there on his return was informed by Captain Rees, that a Manderin had told him that there were at that time 19 men all Lascars, in Shapoo, a town about a day's journey from Tongshon in consequence of which one of Captain Rees' men had been dispatched, with a written to see them, but before their return, Captain Hadley was obliged to set sail.

It is but too likely that the ship wrecked is the *Fairy*, but since part of the sailors have been able to save themselves, it may be inferred that the Officers and other Europeans on board have done the same, and perhaps remained near the wreck, to see what might be saved. We wait with anxiety for further particulars.

---

Capt. Rees of the *Colonel Young* has since arrived, and, as far as we have learnt, his information is to the following effect, viz: that a mutiny occurred on board of the *Fairy* in which Capt. Mackay and another European officer lost their lives. The men came on shore were mostly badly wounded, having taken the part of the Captain. They are said to be 19 Lascars and one European or white man. The *Fairy* it appears was not wrecked, but that the mutineers (Manila and Macao Sea cunnies,) set sail after they had killed Capt. Mackay and his officer, and succeeded in expelling those friendly to him, from on board the ship. Much remains to be explained of this most murderous affair, and any doubts on the subject will probably be cleared up on the men, who are said to be now at Fuh-chow-foo reaching Canton.

---

*Chinese Artillery.* On the late visit of the Governor of Canton to the forts at the Bogue, when exercising some of the great guns at the fort *Wan-tung*, one cannon burst and killed sixteen men. The Chinese Artillery appears to be more formidable to it's friends than to it's enemies.

The new Hongs yesterday visited the British Factory in state, most of the Hong-merchants being in attendance. We understand that his Excellency inspected the furniture, plate etc. etc. belonging to the former Company's establishment, and which, in a few days, is, we understand, to be sold by public auction. We do not know whether the Hoppo has expressed his admiration of any of the articles, but if he has, the Hong-merchants will no doubt respectfully make him a present of them. After partaking of a collation set out in the Company's hall, and viewing with much curiosity the objects on the table, as well as recording with great attention the picture of the late King George IV., his Excellency withdrew. It gave with pleasure that we observed the absence of Europeans to do the honors of the table, though a good many had been attracted by curiosity to see this dignitary.

---

### THE TEA TRADE.

We adverted some time ago to the machinations of the London tea-brokers, tending towards establishing a monopoly, by preventing others not of THE TRADE, from competing with them, and by taking upon themselves to publish lists giving marks and numbers of the packages offered for public sale, with their characters and value, such as it suits the broker or agent to represent them. Such proceedings cannot but be prejudicial to the interests of the importer, and we have to see this subject taken up by the India and China Association, and the brokers for the future prevented from exerting a dangerous influence on the prices of the tea, such as they have hitherto usurped. Many of these brokers being not only agents to sell or buy for other parties but merchants and speculators themselves it is of course their interest to depress prices as much as possible, and, to effect this these, lists are circulated, giving the prices at which Teas brought at auction before, have been withdrawn; and another invariably lower value affixed to them, purporting to be their real value, though a higher price has been offered before. This we suppose is done with a view to punish such importers as would not sell at the prices offered by the "Trade," and as these documents are sent to all retail dealers of teas, their characters and value as given are well known at the next sale, for any unprejudiced dealer to offer for them. We almost think that an owner of teas whose property has thus gratuitously been depreciated, may make good an action for damages against a broker. We see no reason why tea should not be disposed of like all other articles, nor why it should be sold at periodical Auctions, where the quantity necessarily brought forward at once, is generally so great as to depress the market. We hear that several importers in London have begun the experiment of counteracting the undue influence the tea brokers are exercising, and have now and then succeeded in disposing of teas by private contract. We hope that this example may be followed and that the China free trade may soon be delivered from at least one of it's shackles, there remaining quite enough others to harrass it, and to render it one of great risk to the speculator.

We only last week adverted to the sudden closure of the E. I. Company's treasury here, against the receipt for cash for Bills on Bengal, and to the fatal influence the unforseen and unexpected changes in the apportioning of the Bengal remittances to England occasioned on the trade, and how such changes were likely to affect the market in altering the relative value of goods, causing to loss and inconvenience the merchant, who could not have foreseen nor expected such an event to take place. We again bring this subject to the notice of our readers in the hope, that as this paper is likely to arrive in England at the same time or earlier than our former ones, from several ships being about to sail direct for England, some measures may there be devised to make the Finance Committee leave China alone, and that the next shipping season may be freed from the pernicious influence it now exercises on all the branches of our trade. We have not heard of the British residents here, have not taken any steps to make a representation to the India Board of control respecting the recall of the Company's ships from China already by them all, and there is no one we believe who does not feel the Company's pertinacious interfering with him to his disadvantage, we have seen to see one get up; it is highly desirable and may not be without success at home, expressing to the Government the unanimous wishes and opinions of all it's subjects residing here, however otherwise their interests may be separate or opposed to each other.

Being on the subject of the Tea trade, we may mention that the merchants of Black Tea have agreed in and even raise the prices of that commodity to about 5 per cent beyond last Season's prices. The Hong merchants on the contrary, who have contracts to fulfil, oppose this scheme of the Tea merchants and it was said that the former were now while in Canton to devise means to thwart the projects of the latter. We believe however that a meeting has yet taken place, and it remains to be seen which of the two parties will be able to hold out longest as to the most persevering the victory must in the end belong. It is likewise said that the Tea merchants intend to insist that the mode of payment for their Tea shall be much more favorable to them, than it has hitherto been, and that if they persevere in their intentions, the Hong merchants will not easily be able to comply with their demands. Many such discussions among the Chinese merchants cannot fail to shake the Hongs, and we hope that they may ultimately lead to their abolition, and to the trade being placed on a footing more favorable to the stranger.

The present number of the Co-hong is thirteen, two new Hongs having been established within this year. The Hoppo, we hear, has given permission for the opening of several other new Hongs, the Governor has however refused his consent, saying that the usual number of thirteen being now filled up, there is no necessity for any more.

---

### LOSS OF THE SHIP WINDSOR.

*Scott's Gazette* gives the following additional particulars respecting the loss of the unfortunate *Windsor*:

"The *Windsor* it appears, was lost in mid channel at the lower part of the Gutzee Sand: the bearings were N by W ½ West, Floating Light Vessel N. by E; lower middle ground buoy S. E. When the vessel first took the ground, the lower buoy of the Gutzee bore west, but she went on a little distance, and at 1.30 p. m. struck fast, when the bearings were taken as above. She then began to settle, and by 6 p. m. the upperdeck was under water. All the persons on board were saved, by the boats vessel on her bilge: but not a shred of property. The loss of the ship being above water, renders the wreck sufficiently conspicuous at present; but as soon as the fine are overwhelmed, we suppose that it will be requisite to place a buoy on the spot."

There was one person drowned, as we reported yesterday, but only one, which in a very remarkable circumstance and most creditable to the captain and his officers and also to the steadiness of the crew, considering how quickly the ship bilged, and that there were about 190 people on board. The individual lost was a European female servant; she was supported for some time in the water by a sailor, who was almost drowned in the endeavour to save her, and was carried a great distance by the tide before he was picked up. All the passengers, officers, and crew of the *Windsor* arrived at Calcutta in the *Sovereign* Pilot Vessel at 3 o'clock this morning. *Calcutta Courier, Sept. 1.*

---

The Bankshall report of yesterday announced the arrival of a vessel from the Persian Gulph, with intelligence of a very distressing character. One of Colonel Chesney's steam vessels, the *Tigris*, has, it seems, been lost in a storm, when nineteen persons on board perished! This is a very severe calamity, and will we fear materially retard the permanent establishment of the communications upon which we have recently been dwelling. We have not heard all the particulars as yet, but as Capt. Macdonald, of the British Mission, has brought up dispatches from Persia, we suppose, they will transpire in a day or two.—*Bombay Courier, 24th Sept. 1836.*

---

### NOTICE TO MARINERS.

## LIGHT HOUSE ON THE START POINT.

TRINITY-HOUSE, LONDON, 27TH APRIL 1836.

### *Notice is hereby Given*

THAT a Light will be exhibited in the Light House, which has been erected on the *Start Point* on the Coast of Devonshire, on the evening of *Friday the 1st of July*, next, and thenceforth continue every night from sun set to sun rise, for the benefit of navigation.

The character of this Light, which will burn at an elevation of 206 feet above the level of the sea at high water spring tides, will be that of a *powerful revolving light*: shewing a brilliant flash at regulated intervals of *One Minute* and in Addition thereto, a *stationary light* will also be exhibited in the same Light House, *in the direction of the Berry Head.*

### PORTLAND HIGH LIGHT.

### *Notice is also Given,*

THAT on and after Friday the said 1st of July next, the *High Light at Portland*, will *cease to be exhibited as a revolving light*, and will be then and thenceforth continued as a *fixed or stationary light* together with the low light both being visible of fixed lights, in the same direction answering thereunto.

By Order,

J. HERBERT,
*Secretary.*

---

* *Ping*, means level, even, plain, to level, to equal, to subjugate, to conquer, equality &c. &c.

‡ *Hang*, means, worthy, moral

§ *Yuu*, means, stupid ignorant, a blockhead.

† Imperial city. The enclosed space containing the palace.

### OFFICIAL NOTICE.

CONSIDERABLE inconvenience and public expense having been incurred, by reason of the improper conduct of certain masters of British merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging to the said vessels; Notice is hereby given, that this practice is contrary to Law, and that the Offenders may be prosecuted by indictment or information at the Suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the Court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the county of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendents will take measures to institute proceedings against any master or masters of British merchant vessels who offending herein in future.

By Order of the Superintendents.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.
*Acting Secretary and Treasurer.*

April 15th 1836.

---

NOTICE is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the Receipt of Cash for Bills on the Supreme Government of India at the rate of Two hundred and eighteen (218) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after Sight

(Signed) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 7th October, 1836.

---

NOTICE.—Mr. Geo. T. Braine, late of the firm of Moss, Whiteman & Co. is this day admitted a partner in our establishment, which will be conducted hereafter under the firm of

DENT & Co.

Canton, 1st July 1836.

---

NOTICE.—In consequence of the intended retirement to Europe of Mr. J. C. Whiteman, our firm was dissolved on the 30th Ultimo, and our business transferred to Mess. Dent & Co.

WHITEMAN & Co.

Canton, 1st July 1836.

---

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs to inform the Public, that his Bark "TRANQUILIDADE" or "STO. ANTONIO" and at present in the inner harbour, is now undergoing a thorough repair of Carpenter and new coppering &c.; any party willing to inspect the Block as it is, or if they choose after the Vessel is finished and ready for a survey, are hereby invited to go on board at any time by her new Owner.

(Signed) A. V. CORTELLA.

Macao, 30th September, 1836.

---

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the premia on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

*The Agents for the Society are from this day,*
In London,.. Mess. Palmers Macgillivray & Co.
" Calcutta, Mess. Macgillivray Stewart & Co,
" Bombay. Mess. Forbes & Co.
" Singapore, Mess. A. A. Johnston & Co,
" Manila,.. Mess. Russell & Stuggs,

DENT & Co,
*Secretaries.*

Canton, 1st, July, 1836.

---

NOTICE.—Mr. Zachary Macaulay has been admitted a partner in our Establishment from the 1st Instant, and the business will in future be carried on under the firm of "HALL, BAINBRIDGE, & Co."

HALL and BAINBRIDGE.

Madras, 8th June, 1833.

---

NOTICE—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen Lines at two Dollars for each translation

---

NOTICE is hereby given that the interest and responsibility in our Firm of Mr. Claudius Scott Stewart and of Mr. James Alexander, ceased on the 31st ultimo.

Mr. Harry George Gordon, and Mr. Thomas Kirkman Finlay, have this day been admitted partners in our firm.

RITCHIE STEWART & Co,

Bombay, 4st August, 1836.

---

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } $ 100 $\frac{\text{per}}{\text{1}}$.
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c. " " " 1 50.
" Policies and folio pages. " " " 3.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

---

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will from this date conduct his business under the firm of REVELY & Co.

Penang 23d July, 1836. JOHN REVELY.

---

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE Princess Victoria, Cap. Jas. Lee, will sail on or about the 15th October, and can take 250 Tons freight; for terms apply to

WETMORE & Co

Canton, 14th September 1836.

---

FOR LONDON.

THE Teak Ship Burgoran Merchant, L. W. Moncrief Commander, burthen 531 Tons, having a considerable part of her cargo engaged, will sail the first week in November. For Freight apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 31st August, 1836.

---

FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.

THE Cowasjee Family, Capt. R. Wallace, to sail from Cum-sing-moon the first week of November.

For freight apply to D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Bombay, 4th October 1836.

---

CHRONOMETERS FOR SALE

TUESDAY, the 1st of November next at Noon will be sold at Messrs. Magniac, Edwards & Co., by Auction, two London made Chronometers. For time and other particulars apply to Mr. Just, Canton, Canton, 3rd October, 1836.

---

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Edinburgh, Mr. Dunbar Commander, will leave Whampoa on the 1 Proximo. For Freight Apply to

FRAMJEE PESTONJEE.

Canton, 7th October, 1836.

---

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY

THE fast sailing Ship Lord Castlereagh, Capt. P. Towns, lately undergone a thorough repair will positively leave Whampoa on the 1st October next. For Freight apply to

PURDOONJEE HORMUSJEE
and
BURJORJEE MANACKJEE.
No. 2 French Factory.

Canton, 29th August, 1836.

---

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship Alexander, Captain Clarke, to leave Whampoa on next month. For Freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 20th August, 1836.

---

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE "Helen," G. Telford Commander, will leave Whampoa on the 20th September next.—For Freight apply to

SAFOORJEE & R. BURJORJEE,
Foreshop No. 5.

Canton, 10th August 1836.

---

FOR STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship Charles Forbes, Capt. T. Wills, to leave Whampoa in the first week of October. For Freight apply to

D. JAMSETJEE. and D. MUNCHERJEE.
No. 5 Foreshop Hong.

Canton, 12th August, 1836.

---

FOR BOMBAY

THE fast sailing Ship, 'CHARLOTTE,' G. Melvelle, Commander, to leave Whampoa on the 25th proximo. For Freight apply to

CURSETJEE PURDOONJEE.
and
TAMOOLJEE RUSTOMJEE.
*at No. 3 Foreshop.*

Canton, 24th July, 1836.

---

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,

THE British Ship Henry Wellesley, 350 Tons, can be despatched in ten days, and will proceed to any quarter on reasonable terms. Apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, June, 29th 1836.

---

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship Caledonia, Captain Lancaster, to sail the middle of October. For Freight apply to

SHAWUCKSHAW RUSTOMJEE.
No. 6 French Hong.

Canton, 23rd August, 1836.

---

FOR BOMBAY.

THE Ship, Hannah, Mr. Gordon Commander will leave Cumsingmoon on the 5th Proximo. For Freight apply to

FRAMJEE PESTONJEE

Canton, 31 September, 1836.

---

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Bark Lonach, Captain G. Jellicoe to sail from Whampoa on the 10th October, for freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 24th September, 1836.

---

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY

THE Ship John Bannerman, Capt. Wilson, to sail from Whampoa about the 10th Novbr. For freight apply to

MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE.

Canton, 16th September, 1836.

---

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the Bengal Insurance Society are prepared to grant Policies on account of the said Office.

PEREIRA & Co.

Canton, 30th July, 1836

---

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR Sherry in Butts from the House of Duff Gordon & Co. Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 14th September 1836.

---

MADEIRA Wine,

FOR SALE Superior Old Madeira Wine—in Pipes, Hogsheads & quarter Casks—from the well known House of Reid & Co. Apply to

DENT & Co.

Canton, 10th September, 1835

---

TO LET.

FROM the first of September next, the house on the S. E. side of Pagoda Anchorage, formerly the Spanish Factory, and now occupied by Dr. Ann & J. agains Lopez, with large cool apartments. Any Gentleman wishing to take the said house, will please to address to Jamorin Jose Lopez, at Macao.

Macao, 15th August, 1836.

---

FOR SALE ON BOARD THE BARQUE ISABELLA.

ROUGH spars of various sizes, lower masts, topmasts, jibbooms and other spars.
200 Teak sheathing boards $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ Inch thick.
20 Teak wide boards, 11 feet long and 21 Inches wide.
Also: all kinds of ship's stores.
Apply to Capt. Hillman on board, or

STANFORD & Mares, at Canton.

Canton, 14th September, 1836.

---

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR La Rose, St. Emilion and Medoc Clarets, also Cognac Brandy.

Apply to
DENT & Co.
or Capt. CROKET at Lintin.

---

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—October 1st. Amer. Ospray, Russell from Manila. Chandler Price from Philadelphia and Java. 3rd October. Elizabeth, Shepherd, from Madras 23rd August. Amer. Lucania, Pearson, Manila 28th September. Brit Otterspool, Richardson, Calcutta and Singapore, August 15th and September 11th. Enterprize, Roberts, Batavia 13th September. Juliet, Wilson, Samarang 9th September. Rose, Blair, Batavia, 12th September. 3rd October: Egyptian, Johnson, Sourabaya 19th September. Jane Brown, Dunlop, Singapore 17th September. 4th: Danish Sedra, Bard, Lambhoh. Brit. Cowasjee Family, Wallace, Calcutta, 4th September. Canada Hunty, R. Jolly, from Bombay. Anna Robertson, Hamilton, from London. Mary Anne, Smith from Java. Victoria, Ross, from Lambhoh. Louisa, Coles, from Java. Rose, Blair, from the Clyde and Batavia. Amer. Mediterranean, Christie from Batavia and Singapore. Jardine (Sch.) Greig, from Singapore.

PASSENGERS.—Per Chandler Price: Mess. P. Morris and Hooper. Per Julia: Mr. Nicol. Per Canada Hunty: Mess. D. L. Bars, J. Starkie and J. Pitcairn. Per Cowasjee Family: Messrs. G. T. Braine, Cuthbert, Stopford, Colquhoun, Harding and Nicol.

SAILED AND DESPATCHED.—Amer. Cabot, Lowrie for New-york. Brit. Canmore Merchant, Edwards, Singapore. Bardester, Macdonald, Singapore. Reward, Lindsay, for Singapore.

The despatches per Charlotte and per Julia, will be forwarded on Monday the 10th inst., the former for Bombay, the latter for Singapore, Malacca and Penang. The Waterwitch, Henderson, for Singapore and Calcutta will be despatched on the 15th.

---

### VESSELS EXPECTED.

From England, Bolton Star, Windsor, Charles Grant, Vincent Matthews, Hambrolin, James Matheson, Lady Charlotte, Castalia, Indian, William Jardine, Ann Baldwin, Hamlet, Mary Somerville, Penang, Thomas Grenfell, Jamaica, Clifton, Revd Grey, Africa, Scotland.

From Gravesend via Rio, via England, Montrose, Liverpool.

From Bengal, Severne, Portsmouth, Red Rover, Bengal, Lord W Bentinck, Hellen, Lord Amherst, Sir Edward Paget, Bombay Castle, Tigris, Lady Jane.

From Madras, Ann Thomas, Orwell.

From Bombay, Canada Hunty, Redgauntlet, Earl of Clare, Chas. Malcolm.

From Singapore, Trio, Minos West, Royal Saxon, Victoire Elise.

From Java, Brothelding, Barong.

Latest Dates, from England to 3d June via Bombay. From United States 28th May per Plantagenet. From Calcutta, September 4th, per Cowasjee Family. From Singapore 22d September per Cowasjee Family. From Java, 13th September per Tiger. From Bombay, 13th August, per Ingles. From Manila 8th September per Lucania.

---

## SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

| Vessel's Name. | Flag. | Commander. | Tons | Where from. | Consignees |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fort William | British | W. H. Fraser | 1 15 | Bombay | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Earl of Balcarres | " | J. Hine | 1 108 | Madras | do. " |
| Nassau | " | Nethay | 373 | Samarang | Fox Rawson & Co. |
| Exchange | Ameri. | Shaw | 402 | Liverpool | Glyphant & Co. |
| Favorite | British | Robinson | 299 | Samarang | Turner & Co. |
| Fancy | " | W. Morgan | 282 | Bombay | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Charlotte | " | G. Melville | 291 | " " | C. Purdjee & F. Ranjee. |
| Helen | " | G. Telford | 402 | " " | C. Sappie & R. Burjorjee. |
| Glenelg | " | R. Langley | 797 | " " | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Lord Castlereagh | " | P. Towns | 708 | " " | F. Hormusjee & Manjee. |
| Allaterie | " | A. R. Clarke | 700 | " " | D. & M. Rustomjee. |
| Eliza Stewart | " | Rob. Millar | 403 | London | Wemyss & Co. |
| Diana | " | Dadman | 450 | Calcutta | Russell & Co. |
| John Bannerman | " | J. L. Wilson | 816 | Bombay | D. & M. Rustomjee. |
| Asia | " | Stead | 387 | Samarang | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Beta | Ameri | Barnard | 551 | Boston | Russell & Co. |
| Princess Victoria | British | Jn Lee | 379 | London | Wemyss & Co. |
| Charles Forbes | " | T. Wills | 317 | Bombay | D. Jamsetjee & D. Muncherjee. |
| Caledonia | " | J. T. Lancaster | 710 | " " | Shawuckshaw Rustomjee. |
| Lord Lowther | British | A. Grant | 1400 | Bombay | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Upton Castle | " | Duggan | 396 | " " | " " |
| Lowjee Family | " | J. H. Johnson | 925 | " " | Dent & Co. |
| Imogen | " | Riley | 330 | Liverpool | T. A. Gibb. |
| Symmetry | " | Viner | 300 | Liverpool | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Eleanor | " | " | 370 | London | Turner & Co. |
| Heywood | " | Jones | 641 | Liverpool | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Adelaide | " | Clark | " | Java | " " |
| Victory | " | C. Biden | 700 | Madras | Dent & Co. |
| Johanna Susanna | Dutch. | Berent | 800 | Batavia | C. V. Boed ten Laer & Co |
| Hythe | British | W. Draper | 1200 | Bombay | Daniell & Co. |
| Ingleborough | " | Richens | 600 | " " | " " |
| Bonsarah Merchant | " | L. W. Moncrief | 531 | Lisbon | Lindsay & Co. |
| Lonach | " | G. Gellicoe | 500 | Calcutta | W. & T. Bunnajee. |
| Prince Regent | " | J. B. Elsie | 1000 | " | Daniell & Co. |
| Malcolm | " | Lyle | 650 | " | J. & W. Craig & Co. |
| Orontes | " | Robertson | 518 | " | Dent & Co. |
| John O' Gaunt | " | Robertson | 450 | Liverpool | Turner & Co. |
| Don Amigos | Span. | Pinto | 604 | Manila | Russell Sturgis & Co. |
| Manoman | Ameri. | Bennah | " | Manila | Russell & Co. |
| Panter | Dutch. | C. L. Abbink | 298 | Batavia | " " |
| Alex. Baring | British | N. B. Croix | 518 | London | " " |
| Wm. Lecherty | " | Metcalfe | 400 | Batavia | " " |
| Regulus | Ameri. | Vanner | " | Manila | " " |
| James Perkins | " | Barry | " | Boston | " " |
| Jumna | British | Robinson | 364 | Liverpool | Turner & Co. |
| Pieneka | Dutch. | Hoss | " | Lambhoh | Jardine Matheson & Co. |

---

## SHIPPING AT CUM-SING-MOON &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Cum-sing-moon &c. The *Jane*, Crockett, *Lord Amherst*, Rees; Hoch, Reynel; to Dent & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; Berry, Mc Kay; *Governor Phipps*, Mitchell; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Berry*, Mc Kay; *Governor Phipps*, Mitchell; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macomber and *Henry Lloy* (Am.) Grimes, to Russell & Co. The *Lintin*, Swan; to D. & M. Rustomjee. The *Volunteer* (Am.) Perrier, to J. Burgh; and the *Intelligent* to Daniell & Sturgis.

| Vessel's Name. | Flag. | Commander. | Tons | Where from. | Consignees. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hannah | British | D Mc Gregor | 510 | Bombay | Framjee Pestonjee |
| Amelia | Port | Barros | 100 | Hamboy | Dent & Co. |
| Isabella Reynolds | British | Jos. Hudson | 379 | Calcutta | Purdoe & Co. |
| Henry Wellesley | " | Freeman | 350 | Singapore | Daniell & Co. |
| Water Witch | Dutch. | A. Henderson | 206 | Calcutta | Dent & Co. |
| Frigh | Ameri. | J. Hoyt | 300 | Samarang | R. V Boed ten Laer & Co. |
| Hindostan | " | Fraser | 370 | New-York | Glyphant & Co. |
| Anna | Port | Aguiar | " | Damaun | Framjee Pestonjee. |
| Julia | British | R. Richards | " | Bombay | " " |
| Judith | British | Williams | 180 | Singapore | Fox Rawson & Co. |
| Lady Grant | " | Jeffreys | 318 | Bombay | Framjee Pestonjee. |
| Coventry | " | Purdie | 300 | Madras | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Waldemar | Danish | Dunn | 600 | " | Muthoosh Ebrim & Co. |
| Peramoon | British | Young | 504 | Calcutta | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Orina | " | Agar | 368 | Liverpool | W. T. Gammell & Co. |
| Virginia | Ameri. | MacMichael | " | Sabraboya | Wemyss & Co. |
| Layton | British | Wade | 512 | Singapore | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Alexander | Ameri. | Penniger | 304 | Liverpool | Wemyss & Co. |
| David Scott | British | P. J. Reeves | 770 | Calcutta | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Thetis | " | C. C. Clerk | 400 | " | D. & M. Rustomjee. |
| Edmonstone | " | M. Mc. Dougall | 484 | " | Framjee Pestonjee |
| Plymouth | Ameri. | " | " | New york | H. Rawle |
| Inglis | British | Wise | 1200 | Bombay | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Keltie Castle | " | Rob. Patullo | 1410 | Calcutta | Lindsay & Co. |
| Samuel Winter | " | A. Rodgers | 512 | Liverpool | Fox Rawson & Co. |
| Carnatic | " | D. Proudfoot | 370 | Bombay | W. Henderson. |
| Henry Eschauh | Ameri. | H. Leach | " | Sumatra | Gordon & Talbot. |
| Ocean | Ameri. | Russell | " | Manila | " " |
| Chandler Price | " | " | " | Philadelphia | " " |
| Elizabeth | British | Shepherd | " | Madras | Dent & Co. |
| Lucania | Ameri. | Pearson | " | Manila | Russell & Co. |
| Otterspool | British | Richardson | " | Calcutta | " " |
| Enterprize | " | Roberts | " | Batavia | " " |
| Juliet | " | Wilson | " | Samarang | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Eliza | " | Blair | " | Batavia | " " |
| Egyptian | " | Johnson | " | Sourabaya | " " |
| Jane Brown | " | Dunlop | " | Singapore | Daniell & Co. |
| Sedan | Danish | Bard | 700 | Lambhoh | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Cowasjee Family | British | Wallace | " | Calcutta | D & M. Rustomjee |
| Canada Hunty | " | R. Jolly | " | Bombay | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Anna Robertson | " | Hamilton | " | London | " " |
| Mary Anne | " | Smith | " | Java | " " |
| Elora | " | Blair | " | Clyde | Turner & Co. |
| Marblehead | " | Christie | " | Batavia | Russell & Co. |
| Jardine (Sch.) | " | Greig | " | Singapore | Jardine Matheson & Co. |

# THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Peral. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Commi. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avdp. 1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avdp. 1 Picul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—64 Cys, 1 Cwt.—½ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 500 Grains Troy.—1 Spun. 6 Mace 1 oz. 7 ch.

VOL. 2d. No. 5. CANTON SATURDAY, OCTOBER, 8TH, 1836. No. 57

## IMPORTS.

| | PER. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **COTTON MANUFACTURES** | | | |
| Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in | P^s. | $ 3. a 4. | |
| Chiunee - - 28 " - in | " | 2½ a 2½ | |
| Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet - | " | 2.25 a 2.50 | dull. |
| " " blue - - | " | 1.25 a 2 | |
| Long-cloths white 20 yds. 36 in | " | 4. a 5. | |
| " " 30 " 36 in | " | 6. a 9. | in demand. |
| " grey - 40 " 38 in | " | 4½ a 5. | |
| " " - 30 " 38 in | " | 6½ a 7½ | |
| " " - 20 " 38 in | " | 8. a 10. | |
| Am. brown Cots. 30 " 36 in | " | 2.50 a 2.80. | |
| Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 20 in | P^l. | 40 a 42. | Sales. |
| " " 30 @ 32 in | " | 40 a 41. | No demand. |
| Calcutta - " 18 @ 24 in | " | 36 a 37. | |
| **WOOLLENS.** | | | |
| Broadcloth Ex. Sup^r 60@62 in | Y^d. | 1.80 a 2.20 | |
| " Span^h Stripes 60@62 in | " | 1.25 a 1.40. | |
| " Superf. - 58@60 in | " | 80 a 90. | |
| " Worsters - - | " | 60 cts. | |
| " Worleys - 25 yds. in | P^ce. | 11 a 11½. | No sale. |
| " Sup^r Selet. Cuts large | P^l. | 80 a 90. | Cts. dull. |
| Flannel - - - - | yd. | 15 a 20. | |
| Camblets, double 24 yds. 30 in | P^r. | | |
| Fine singles - - - | " | 28 a 30. | |
| Second - - - - | " | | |
| Dutch - - 40 yds. 33 in | " | 36 a 37. | dull. |
| " - - 40 " 28 " | " | 28 | |
| Bombazets | " | 11 a 12 | |
| Longells scarlet | " | | |
| Assorted colors | " | 26 a 9. | |
| Woollen yarn | " | 105 a 120. | Limited demand. |
| **COTTON.** | | Tael. | |
| Bengal old or inf^r. - - - | P^l. | 8. a 9.4 | |
| " sup^r and fine - - | " | 10. a 10.5 | |
| Bombay old or inf^r. - - | " | 8.5 a 9.5 | |
| " sup^r. and fine - - | " | 10. a 10.8 | |
| Madras - - - - | " | 9 a 11. | |
| Manila - - - - | | | None. |
| **METALS.** | | | |
| Copper Shee^g. 16 oz. @ 32 oz. | P^l. | $ 34½. | None. |
| " S. American slab - - | " | 19. | |
| " nails assorted - - | " | 60. | |
| " old - - - - | " | 18 | |
| Lead English Pig - - - | " | 6. | Enquired. |
| " Spanish - - - | " | | |
| Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - - | " | 2 a 2.25 | In demand. |
| " Rod ½ @ in - - - | " | | |
| " Nailrod ⅜ and under - | " | 3.70 a 3.80 | |
| " Hoop. ½ @ in - - | " | | |
| " Scrap - - - - | " | 1. a 120 | Not Saleable. |
| Steel English - - - | " | | |
| " Swedish - - - | Tub | 8½ a 9 | |
| Spelter English - - - | P^l. | 6½ | Large stock. |
| Tin Plates - - - - | Box | 7½ a 8 | do. |
| Quicksilver - - - - | P^l. | 90. a 92. | |
| SKINS Rabbit - - - - | 100 | 60. a 65. | |
| Beaver - - - - | each | 4. a 6. | |
| " Fox - - - - | " | 1. a 1.15. | |
| Otter-Sea - - - - | " | 40. a 55 | |
| " tails - - - - | " | 2.50 a 3 | |
| " Land - - - - | " | 5. a 7. | |
| Seal - - - - | " | 2. a 2.50 | |
| OPIUM Patna old - - - | Ch^t. | 850 | |
| " new - - - | " | 755 a 780. | |
| Benares old - - - | " | | None. |
| " new - - - | " | 670 a 675. | |
| Malwa old - - - | " | 790 | |
| " new - - - | " | | |
| Turkey - - - - | " | 630 a 640 | |
| RICE Bengal - - - - | P^l. | 1.90 | |
| " Java - - - - | " | 1.70 a 1.80 | |
| " White table - - - | " | 1.95 a 2.05 | |
| " Manila - - - - | " | 1.80 a 1.90 | |
| " Paddy - - - - | " | 30 pct less. | than Rice. |
| STRAITS PRODUCE &c. | | | |
| Bird's nest, fine white - - | Cy. | 30. | |
| " " inf^r. - - | " | 11. a 16. | In little demand. |
| " " black - - | " | 4½. a 5. | |
| Bees Wax - - - - | P^l. | 26. a 28. | |
| Betel nut - - - - | " | 4 a 4½ | New. |
| Cloves - - - - | " | 24. a 26. | |
| " Mother - - - - | " | 10. a 12. | Overstocked. |
| Camphor Barous - - - | Cy. | 6 a 65. | |
| Gambir - - - - | P^l. | 2½. a 3. | |
| Mace - - - - | " | | |
| Nutmegs - - - - | " | | |
| Pepper - - - - | " | 8½. | In demand |
| Rattans - - - - | " | 2½. a 3. | supplies. |
| Tin Banca - - - - | " | 10½ | |
| " Singapore &c. - - | " | 17½ | In demand. |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | |
| Amber large 1st quality - | Cy. | 3. a 12 | |
| " small fragments - - | " | 20 cts a 1½. | |
| Assafetida - - - - | P^l. | 4½. | |
| Bêche-de-mar - - - - | " | 12. a 26. | |
| " good - - - - | " | 36. a 50. | |
| Cochineal - - - - | " | 200. a 260 | |
| Coral large beads or pieces | Cy. | ..... | Dull. |
| " fragments - - - | P^l. | 40. a 50. | |
| Cow Bezoar - - - - | Cy. | 16. a 25. | No demand. |
| Cudbear - - - - | P^l. | 12. | |
| Dutch Pegue - - - - | " | 4. a 4½. | |
| Elephants Teeth or Ivory - | " | 70. a 100. | |
| " " cuttings - - | " | 60. a 65. | |
| Fish-maws - - - - | " | 60. a 70. | |
| Flints - - - - | " | 60 cents. | |
| Ginseng crude - - - - | " | 60. a 65. | |
| " clarified - - - - | " | 80 a 100 | |
| Mother of Pearl Shell - - | " | 9. a 10. | |
| Myrrh - - - - | " | 3. a 4. | |
| Olibanum - - - - | " | 3½. a 3 | None. |
| Putchuck - - - - | " | 14. a 15. | |
| Rose Maloes - - - - | " | | |
| Saltpetre at Lintin - - - | " | 8½. a 9½. | Sales. |
| Shark's fins - - - - | " | 18. a 30. | |
| Smalts - - - - | " | 20. a 30. | limited demand. |
| Stick fish - - - - | " | 5. a 6. | |
| Thread Gold and Silver - | Cy. | 30 a 40 | Large stock |
| Wood Ebony Mauritius - - | P^l. | 3 a 4½ | |
| " " Ceylon - - | " | 2. | |
| " Sandal Indian - - | " | 16. a 22. | |
| " " Timor - - | " | 12. a 13 | |
| " " Sand^h Islands - | " | 8. a 10 | |
| " Japan " - - - | " | 1 80 | |

## EXPORTS.

| | WT. in P. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SILK MANUFACTURES.** | | | |
| Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in | 26 | $ 12½ a 50½ | |
| " col'd " " by " | 30 | 13 a 13½ | |
| Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine | 17 | 5 30. a 6.50 | |
| " fringed 45 in | | | |
| " 7-8 " " | 15 | 5 a 5.90 | |
| Hfs. 7-8 crepe barred - - | 11 | 5.75 a 5.85 | |
| " Sarsnet, Nankin silk | | | |
| " Canton - - - | — | 4½ a 5.75 | |
| Hkfs. white Pongee 22 in | 19 | 7 a 7.90 | |
| " " " 30 " | 17 | 6.90 a 6.80 | |
| " figured " 22 " | 20 | 9.50 a 9.75 | |
| " " " 30 " | 18 | 7 60 a 7.75 | |
| Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 " | 24 | 11.75 a 12 | |
| " " 30 " 29 " | 27 | 13.50 | |
| " black " " 24 " | 24 | 10 75 a 11 | |
| " " 30 " 29 " | 30 | 16.30 a 16.50 | |
| Satins Levantines 30 29 " | 33 | 15.90 | |
| " " " 24 " | 30 | 14.30 a 14.50 | |
| Lutestrings mixt 18 " 24 " | 18 | 7.75 | |
| " black " " 29 " | 28 | 10 50 | |
| Pongees white 30 " 30 " | 30 | 10 75 a 11 | |
| " " 30 " 29 " | 29 | 10.40 a 10.75 | |
| " " 30 " 32 " | 32 | 11.50 a 11.70 | |
| " Szechuen 19 " 19 " | 27 | 4.40 a 4.50 | |
| Sarsnets black N. 30 " 29 " | 27 | 11 | |
| " " C. " " 29 " | 25 | 8 a 8½ | |
| " " " " 29 " | 22 | 7.60 a 7 50 | |
| " wh te 60 " 29 " | 34 | 15.50 a 15.75 | |
| " colored 30 " 29 " | 31 | 11 40 a 11.50 | |
| " crossbarr'd " 24 " | 18 | 10.75 a 11 | |
| Satins black 18 " 29 " | 44 | 15.50 | |
| " " 18 " 29 " | 32 | 13.20 a 13.50 | |
| " colored 18 " 29 " | 33 | 15.25 a 15.40 | |
| " high " 18 " 29 " | 28 | 16.50 | |
| " damasked crimson | 24 | 17 a 17.50 | |
| " colored | 28 | 16 a 16.50 | |
| Sarsnews Nank. blk 29 28 | 44 | 14½ | |
| " " colored " | 31 | 15.40 | |
| " " " 29 " | 36 | 15.25 a 15.50 | |
| " Canton black 29 " | 21 | 9.60 a 9.80 | |
| Sewing silks assort. colors. lb | Pl. | 4.15 a 4.25 | |
| " " black - - - | | 3.75 a 3.85 | |
| Shawls crape 7 4 embrd. - | 7 | 3.50 | |
| " " 55 @ 56 in - | 5½ | 2.50 | |
| " 5-4 Satin figd. 63 - | 5 | 1.85 | |
| " 7-4 " " - - | 4 | 1.75 | |
| " " damas'd silk 54 @ 57 | 4 | 2.50 | |
| Water silks col'd. 18 y. 29 in | 22 | 15.45 | |
| **BLACK TEAS.** | Pl | Tael. | |
| " Bohea Canton - - | " | | |
| " Pekoe - - - | " | | |
| " Congou Noug. l'd. - | " | | |
| " Bl. Lf. & Pek. l'd. | " | | |
| " Campoi - - - | " | | |
| " Souchong - - - | " | | |
| " Hung muey - - - | " | 28 a 38 | |
| " Pekoe - - - | " | 60 a 90 | |
| " Ning Yong - - - | " | 26 a 28 | |
| " Ankoi - - - - | " | 20 a 26 | |
| " " Pouchong - - | " | | |
| " Orange Pekoe - - | " | 29 a 34 | |
| " Caper - - - - | " | 26 a 28 | |
| **GREEN TEAS.** | | | |
| " Twankay - - - - | " | 26 a 28 | |
| " Skin - - - - | " | 14 a 18 | |
| " Hyson- - - - | " | 36 a 44 | Canton Tea |
| " Young Hyson - - - | " | 30 a 44 | |
| " Imperial - - - - | " | | |
| " Gunpowder - - - | " | 44 a 48 | |
| **RAW SILK.** Canton No. 1 | " | 1,100 | |
| " " " " 2 | " | 980 | |
| " " " " 3 | " | 950 | |
| " " " " 4 | " | 170 | |
| " " " " 5 | " | 105 | |
| Nankin Tsatlee - - - - | " | 520 a 550 | |
| " Taysaam- - - - | " | 620 a 640 | |
| **SUGAR RAW.** Canton 1st. | " | T. 5.5 a 5.7 | |
| " " " 2d. | " | 5.2 | |
| " Pingfa - - - - | " | 7. | |
| " Candy Canton - - - | " | 7.6 | |
| " Chinchew - - - | " | 14 a 14½ | |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | | |
| Alum - - - - - - | " | 1.85 a 1.95 | |
| Aniseed star - - - - | " | 10 a 10½ | |
| Camphor - - - - - | " | 29. a 30 | at Macao. |
| Canes at Whampoa - - - | " | 120 80 a 11 | |
| " Lintin - - - - | " | 9.60 a 9.75 | |
| " bods - - - - - | " | 14 a 16 | |
| Canes bamboo - - - - | 1000 | 10 a 16 | |
| " Wangees - - - - | " | 7 a 12 | |
| China Root - - - - - | Pl. | 3½ | |
| Cubebs - - - - - - | " | 17 a 18 | |
| Dragon's blood - - - - | " | 80 a 100 | |
| Galangals - - - - - | " | 2½ a 3½ | |
| Gamboge - - - - - - | " | 68 a 70 | None good. |
| Glass beads - - - - - | " | 17 a 22 | |
| Glue - - - - - - - | " | 9 a 11 | |
| Ginger in Jars - - - - | Case | 5 a 5½ | |
| Hartall or Orpiment - - - | Pl. | 16 a 17 | |
| Lead white - - - - - | " | 9 a 10 | |
| " red - - - - - - | " | 10 | |
| Mo.of Pear' Shells Souloo large | Pl. | | |
| " blue edged small | | | Nodemand. |
| Musk warranted- - - - - | Cy. | 65 a 80 | |
| Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in | 100 | 92 | |
| " 9½ yds. 12 in - - - - | Pc. | 85 | |
| " Canton made - - - - | " | 79 | |
| " " large - - - - | " | 80 | |
| " " small - - - - | " | 65 | None. |
| Yellow yds. in 1st. qt. | " | 79 a 80 | |
| " " " 2d " | " | 66 a 70 | None. |
| " " " 3d " | " | 50 | |
| " small " " " | " | | |
| " white " " " | " | 55 a 65 | Wanted. |
| Oils Aniseed - - - - | Cy. | 1.10 a 1.20 | |
| " Cassia - - - - | " | 1.65 | |
| Rhubarb - - - - - - | Pl. | | |
| " Dutch cut - - - - | " | | |
| Soy in Jars - - - - - | Case | 3 a 9 | |
| Tobacco in baskets - - - | Pl. | 14 a 18 | |
| Tortoiseshell - - - - | P. | | |
| Turmeric - - - - - | " | | |
| Vermillion 40 catties - - | Box. | | |

## RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

| | s d. |
|---|---|
| On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills. ..... | 4. 2. a 4 |
| Government Bills 10 @ 30 days. ..... none. ..... | |
| United States Bank Bills 6 months sight. ..... | 4. 2. |
| Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents. | 4 7½ |
| E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta @ 30 days. ..... | 218 C. R. |
| E I. Directors Bills, 60 da. sight, 208 Sa. Rs. ..... | " |
| Private Bills, on Calcutta, " Co's. Rs. ..... | " |

Gold, 22 a 23 touch, in bars @ 23.50 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 5 per Cent premium.
" " " " small 96 a 98 " 6 a 6½. " "
Spanish Dollars Pillar Perdissed, ..... per ....
" " Old Carolus IV. ..... 12 per Cent
South American Republics ..... 5 per Ct. discount.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet ... £1.10 a 1.
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none ...
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. ... No Ship.

## DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1st APRIL TO 30th SEPTEMBER 1836.

| | IN SEPTEMBER | | | APRIL TO AUGUST | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Chests. | Price. | Value in Dollars. | Chests. | Value in Dollars. | Stock in Godns. |
| Patna ..... old. | 4 | 860 | 3,440 | | | |
| " ..... new | 553 | 760 | 420,280 | 2587½ | 1 988,552 | 11 |
| Benares ..... old | 16 | 730 | 11,680 | | | 1471 |
| " ..... new | 213 | 680 | 165,240 | 1494½ | 976,426 | 31 |
| Malwa ..... | 1033½ | 720 | 744,120 | 750 | 4 502,500 | 697 |
| | 1819½ | | 1344,760 | 11,642 | 7347,978 | 4,703 |

Total Chests delivered in the last 6 months 13,461½; Value 8,692,698 Dls.

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

### IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—The Grey maintain their price with good demand, but the white are dull.

COTTON YARN.—The lower numbers of 18 @ 28 are enquired for, and if of good quality will fetch $ 40 @ 42. The higher numbers will hardly fetch the same price; we hear that a few hundred Picul have been lately purchased for re-exportation to Bombay.

WOOLLENS.—We, last week, noticed an advance in Spanish Stripes, which was caused by a demand for the interior; any improvement has, however, been checked by one or two forced sales by the Chinese of heavy parcels within them last few days as low as $ 1.20 @ 1.22.

LONG ELLS.—have also receded; a sale has been reported to us at about 8½ of previous purchases at $ 9 @ 94, but we do not, in the present unsteady state of the market, alter our quotations.

CAMBLETS.—from several recent arrivals, cannot be quoted higher than $ 28 @ 30.

RICE,—though we do not alter quotations, is in rather better demand, owing to the very dry weather, which however some people think, from appearances, will not last much longer.

LEAD,—the great scarcity of money has, we hear, induced some holders to sell to speculators at about $ ½ less than our quotation.

COTTON.—The present stock, including the late arrivals, is estimated at: Bombay 70,000, Bengal 23,000 and Madras 5,000 Bales; the deliveries in September were: Bombay, 17,000, Bengal 2,000, Madras, 1,000 Bales, but the market is without action, and the only sale lately reported is of about 1700 Bales Madras at 11 Taels, nor does there appear much prospect of improvement, as the report of the Chinese crop is generally favorable.

OPIUM.—Although the deliveries during the last month were good, the market continues very languid, and sales have been made, within these few days, of the Bengal drug, Patna 745 and Benares 670, and we believe these rates are very current amongst the Chinese holders, who seem to apprehend a decline from the heavy import of the *Conwaye Family*, to be so soon followed by the *Red Rover*, *Syed Khan*, and *Family Jane*. Malwa also is without much demand, but the holders, generally, appear firm. Turkey is very dull at our quotation. For deliveries in the last month see above.

### EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.—We do not alter our quotations, not having heard of any actual transactions; but parties are unwilling to buy at these rates, and from what we understand, the cost to many of the holders is $ 320 for Tsatlee.

TEA.—The price of *Pekoe* may be quoted $ 60 @ 90. Some chops of lower quality were offering in the market last week. Our highest quotation, however, is merely nominal, only one chop, now sold, having offered of sufficiently good quality to be worth that price. *Caper* has advanced to our quotations. The Hong merchants were in Consoo yesterday about the prices to be offered to the Tea men for *Congous*; it is understood that they are to meet again and agree upon the value of certain musters, which are then to be submitted to some of the foreign houses for their opinion. The price at which *Congous* will be settled, must depend on foreigners keeping out of the market; if they create an *immediate* demand, the Tea men are not likely to give way, which they must do, if that is not the case. Two boats of green teas (Hyson etc.) are reported to have arrived the day before yesterday.

### HONOURABLE E. I. COMPANY'S FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A sketch of the operations of this establishment will, we think, not be misplaced here, to give an idea of it's wavering, vacillating conduct. (the Gentlemen here employed, act of course, according to orders, and our remarks do not apply to them) and to make manifest to our readers, how much the sudden alteration in exchange, the withdrawal from, or the throwing into the market, the large funds under the controul of the Company, may inconvenience, and even endanger, those engaged in business here, we shall only notice the alterations that have been publicly announced from time to time, certain that every merchant will be able to understand the pernicious influence of such changes.

[England promised.

15th. March, Company's treasury closed; advances on goods to end. May, Com^y's exchange on Bengal 220 C.R. per 100 $ advs.
20th. May, " " " " 216 C.R. " " advs.
19th. Aug. " " " " 220 C.R. " " advs.
26th. Septr. Company's treasury close[d] again cash for Bills on Bengal; no application for advances attended to.
7th. Oct. " exchange on Bengal 216 C.R.

# CANTON PRESS EXTRAORDINARY

*CANTON, 13TH OCTOBER, 1836.*

## EDICT ON OPIUM,

As it is a subject very interesting to most of our readers in Canton, and also to our friends in Bombay and Calcutta, for which places vessels are now under despatch, we anticipate the publication of our paper by an extra, with the following important Edict from Peking.

"Record of the imperial will. "The following edict has been "received from the Emperor:" "the Censor *Heu Kewtseen* has pre- "sented a memorial, respecting the injury which will accrue to "the people from the introduction of opium (literally *foreign smoke*) "through the custom-house, and requesting that it may be interdicted: "the memorial is most just; let not the drug be admitted. Respect "this."

Peking Gazette No. 70. Taou-kwang 16th year, 6th month, 11th day. (July 24th 1836.)

We refer to our No. 44 of the 9th July for Hew-Nael-Sze's memorial to the Emperor, recommending the importation of Opium to be made legal, and to our No. 2 of the 17th September last, for the report to the Emperor, of the Governor and other local officers of Canton in favor of this memorial. These documents seemed nearly decisive both to foreigners and Chinese, as to the admission of Opium to duty, at no distant period. The present Edict will therefore cause considerable surprise, but as we are not in possession of the arguments of Kew-tzeen's, which have influenced the Emperor's decision, it still remains to be seen, what effect the Viceroy's report may have, of which the Emperor could not have been in possession when he issued the Edict.

We cannot account for the delay in the Peking Gazette reaching Canton, as the usual period is from 50 to 60 days.

# THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 2d No. 6 CANTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER, 15th. 1836. No. 58.


## LITERARY.

*( From the Indo Chinese Gleaner. )*

### "A CANON DELIVERED BY FUH." †

"[A prayer or chaun to be repeated] for the exterminating of all misfortunes, and for the attaining of life in the pure land, To-to ta," (to be repeated three times.)

"Nan-mo-o-me-to po-yay. to-ta kea-to-yay. to-te-yay-ta. o-me-le toosho k'way, o-me le-to seeh-tan-po-kwan, O-me-le-too. kwan-kea-lan-te. o-me-le-to, kwan-kea-lan-te, kea-me-ne. kea-kea-na. cheh-to-kea-le. po-po-ho."

This prayer, or whatever it may be called, is, perfectly unintelligible to every Chinese.—Not one out of a hundred even of the Priests of Fuh, (or Foe,) who daily use it in the Temples, knows what the meaning. It contains the bare sounds of Indian words, expressed in Chinese characters. These, however, are supposed to possess a mystical and most wonderful efficacy, for the removal of all evil. The Editor of the book from which it is taken, adds —

"This prayer is for the use of those who are travelling to life. The god O-me-to (a name of Fuh,) rests on the top of the heads of those who repeat this, in order to save them from all their enemies; to render them safe and comfortable in life; and to confer upon them any mode of future existence, which they may, at the hour of death, desire. When a person has repeated it TWE-TY TIMES TEN THOUSAND TIMES, (i. e. 200,000 times) then the intelligence of Poo-tse begins to bud within, —when he has repeated it THIRTY TIMES TEN THOUSAND TIMES, (i. e. 300,000 times) over, he is at no distance from a personal vision of the face of the god O-me-to. In the Dynasty Tsin, Mr. Yuen, the celebrated teacher of Lou-shan, when in the act of repeating this prayer, there came to him a divine person from the west, holding in his hand a bright silver seat. He addressed Yuen thus: "Celebrated Teacher, thy days are ended. Ascend this seat, and be carried to yonder region of exquisite delights." The people round about all heard the sound of harmonious music in the firmament; and a marvellous fragrance, which ceased not for several days, was diffused all round."

*( Female Virtue. )*

A woman of Tsenti, whose name was Ko-she, married a soldier. She being a beautiful person, an officer, who commanded a thousand men, and whose name was Le-mow, fell in love with her. The soldier being absent from home, Le-mow went to his house; and used a hundred stratagems to seduce her: but Ko-she was resolute and resisted his solicitation to violate the laws of chastity. When her husband returned she told him every circumstance. Le-mow one day passing the soldier's house, the soldier remembering the former occurrence flew with an enraged countenance, seized his sword, and came out. But Le-mow made his escape, and lodged a complaint with the magistrate. It was determined that a soldier, seizing his sword, to kill his commanding officer, deserved to die. He was forthwith committed to prison. Ko-she herself went to prison and waited on him, and shutting the door for a length of time spun hemp and cotton, to obtain food and raiment. There was a keeper of the prison, whose name was Ye, who also formed an intention on Ko-see, and shewed the utmost attention and kindness to the soldier, which worked on his feelings to a great degree.

It was finally announced, that five officers were coming to put to death the condemned prisoners. Ye informed the soldier of it, when he said to his wife, "The day of my death has arrived, this jailer Ye is not married, you would do well to become his wife." Ko-she said, "you are about to die on account of my beauty. How shall I think again of marriage, or of surviving you" She therefore returned home and taking her two children wept bitterly, and said to them. "Your father is about to die—your mother's death she is not distant. My children, you have none to depend upon; you must finally die with hunger or cold.—I will sell you to preserve your lives. When you go to another person's house, it will not be the same as when you played at the knees of your father and mother. You must not be foolish and playful as you were then."

Her son and daughter possessed good parts, and understood what their mother said. They embraced her and wept aloud—they seized her clothes and refused to let her go. She then led both her children out, and called a person to whom she delivered them. The people that passed on the road also wept on their account. A rich family took pity on them; took her son and daughter, and gave her thirty pieces of money. Ko-she took part of the money and purchased refreshments which she took to the door of the prison, that she might see her husband once more. Ye allowed her to enter. At first she could not speak. When she obtained utterance, she said, "you have given Ye the jailer, a good deal of trouble—I will give him this as a small recompense: here also is a little money which you can reserve for your own use, should you want any thing. I am going to a rich person's house to work, I fear, that for ten days I shall not be able to return to see you." She restrained her tears, took leave and parted. She then went to the rivulet called Ke-lin, sat down in the midst of the water and died.

Though the current was very rapid, she did not fall over. Some person saw her and gave information. The magistrate repaired to the spot to make inquiries. Every one was filled with astonishment. They grieved for her a while, interred her, and wrote on the tomb, "A martyr to chastity."

### ORIGINAL.

#### REMOVAL OF FOREIGNERS AT HONAM OPPOSITE CANTON.

If Foreigners were allowed more liberty in China, doubtless there would be discovered in many parts of it, various relicks of people from the western Nations, who, during the commencement of the present dynasty, were permitted to go whither they liked, and settle where they pleased.

In some of the western provinces of the Empire monuments have been discovered, which prove, that at a very early period, intercourse must have existed between the Chinese and the Nations of the west, and we read in Neuhoff of an inscription on stone, having been found, in the province of Shanse which gave in the Syriac and Chinese Character, a short account of the birth, life death and resurrection of the Saviour, and which bore the date of the 3rd Century.

Not far from the Factories, in a northerly direction is a spot of ground used as a burial for foreigners, in the early part of the past century, but of late years all access to it, has been strictly forbidden by the Chinese, while a common cemetery has been provided on two small islands, near Whampoa, abreast of the foreign shipping, named French and Danish Islands, and to these is restricted the burial of all foreigners, no matter of what Nation, who die at Canton.

But on the island of Honam which fronts the City of Canton, about half a mile from the river which flows by it, and not far from the large Temple well known to visitors, as the "Honam Joss House," is to be seen a tomb in the Chinese style. built of free stone, and much injured by time, which was erected over the remains of a Spanish priest, or the inscription states in the middle of the 17th century. In the recess of the semicircle, in which form all chinese tombs are built (resembling the shape of a horse shoe) is a tablet of dark colored stone, bearing two inscriptions, one in chinese, the other in latin. The one in latin, which is surmounted by the Grecian cross, reads thus.

**ARPF.**
ANTONIO
A. S. MARIA
ORDINIS MINORUM
MINISTRO AT PRAEFICIO
VERE APOSTOLICO
AB EXILIO CANTONIENSI
AD COELESTUM PATRIAM
EVOCATO
ANNO. MDCLXIX.
13. KAL. JUNII
F. GREGORIOS
LOPEZ
EPS. BASILITANUS
ET VICARIUS APICUS
NANKINI
PATRI. SUO. SPEN.
RESTAURATO SEPULCHRO
LAPIDEM HUNC
GRATITUDINIS MONUMENTUM
FIXIT.
ANNO DOMINI* LXXXV.

The chinese inscription *translated* is as follows;

"The grave of the saint Gan-Tang-Hao,† member of the Society of Tse-ko, a native of Spain, a great nation in the west. Firm in his adherence to correct principles, and in the practice of virtue and benevolence, he left his native country, and came to teach the Religion of the Lord of Heaven to the people of the "middle nation." ‡ In the sixth year of Tsun-chin§ he commenced his labors, and they ended only with his death, which took place in the city of Canton, on the 14th day of the 6th moon of the eighth year of Kang-he,‖ at the age of 68 years. He lies buried here, at Honam on the Paou-hill, looking towards the west.

"The tomb of the most excellent member of the Society of Tse-ko, who, when living, endured pain and difficulties in the practice of good works."

This tomb was discovered two years since, while strolling over the hills, and not long after, another was found, containing an inscription in characters which I have not been able to decipher, and no one to whom reference has been made, seems equal to the task of deciding to what language they belong. Some have supposed them to be Runian, which they greatly resemble, others Armenian; they certainly are neither Chinese nor Tartar. In a future number may appear some account of this curious relick of our predecessors in this part of China.

P.

### LING-FE KING.

*THE SPIRITUAL AND MOTIVE CLASSIC.*

On the Kea yih days * of the first and second moons, it was Shaou's invariable custom to rise with the sun, frequently bathe, and eat only of vegetable food.

He used, then, to enter his chamber and seating himself gravely, collected his thoughts which he directed to the most eastern point of the eastern horizon, the mansion of the God of spring whose surname is Yunkew and name Shang-yih.

It happened, on one of these days, that the God, riding through the azure clouds in a flying chariot and followed by twelve azure vested and beautiful virgins, descended from heaven and entered the chamber where Shaou was fasting, and presented him, as a reward, with a pure and eminently divine charm, which he swallowed; when, his heart bursting with gratitude, he composed the following verses in praise of the God.

"Most exalted Divinity of the verdant Spring
Thy eminent surname is Yun-kew
Thy azure garments are of embroidered Silk."

"Thou reamest through the expansive heavens
Where all is harmony, and where the sun never sleeps
Where the splendor exceeds that of the Kun yu hills"

"Thou comest down from heaven and entendest my dwelling
Thou gavest me pure and precious charms
The virtue of which are eminently divine."

"The five Deities descended with thee
T'ai yuen, conducting them in his chariot,
Rode upon a dragon through the azure clouds."

"Wherefore shall I grieve? wherefore weep?
I saunter at will thro' the universe
The Heaven and I are equals in felicity."

P.

*( To be Continued. )*

### FURTHER DISCOVERY OF TEA FORESTS IN ASSAM.

We learn with much satisfaction from one of our correspondents in Assam, that Mr Bruce of Sudiya, hastately made another most successful excursion in the Singpho country, to the south of Sudiya, in search of tea forests. He has discovered no less than *ten* new localities, in which the plant is growing in abundance and vigour. When he formerly went into the same country four or five months ago, the jealousy and discontent of our Singpho tributaries were so great, that he was under the necessity of taking with him an escort of forty musketeers; but a wonderful change has been wrought in their disposition; and in his late excursion he was attended by a single servant, and two men to be left at different places to look after the cleaning of the tea grounds.

It turns out that the Singphos within our territories are not only aware of the existence of tea upon their lands, but cultivate the plants systematically, and are extremely fond of the beverage they prepare from the leaf. They were reluctant, however, to afford Mr. Bruce the information he wanted on the subject, until he had won their hearts by trifling presents of opium, and some kind language. After that, they readily guided him in his researches. All the tea localities now discovered are in one vicinity, which, on looking at any tolerable map of the eastern portion of Assam, our readers may easily recognize by the help of the following description. Sudiya, it will be seen, lies on the north bank of the Brumhapootra, at the junction of a small river called the Kondil Panee. The country to the south is watered by two rivers the Dihong and the Booree Dihing, which both run from eastward to westward, and join the Brumhapootra at different points below Sudiya. If a line be carried nearly south, with a slight inclination towards the east, from Sudiya, until it cuts the Booree Dihing, it will fall upon the village of Ningrew, on the north bank of that river; and all the new localities of the tea plants are scattered in almost every direction around this village at various dis tances, from half a day's to a whole day's journey. Seven of the localities lie between the Booree Dihing and the Dihong; and the remaining three are to the south of the former river, and to the southeast of Ningrew, upon small tributary streams of the Boore Dihing. Immediately to the west of Ningrew, and on the north side of the river is a low range of hills, from a hundred to a hundred and fifty feet high, on the tops of which the inferior tea is said to grow wild; but because of its inferiority the Singphos pay no attention to it. The plants of this sort do not grow above ten or twelve feet high; the largest leaves are not more than an inch and a half in length, and they are much more indented than those of the other sorts. Another kind of tea also grows about in the jungles in the neighbourhood, and on the Naga hills, about a day's journey from Ningrew, to the south of the Boore Dihing, which is equally disregarded by the Singphos, and is known as the Assam tea. It is distinguished by the brown colour of the central thick fibre, and also of the edges of the leaves. This sort, it is said, will not grow in the same neighbourhood with the finer kinds: at least, they are never seen together.

Thus, it appears, we have three varieties of the tea plant. That which the Singphos make use of is not at all bitter, and differs widely from the sort produced in the Amherst country in the Burmese territories. Indeed, from a trial of some of this tea, prepared in a particular manner, Mr. Bruce is firmly persuaded that it will prove to be Gouh-Tea-one plant of this tea, the Singphos manufacture now its used: but they prefer one made of another of plantingshoots. Some cut off twigs about a foot and half long, just as the young leaves begin to show themselves, and lay them in the earth, in an angle of about 45, with the set of the twig appearing at the surface. Others take a branch as thick as a man's arm; and, having cut deep notches in it, about one-third through it, and three feet apart, fix it in the ground, and cover it all over excepting where the notches are; at the notches the new shoots spring up.

As Mr. Bruce proceeded in his investigations, he left men and means, at every place where he found the good tea, to clear the ground of all weeds and wild bushes; and we believe that by this time they are nearly relieved to cleanliness and order. He has made another discovery, which may possibly prove to be of scarcely less importance than the existence of the tea plant. Directly west of Ningrew, perhaps few and twenty miles distant, a small river called the *Phoongsoot*, descends from the low range of hills before mentioned, and after a short course, not exceeding twelve miles, joins the Booree Dihing on its north bank. In its bed the people wash for gold; and so rich are its sands that it was confessed to Mr. Bruce, that each man got a rupee's weight of gold every day. Now the vein or mine from which these sands are washed must be so close at hand, that we may reasonably expect a little research would soon discover them: and certainly they must be well worth looking for.—*Friend of India, Aug* 11 *(Englishman.)*

### AN INDEPENDENT VOTER.

*( From the Standard, May. 11. )*

The parties were at the close of the sitting of the Dublin Election Commission, yesterday, again equal. To-day the sitting was taken up with reading the examination of an original, named Bobling, a fine specimen of an independent voter;—

"He believed he voted for West and Hamilton; it must be them, as it was for the 'wot gamblers,' had been asked by hundreds of people for his vote, but before he promised it, he took care to get plenty of

---

* Vide Sze-fan-kung K'e, page 10 A book treating on the Paradise of the West, expected by the sect of Fuh.

† The name of a Deity.

* Some numbers obliterated, no doubt should be MDC.

† Gan-tang-hao, or in the local dialect, Ganstanghe, the name "Antonio" expressed in Chinese.

‡ This may be the name given in Chinese to the society, of which the deceased was a member, who be longed, according to the Latin inscription, to the order of Minorites, *Viz*, meaning to be benefited to, or among people is doing good without remuneration, and &c. every where, all over, in any place, any person &c. &c.

§ Middle nation-China.

‖ A. D. 1633.

§ A. D. 1659.

* Fast days.

burnt whiskey and porter. (Laughter.) He used to have burnt whiskey and porter only in the morning, and then afterwards went to another public-house to breakfast on cold hams, cold tongues, and other good things. (Laughter.) A gentleman, named Murray, promised him five pounds if he would give him his vote for West and Hamilton, but after he had polled he could not find Murray. In the committee-room he met with Capt. Childers, one of the agents, and he told him of Murray's promise, and that he had given his vote, but could not get the £5; and said he, '——and hounds, Captain Childers, fair play is bonnie play.' (Laughter) Captain Childers said, 'There's a two-and-six penny for you; go and get a drop to drink.' He did so, and went and got drunk (Laughter.) He did not go often to the committee-room, as he could always get a 'drop' elsewere. (Laughter.) A man, named Payne, paid him £2 10s.; he did not recollect it the next morning, and told Payne that he had not paid him any thing. His (witness's) wife was present and she said, "Mr. Payne paid you £2 10. last night, and you drunk it all, you beast, before you got home." (Great laughter.)

Cross-examined; Have you drunk anything this morning? Witness: Yes, I am always drinking. (Laughter.)

Are you drunk now?

Witness: No, I have only drunk two croppers of whiskey and some porter, and I often drink *nine* croppers of the cratur before breakfast. (Laughter.)

Were you tipsy every day during the election?

Witness: Yes, every day, but the one when I voted. I determined on that day to try and bring myself round a bit. (Laughter.)

Did you get drunk after you polled?

Witness: Oh, yes, I used to get drunk, roll down, lie a little while, get up, and at it again. (Great laughter.)

The witness's cross-examination was continued at great length. He complained of only being able to get £2 10., whilst some other voters got *5l.* When asked if he did not think it very unfair that others should be paid more than he was, he replied, 'that he did at the time, but he was now glad of it, as he should only go to purgatory, whilst they would go to hell.' (Laughter.)

The reading of this evidence was not concluded when our reporter left. *(Englishman.)*

## MACAO.

We translate from the Macaista Imparcial the following official correspondence.

"Illustrious Sir,

Seing that you do not suffer me to declare as in force the new laws, I require of you for the good of our Lady the Queen, that you will declare or cause to be declared in force, the law of the 22nd December, 1834, which is essential to the Constitutional liberty, and is the more necessary in this City, as only under that law the printing presses can be authorised, which now exist contrary to all law.

May God take you under his protection. Macao 4th October 1836.

(Signed.) The Ouvidor F. J. da Costa e Amaral.

To the Governor and Capt. General of this city.

The illustrious Sr. B. J. de S. Soares de Andrea.

ANSWER.

I have received your official letter of yesterday, pointing out the necessity of putting in force the law of 22 December 1834, regarding the liberty of the Press; a necessity long felt and demonstrated. We had, as far back as the 4th of June, intended to put it into execution, after it had been approved of by the constitutive commission in the thirty first session; but it became necessary to postpone our purpose owing to the absence of the delegate of the Royal Procurator, as you must well know. The municipal chamber and all the magistrates examined carefully on the 20th August of this year, and on the first of this month I likewise approved of the draft of an Edict, the copy of which I now send to you, and which has been published this day.

This, it appears to me, is a sufficient answer to your delicate expressions; however I do not well understand the first part of your official letter, from which at first sight it would appear, that there had been some previous correspondence of mine, in which I would not suffer you to put in force the new laws; but as this could only compromise me in distant parts, where I am known to many, any explanation of such insignificant insinuation would be useless.

May God take you under his protection. Macao 5th October, 1836.

(Signed) B. J. de S. Soares de Andrea.

To the Illustrious Sr. F. J. da Costa e Amaral. *Ouvidor.*

## EDICT.

The Municipal Chamber in concurrence with the Governor and Captain General of this City, in obedience to the decree of 3rd April 1834, ordering the new laws compatible with this establishment to be carried into effect; having taken the opinion of the constitutive commission, as to the fitness of those laws for this country, and conforming themselves to it's opinion; make known, that the law of 22 December 1834 regarding the liberty of the Press is practicable here; and it is accordingly in full force from this day. That this may be known to all, let it be posted in the usual places.

Macao in Senate, 5th October 1836.

(Signed) Andrea, Azevedo, Silveira, Santos.

# CANTON PRESS,

12th October 1836.

## THE CO-HONG.

It being one of the principal objects of this paper to watch the trade with China as well as the causes that influence it, a few remarks on the body of merchants through whom the great bulk of our trade with the Chinese Empire is conducted, will not be out of place.

The Cohong was established by the Chinese Government with the same purpose, from which emanated most it's restrictive laws regarding foreigners, viz to prevent foreigners from having intercourse with the natives, beyond what was absolutely necessary for the purposes of trade, and to enable it to exercise an immediate influence upon all transactions with foreigners, who being obliged to deal with Hong merchants alone, these latter were responsible for every thing regarding us, even for our personal good conduct, and that of the sailors on board of ships at Whampoa.

The *Co-Hong* was first incorporated in 1759, and twelve years after dissolved through the efforts made by the E. I. Company, backed by considerable bribes, but was re-established soon after, & in action again in 1780 and so has continued ever since. As long as the Company traded to China, one Monopoly acted against another, and could in a manner control prices; the injurious effect of the Co-Hong on trade, was therefore not so much felt as now, where the constitution of this latter body continues the same, giving them a thorough control over all exports of importance, whilst on the other side the natural competition of the free traders, to come into the market on better terms than their neighbours, raise prices of Exports and lower those of Imports, as no such control, or in a small degree only, can under the present system exist.

One would think, at first sight, that these Hong-merchants must easily get rich under such advantages, but the fact is far otherwise. In the Company's time already even of the Hongs failed, and others were considered very poor, nay even insolvent, as we learn from the Evidence before the house of Lords in 1830, and these poor Hongs were employed by the Company's supracargoes to counteract the influence of a few rich Security Merchants, and to obtain their Teas through them at cheaper rates, they being obliged to do business on any terms, rather than break. The Company in 1814 stopped the trade, in consequence of an attempt of the Chinese Government still more to restrict the number of the hongs, and after a stoppage of several months, the trade was resumed, the Supercargoes having carried their point against the Imperial Edict.

From that time forward, the Junior Hong merchants continued in embarrassed circumstances, and before 1829, three failed, leaving the number of 7 hongs. From the evidence of 1830 before the House of Lords, it appears that these hongs, and particularly that of Manhop, had become thus involved in consequence of their dealings with outside merchants, and of smuggling having become much more extensive, enabling the outside merchants to undersell the Hongs. The Company made several attempts to prevent connexion between hong and outside merchants, but apparently with little success. In July 1829 a proclamation by the Governor of Canton was issued, restricting the import and export of many articles to the Hongs exclusively, but permitting the outside merchants to deal in silk manufactures, a boon granted probably in consequence of the importunities of the American merchants. The following is a list of articles in which the Co-hong alone is allowed to deal.

### 24 Articles of Export.

"1 All sorts of teas. 2. Raw silk from Oukwong. 3. Silk prepared for weaving. 4. Canton raw silk. 5. All sorts of cloth. 6. Native cassia. 7. Cassia buds. 8 Sugar-candy. 9. Sugar. 10. Tutenague. 11. Alum. 12. Cloves. 13. Nutmeg (or mace) 14. Quicksilver. 15. China camphor. 16. Rhubarb. 17. Galangal. 18. China root. 19. Vermilion. 20. Gamboge. 21. Damar. 22. Star anniseed. 23. Pearl shells. 24 Cochineal.

"List of the 33 Articles of Import.

"1. Worleys. 2. Dutch camlets 3. Camlets. 4. Long-ells. 5. Broad-cloths 6 Cuttings of cloth. 7. Sorts of camlets. 8. Florentines. 9. Ginseng. 10. Sandal-wood. 11. Birds'-nests. 12. Cloves. 13. Nutmegs. 14. Putchuck. 15. Olibanum. 16. Malay camphor. 17. Elephants' teeth. 18. Pepper. 19. Foreign tin. 20. Ditto lead. 21. Ditto copper. 22. Ditto steel. 23. Cotton. 24. Rattans. 25. Betel-nut. 26. Smalts. 27. Prussian blue. 28. Biche de Mar. 29 Fish maws. 30. Sharks' fins. 31. Materials for glass. 32 Ebony. 33. Sapan-wood. 34 Cochineal. 35. Gumokin. 36. Mirrh. 37. Physic. 38. Assafœtida. 39. Physic oil. 40. Quicksilver. 41. Foreign iron. 42. Wax. 43. Catch. 44. Pearl shells. 45. Sago. 46. Undressed nests. 47. 48. Flints. 49. Borax. 50. Amber. 51 Gold and silver thread. 52. All sorts of skins. 53. Mace."

The Consoo-found has generally been looked upon by Foreigners as a security to them in the event of any of their number becoming insolvent, but this does not in fact, at least not unconditionally, seem to be the case. Mr. Davis, examined by the house of Lords, says that the Co-hong is legally answerable only for 100,000 Taels of the debts of an insolvent of their number; but we understand that several of the senior merchants have lately expressed their determination not to be answerable for any of the debts of the Junior Hong merchants, of whom not less than the number of eight have been established since 1829. It is impossible to say how the Consoo fund is managed, or what it's amount may be. It is generally understood to be under the controul of the senior Hong merchant Howqua, and some say chiefly expended to provide for presents to the higher officers, and through them to the Imperial Family. For some time past, the Consoo duty has, we believe, not been actually paid; every one is rated according to the amount of business transacted in his Hong, and *booked* as a debtor to the Consoo-fund, which debt may however, probably, never be called for; nor, we fear would many of the Co-hong, without ruin to themselves, be able to pay off a debt, which in many instances must have accumulated to very large amounts, so large indeed, that we hear that the sum debited to one Hong only last year, and that not one of the richest, but perhaps the most active, amounted to no less than 120,000 Taels.

The chief reasons why the security merchants, apparently so favorably situated, do not in fact derive the profit from their monopoly, that might be expected, are the very heavy expenses of their establishment, amounting to between 30 50-50.000 Tales, each per annum and the manifold extortions of the Government officers, as well as the heavy sum they have to pay to the Hoppo, on being admitted into the Co-hong, estimated at about 30 000 Tales. The opportunities for extortion occur often enough, and are generally paid for in the shape of presents or fines. Any irregular conduct either personal or commercial, of which a foreigner has been guilty, the Hong-merchants must pay for. Any disturbance on board a ship at Whampoa, is visited upon the Hong-merchant in the shape of a fine, as well as when unfortunately any smuggling at Whampoa intercepted not authorized by the Mandarins there. The Co-hong, we understand, had to defray the expenses of the repairs of the forts on the river after they had been damaged by the *Imogen* and *Andromache*, and to pay for the building of another. Thus many are the means found to ease them of the profits in trade, and from the great responsibility heaped upon them, even their bodily safety is any thing but enviable.

These causes deter rich men from entering the Co-hong, or at least allowing their names to be registered as the responsible partners; and the consequence has naturally been, that men of small substance only, are generally now received in the Co-hong, and their credit as merchants accordingly does not stand very high.

The punishments Hong merchants suffer, in case of bankruptcy, are very heavy, such as imprisonment or banishment to Tartary. Of the nature of the latter we know little, nor are we aware whether any bodily hardships are attendant on it, or whether they are allowed to live as they like in the place of their banishment; but imprisonment, if the unfortunate prisoner happens to have been honest enough to have given up the whole of his property, and nothing left to satisfy his jailors, is attended with severe personal illtreatment.

The Hongs, besides serving, however imperfectly, at present the policy of the Chinese Government, are neither profitable to the Chinese nor to the foreigners, and if they were done away with, and we allowed to trade with all Chinese indiscriminately, affording us at the same time the means of prosecuting debtors, the trade here would improve materially. That the so much changed system of British trade, and it's now twofold amount, will press hard upon the hongs, and increase considerably the transactions with outside merchants, is very probable, and that thereby the profits of the Hongs will be lessened, whilst their expenses continue the same, is certain. That in consequence importers, selling to them at a credit, which by the way, *is illegal*, will in future be less willing to trust them with large amounts, but will try to dispose of their goods to outside merchants, is equally probable.

If our information on the subject is correct, it would appear that the Black-Tea merchants are now unwilling to allow their teas to go into the hongs, until nearly two thirds of their value has been paid to them, and if besides they carry their point in obtaining the high prices they now ask, many of the Hongs, to whom before an extensive credit was given, will be prevented from doing their usual business during this season. We understand that the Tea merchants are still unwilling to lessen their demands, but if the Co-hong and foreign Exporters continue firm, we hope to see them give way.

The names of the thirteen Hongs now existing are: *Howqua*, Mowqua, Pwan-khe qua, King qua, Gow-qua, Hing-tai, Sanqua, Min-qua, Hoy-qua, Sam-qua, Footai, Oan-chiung and Tang-ching, the latter eight of which have been established since 1829.

*Canton Court Circular* —

Taou-Kwang, 16th year, 9th moon, 2nd day.

(October, 12th 1836.)

Ke, the Foo-yuen issued and received official documents; Lo a Heü-heen and Ting a professor of Kwang chew both paid their respects to H. E.

Choo, the Kwang-chow-foo, sent to request permission of H. E. to depart to She-tseou-shoou to pray at the holy well for rain.

Tsew, Acting Tung-che of Shwuuy-yaou, paid his visit and requested permission to return to his official duties at that place.

Choo, who has just received an appointment to the office of Tungche at Yaechow, sent to pay his respects; he himself being absent preparing his traveling baggage.

Yü, who has just passed his examination for a Tungppwanship, and Ching, whose appointment as Kwo-kung-yuen, has received the Imperial sanction, both paid their visits.

Lew Kienking the Tsih-yung yuen reported his return from yang-tüh; having successfully executed his commission; he was admitted to an audience.

Chung Ming a We-yuh-lew (or follower of the Court, who has not yet received any official rank) reported his arrival, and his having relinquished his mourning-garments.

The fact that the Company's treasury had been reopened for the receipt of Cash for Bills on Bengal on the 6th inst., led us into an erroneous belief in our last week's paper, that applications for advances on Tea and Silk to England would be received. The Company's Agents for the present do not receive any new applications for such advances, and no new changes have taken place in the orders from Bengal, which is however very likely, judging from that frequency hitherto, all such as neglected to apply for registration of their names in good time, will continue disappointed. The recent reopening of the Treasury after it had been suddenly closed twelve days before, has apparently been caused by a desire of the Company to make still greater profits than they already derive, on their exchange speculations here, and probably to pay such as are promised advances the greater part in money, which costs them only 2/8 C. R. whilst in case of giving Bills on Bengal to these parties, they would have to give them at 220 R. per £100; making a difference to the Company of one per cent, a consideration far more important to that money loving Government than the well being of the Freetrade to China.

The nine prisoners taken by Captain Stanley, of H. M. Ship *Wolf*, off Pulo Tingie, have been tried in the Supreme Court of Calcutta, and found guilty. The prisoners are to be brought up for judgment on the last day of sessions. The presence of the Arch bishop of Cochin-china in Calcutta, who acted as interpreter for the Cochin-chinese witnesses, who had been captured by these pirates, and liberated by Captain Stanley, was a fortunate circumstance to promote the ends of justice. We hope these men will be sent to Singapore for execution, where their fate is likely to make a salutary impression on their countrymen and partners in crime.

EDICT ON OPIUM. On the 13th we published an extraordinary, the substance of which we recopy into this paper as the information it contains is of great importance to the commercial community.

"Record of the imperial will. The following "edict has been received from the Emperor: the "Censor *Hen Kwaetsëu* has presented a memorial, "respecting the injury which will accrue to the people from the introduction of opium (literally "*foreign smoke*) through the custom-house, and "requesting that it may be interdicted: the memorial "is most just; let not the drug be admitted. Respect this."

Peking Gazette No. 70. Taou-kwang 16th year, 6th month, 11th day (July 26th 1836.)

We refer to our No. 44 of the 9th July for Heu Naetse's memorial to the Emperor, recommending the importation of Opium to be made legal, and to our No. 2 of the 17th September last, for the report to the Emperor, of the Governor and other local officers of Canton in favor of this memorial. These documents seemed nearly decisive both to foreigners and Chinese, as to the admission of Opium to duty, at no distant period. The present Edict will therefore cause considerable surprise, but as we are not in possession of the arguments of Heu Kew-tseu's, which have influenced the Emperor's decision, it still remains to be seen, what effect the Viceroy's report may have, of which the Emperor could not have been in possession when he issued the Edict.

We cannot account for the delay in the Peking Gazette reaching Canton, as the usual period is from 30 to 60 days, except supposing that the copier of the Gazette here, has made a mistake in the date, and that in fact it has been sent down by express, and is of a much later date.

Per the Royal Saxon we have received a *Sing pore Chronicle* of the 24th September, containing an account of a mutiny on board the British Brig *Zoroaster*, Captain Patton, in which the Captain, his wife and son, and the mate were murdered. The crew then scuttled the brig and landed at Kurong Kaya, a port in Navicator's back Bay about 25 miles to the westward of Pedier, to which place three of the crew had travelled over land, bringing an account of this barbarous transaction. Most of the crew were malays and other natives of Singapore. The same paper states that a Dutch Government Schooner, with $3,000 Rupees on board, had been cut off by her crew, who, after murdering the Captain, his wife and officer, but sparing the life of a child, probably the Captain's son, carried her into Acheen roads and gave her up to the Rajah. The Dutch Resident at Padang is said to have immediately sent a vessel to Acheen, demanding the restoration of the schooner, treasure and child, which demand the Rajah has refused to comply with.

The Rusy which arrived in Singapore on the 25th September, had the misfortune to strike on the outer rocks of a reef off Point Romania, when on leaveving to run through the middle passage. The extent of damage to the ship was not then known, but it was expected that much of her copper was off, and that she would have to be docked in Calcutta.

On Thursday night last, a fire was seen from the foreign Factories, burning brightly, and on that account, was supposed to have consumed a good many houses; but on enquiry we learn that only two shops were destroyed, in a street called *Hom-ho lan*, near the wall of the new or outer city, and drawing a line between the Dutch and French Forts, about midway between them, though at some distance from the river.

The *Richard Alloy* from London 28th June, is reported this day, but no letters or papers by her have yet been received, with the exception, we hear, of a letter from one of her passengers. We are consequently not yet in possession of the news she may bring, but if report is to be trusted, the prices of Teas and Silks were very low in England at the time of her sailing, the latter having fallen to 2s. 6d. for Taotlee, and of the former to 2s. 3d. for best Congous.

Just before going to Press (Friday evening) we receive the *Canton Register* of Tuesday last, in which the Editor regrets our having been led into a mistake in our last number, supposing that the Company's advances on Tea would recommence with the reopening of the Treasury. The Company's notice being at the time of our writing, but a few hours old, we shared this belief with many others, and have undeceived our readers in another part of this paper.

NOTICE.

STANFORD & MARES, beg to inform the Gentlemen of Canton and the Public in General that on Tuesday Next the 10th Instant they will offer for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, a variety of articles consisting of ENGLISH STATIONARY, BLANKETS, COTTON HANDKERCHIEFS, CAMLETS, OPTICAL GLASSES AND BOXES, ROUND CLOTHS, VASES, HANGING AND PRISMATIC LAMPS, A Chronometer by French, FLUTE with Eight Keys and a variety of other articles. The sale to Commence at 11 A. M. Precisely.

Canton, 14th October, 1836.

*OFFICIAL NOTICE.*

CONSIDERABLE inconvenience and public expense having been incurred, by reason of the improper conduct of certain masters of British merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging to the said vessels; Notice is hereby given that this practice is contrary to Law, and that the Offence may be prosecuted by indictment or information at the Suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the Court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the country of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendents will take measures to institute proceedings against any master or masters of British merchant vessels who offending herein in future.

By Order of the Superintendents.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.
*Acting Secretary and Treasurer.*

April, 15th 1836.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the Receipt of Cash for Bills on the Supreme Government of India at the rate of Two hundred and eighteen (218) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after Sight

(Signed) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.

Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 7th October, 1836.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the intended retirement to Europe of Mr. J. C. WHITEMAN, our firm was dissolved on the 30th Ultimo, and our business transferred to Mess. DENT & Co.

WHITEMAN & Co.

Canton, 1st July 1836.

NOTICE. Mr. GEO. T. BRAINE, late of the firm of Messrs. WHITEMAN & Co., & Mr. JOHN RUSSEL REEVES, late Pro-inspector to the Hon. E. I. Company in China, have been admitted partners in our firm since the 1st July 1836. DENT. & Co'

Canton, 8th October, 1836.

NOTICE

THE Undersigned begs to inform the Public, that his Bark "TRANQUILIDADE" ex "STO. ANTONIO" and at present in the inner harbour, is now undergoing a thorough repair of Careening and new coppering &c.; any party willing to inspect the Block as it is, or if they choose after she is finished and ready for a survey, are hereby invited to go on board at any time by her new Owner.

(Signed) A. V. CORTELLA.

Macao, 30th September, 1836.

NOTICE.

Mr. FRED. M. DAVISON, & Mr. WM. F. HUNTER, are admitted Partners in our house, from this date.

DIROM, CARTER & Co.

Bombay, August, 1st 1836.

NOTICE.

Mr. JAMES STARKEY, has been admitted a Partner in our Firm from this date. DIROM & Co.

August, 1st 1836.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON,

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any Outward Cargo is put on board.

*Agents for the Society are from this day,*

In London,.. Mess. PALMERS MACKILLOP DENT & Co.
" Calcutta Mess. MACKILLOP STEWART & Co,
" Bombay, Mess. FORBES & Co.
" Singapore, Mess. A. L. JOHNSTON & Co.
" Manila,.. Mess. RUSSELL & STURGIS,

DENT & Co,
*Secretaries.*

Canton, 1st, July, 1836.

NOTICE.—Mr. ZACHARY MACAULEY has been admitted a partner in our Establishment from the 1st Instant, and the business will in future be carried on under the firm of "HALL, BAINBRIDGE, & Co."

HALL and BAINBRIDGE.

Madras, 8th June, 1833.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE is hereby given that the interest and responsibility in our Firm of Mr. CLAUDE SCOTT STEWART and of Mr. JAMES ALEXANDER, ceased on the 31st ultimo.

Mr. HARRY GEORGE GORDON, and Mr. THOMAS KIRKMAN FINLAY, have this day been admitted partners in our firm.

RITCHIE STEWART & Co,

Bombay, 4st August, 1836.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } ₱ 100 & 1.
" Lingoist reports, reports of Cargoes &c., .... .. .. .. 1 50.
" Policies and folio pages. .. .. .. 5.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will from this date conduct his business under the firm of REVELY & Co.

Penang 22d July, 1836. JOHN REVELY.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE Princess VICTORIA, Cap. JAS. LEE, will sail on or about the 15th October, and can take 250 Tons freight; for terms apply to

WETMORE & Co

Canton, 14th September 1836.

FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.

THE Cowasjee Family, Capt. R. WALLACE, to sail from Cum-sing-moon the first week of November. For freight apply to D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 6th October 1836.

CHRONOMETERS FOR SALE.

TUESDAY, the 1st of November next at Noon will be sold at Messrs. MARWICK, EDWARDS & Co.'s to be Auction, two London made CHRONOMETERS. For time and other particulars apply to Mr. JOSE, Canton.

Canton, 3rd October, 1836.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Edmonstone, Mc Dougall Commander, will leave Whampoa on the 1 Proximo, For Freight apply to FRAMJEE PESTONJEE.

Canton, 7th October, 1836.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY

THE fast sailing Ship Lord Castlereagh, Capt. P. Tones, having undergone a thorough repair will positively leave Whampoa on the 1st October next. For Freight apply to

FURDOONJEE HORMUSJEE
and
BURJORJEE MANACKJEE.
No. 2 French Factory.

Canton, 25th August, 1836

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE "Helen," G. Sefford Commander, will leave Whampoa on the 20th September next.—For Freight apply to

SAFOORJEE, & R BURJORJEE,
Fowshong No. 5.

Canton, 10th August 1836.

FOR STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship Charles Forbes, Capt. T. Wilks, to leave Whampoa in the first week of October. For Freight apply to

D. JAMSETJEE and D. MUNCHERJEE.
No. 5 Fowshong Hong.

Canton, 12th August, 1836.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,

THE British Ship Henry Wellesley, 350 Tons, can be despatched in ten days, and will proceed to any quarter on reasonable terms. Apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, June, 29th 1836.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship Caledonia, Captain Lancaster, to sail the middle of October. For Freight apply to

SHAWUCKSHAW RUSTOMJEE.
No. 6 French Hong.

Canton, 23rd August, 1836.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE Ship, Hannah, Mr. Gregor Commander will leave Cumsingmoon on the 5th Proximo. For Freight apply to FRAMJEE PESTONJEE.

Canton, 23d September, 1836.

FOR SINGAFORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Bark Lonach Captain G. Jellicoe to sail from Whampoa on the 10th October, for freight apply to D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 24th September, 1836.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship John Bannerman, Capt. Wilson, to sail from Whampoa about the 10th Novbr. For freight apply to

MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE.

Canton, 16th September, 1835.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the Bengal Insurance Society are prepared to grant Policies on account of the said Office.

FEREIRA & Co.

Canton, 29th July, 1836.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR Sherry in Butts from the House of Duff Gordon & Co. Apply to LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 14th September 1836.

MADEIRA Wine,

FOR SALE Superior Old Madeira Wine—in Pipes Hogsheads & quarter Casks—from the well known House of Kel s & Co. Apply to DENT & Co.

Canton 10th September, 1835

TO LET.

FROM the first of September next, the house on the S. E. side of Praya Grande, formerly the Spanish Factory, and now occupied by Da. Anna Joaquina Lopez, with large cool apartments. Any Gentlemen wishing to take the said house, will please to address to Januario Jose Lopes, at Macao.

Macao, 15th August, 1836.

FOR SALE ON BOARD THE BARQUE ISABELLA.

ROUGH spars of various sizes, lower masts, topmasts, Jib-booms and other spars.

200 Teak sheathing boards ¼ and ½ Inch thick,
20 Teak wide boards, 11 feet long and 21 Inches wide.

Also: all kinds of ship's stores.

Apply to Capt. HILLAR on board, or STANFORD & MARES, at Canton.

Canton, 14th September, 1836.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR La Rose, St. Emilion and Medoc Clarets, also Cognac Brandy. Apply to DENT & Co. or Capt. CROCKET at Lintin

## *SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.*

ARRIVED.—Amer. *Italy*, Comerais from Liverpool and Gibraltar. *Torquin*, Hunt from Liverpool and Java. *Humboldt*, Eldridge from Boston. Brit. *Royal Saxon* from Singapore 29th Sept. Amer. *Richard Allsop* from London June 28th. British. *William Rodger* from Liverpool. 2nd June. *Jardine*, Greig from Singapore (reported by mistake in our last.)

PASSENGERS.—₱ *Richard Allsop*. Mess. Jos Archer, and others, names not known. ₱ *Royal Saxon*, Mr. and Mrs. Stranghan and Mrs. Saunders; ₱ *Enterprize* (omitted in our last) Mr. William Davis. and ₱ *Plymouth* Mr. Lewis; ₱ *Inglis*, Mr. Bibby.

SAILED AND DESPATCHED.—Amer. *James Perkins*, Burty for Manila. Brit. *Imogen*, Kiley, London. Spanish. *Dos Amigos*, Pardo, for Manila. Brit. *Charlotte*, Liebschwager, for Bombay. *Julia*, for the Straits.

The despatch of the *Waterwitch* is postponed till the 20th. The *Martha* for Liverpool will be despatched on Tuesday.

The *James Matheson* was spoken by the *Royal Saxon* entering Singapore straits from Liverpool 102 days. We have that she is on board home from Singapore, and have no doubt that many ships will have to leave this without cargoes, as the difficulty in the way of shipping is encreased by the last news from London.

We, by mistake, inserted in our last, the arrival of the *Eliza* from Java; there was no such arrival, and we were wrong in the report of the *Jardine*. It is our wish to make our shipping list as correct as possible, and we shall be obliged to our friends, to make their communications as full as convenient, to enable us to do this.

Ships passed Anjer, September 8, *Athens*, from Boston 14th July (2 June) 7th: *Constitution* from Boston, 9th June. 14th: *Emily Taylor* from ditto, 18th: *Neponset*, 10th June from ditto. 23rd: *Panama* from Newyork 28th June. 24th: *Wm. Jardine*, from Liverpool 21th June.

The *Panama* has since, we hear, arrived at Batavia.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From England. *Charles Grant*, *Viscount Melbourne*, *Mandarin*, *James Matheson*, *Lady Charlotte*, *Carshalton*, *William Jardine*, *Ann Baldwin*, *Mary Somerville*, *Penang*, *Thomas*, *Trusty*, *Jamaica*, *Clyton*, *Earl Grey*, *Afrika*, *Brilliant*.

From United States. *Liberty*.

From Bengal. *Resource*, *Neptune*, *Red Rover*, *Rosand*, *Lord W. Bentinck*, *Heber*, *Lordsduckland*, *Sullaway*, *Bombay Castle*, *Tigris*, *Emily Jane*, *Ann*.

From Madras. *Thames*, *Orwell*.

From Bombay. *Hasheny*, *Earl of Clare*, *Chas. Mangalm*.

From Singapore. *Victoire Elise*.

From Java. *Strathfieldsay*, *Burrang*. *Madura*, *Mercury*, *Panama*.

Latest Dates, from *England* to June 27th ₱ *Richard Allsop* From United States 4th June via *Batavia*. From *Calcutta*, September 4th, ₱ *Cowasjee Family* From *Singapore*, 26th September ₱ *Royal Saxon*. From *Java*, 15th September ₱ *Elora*. From *Bombay* 13th August, ₱ *Inglis*. From Manila 29 September ₱ *Humbolt*.

## SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

| *Vessel's Name.* | *Flag.* | *Commander.* | *Tons* | *Where from.* | *Consignees* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fort William .... | British | W. H. Fraser ... | 1216 | Bombay .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Earl of Balcarras .. | " | J. Hine .... .... | 1488 | Madras .... | do. " |
| Susan .... .... | " | Nethay .... .... | 373 | Timoering .... | For Rawson & Co. |
| Exchange .... .... | Ameri. | Shaw .... .... | 402 | Liverpool .... | Olyphant & Co. |
| Favorite .... .... | British | Robinson .... | 252 | Kamarang .... | Turner & Co. |
| Pascoe .... .... | " | W. Morgan .... | 400 | Bombay .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Helen .... .... | " | G. Sefford .... | 408 | " .... | C. Sapjee & R. Burjorjee. |
| Glenelg .... .... | " | R. Langley .... | 767 | " .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Lord Castlereagh .. | " | P. Tonks .... | 702 | " .... | F. Hormjee & R. Manekjee. |
| Allalevie .... .... | " | A. R. Clarke .... | 700 | " .... | D. & M. Rustomjee. |
| Elisa Stewart .... | " | Rob. Miller .... | 4?2 | London .... | Wetmore & Co. |
| Diana .... .... | " | Dudman .... | 480 | Calcutta .... | Russell & Co. |
| John Bannerman .. | " | J. L. Wilson .... | 816 | Bombay .... | D. & M. Rustomjee. |
| Asia .... .... .... | " | Stead .... .... | 537 | Samarang .... | Jardine Mathieson & Co. |
| Beta .... .... | Ameri. | Barnard .... | 853 | Boston .... | Russell & Co. |
| Princess Victoria .. | British | Ja Lee .... .... | 379 | London .... | Wetmore & Co. |
| Charles Forbes .... | " | T. Wilks .... | 917 | Bombay .... | D. Jamee & D Manekjee. |
| Caledonia .... .... | " | J T. Lancaster .. | 710 | " .... | Shawuckshaw Rustomjee. |
| Lord Lowther .... | British | A. Grant .... .... | 1400 | Bombay .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Upton Castle .... | " | Duggan .... | 396 | " .... | " " |
| Lowjee Family .... | " | J H.Johnston .... | 923 | " .... | Dent & Co. |
| Martha .... .... | " | Viner .... .... | 2?0 | Liverpool .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Eleanor .... .... | " | " .... .... | 2?0 | London .... | Turner & Co. |
| Heywood .... .... | " | " .... .... | 441 | Liverpool .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Adelaide .... .... | " | Jones .... .... | " | Java .... | " " |
| Victory .... .... | " | Clark .... .... | " | " .... | Dent & Co. |
| Johanna Susanna .. | " | C. Bliden .... | 700 | Madras .... | S. V Bandt ten Lear & Co |
| Hythe .... .... | " | Bowat .... .... | 900 | Batavia .... | Daniell & Co. |
| Inglenorough .... | Dutch. | W. Drayner .... | 1200 | Bombay .... | " " |
| Inglenorough .... | British | Richetts .... .... | 400 | " .... | " " |
| Bussorah Merchant | " | L. W. Mouerieff .. | 531 | London .... | Lindsay & Co. |
| Louach .... .... | " | G. Gallicoe .... | 380 | Calcutta .... | D. & M. Rustomjee. |
| Prince Regent .... | " | L. S. Biles .... | 1000 | " .... | Daniell & Co. |
| Malcolm .... .... | " | Eyles .... .... | 650 | " .... | J. & W. Cragg & Co. |
| Quarter .... .... | " | Chantler .... .... | 969 | " .... | Dent & Co. |
| John Of Gount .... | " | Robertson .... .... | 440 | Liverpool .... | Turner & Co. |
| Monsoon .... .... | " | Rennonds .... .... | " | Manila .... | Russell & Co, |
| Planter .... .... | Ameri. | C. L. Abbell .... | 370 | Batavia .... | " |
| Alex. Baring. .... | Dutch. | N. St. Croix .... | 315 | London .... | " |
| Wm. Lockerby .... | British | Metcalfe .... .... | 400 | Batavia .... | " |
| Regulus .... .... | " | Vasmer .... .... | " | Manila .... | " |
| Jumna .... .... | Ameri. | Robinson .... .... | 364 | Liverpool .... | Turner & Co. |
| Pleiades .... .... | British | Rose .... .... | " | Lambock .... | Jardine Mathesen & Co. |
| Coventry .... .... | Dutch. | Purdie .... .... | 318 | Madras .... | Jardine Mathesen & Co. |
| Ferguson .... .... | Danish | Young .... .... | 384 | Calcutta .... | Jardine Mathesen & Co. |
| David Scott .... .... | British | J J. Reeves .... | 770 | Calcutta .... | Jardine Mathesen & Co. |
| Thesis .... .... | " | C. C. Clark .... | 498 | " .... | D. & M. Rustomjee |
| Edmonstone .... .... | " | M. Mc. Dougall .... | 488 | " .... | Framjee Pestonjee |
| Inglis .... .... | " | Wise .... .... | 1330 | Bombay .... | Jardine Mathesen & Co. |
| Keltie Castle .... | " | Rob. Patullo .... | 1418 | Calcutta .... | Lindsay & Co. |
| Carnatic .... .... | " | D. Proudfoot .... | 373 | Bombay .... | W. Henderson. |
| Omega .... .... | Ameri. | Russell .... .... | " | Manila .... | Gordon & Talbot |
| Chandler Price .... | " | " .... .... | " | Philadelphia .... | " " |
| Lucania .... .... | Ameri. | Pearson .... .... | " | Manila .... | Russell & Co. |
| Juliet .... .... | British | Wilson .... .... | 446 | Samarang .... | Jardine Mathesen & C. |
| Jane Brown .... | " | Dunlop .... .... | " | Singapore .... | Daniell & Co. |
| Syden .... .... | Danish | Burd .... .... | 780 | Lambock .... | Jardine Mathesen & Co. |
| Castle Huntly .... | British | K. Jolly .... .... | 1200 | Bombay .... | Jardine Mathesen & Co. |
| Mary Anne .... .... | " | Smith .... .... | 300 | Java .... | " " |
| Canton .... .... | " | Coles .... .... | " | " .... | " " |

## SHIPPING AT CUM-SING-MOON &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Cum-sing-moon &c. The *Jane*, Crockett, *Lord Amherst*, Bass; *Hindostan*, Reynell; to Dent & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Ewing*, Mc Kay; *Governor Bishop*, Mackenzie; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macomber and *Henry Clay* (Am.) Gilman, to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Swan; to D. & M. Rustomjee. The *Volunteer* (Am.) Perrier, to J. Sturgis; and the *Isabella*, to Stanford & Marks.

| *Vessel's Name.* | *Flag.* | *Commander.* | *Tons* | *Where from.* | *Consignees.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hannah .... .... | British | D. Mc Gregor .... | 400 | Bombay .... | Framjee Pestonjee |
| Aurelia .... .... | Port. | Barros .... .... | 160 | Bombay .... | Dent & Co. |
| Isabella Robertson .. | British | Jno. Hudson .... | 372 | Calcutta .... | Forbes & Co. |
| Henry Wellesley .... | " | Freeman .... .... | 350 | Singapore .... | Russell & Co. |
| Water Witch .... | " | A. Henderson .... | 362 | Calcutta .... | Dent & Co. |
| Erich .... .... | Dutch. | J. Heyt .... .... | 400 | Samarang .... | S. V Bandt ten Lear & Co. |
| Himmaleh .... .... | Ameri. | Fraser .... .... | 376 | New-York .... | Olyphant & Co. |
| Anna .... .... | Port. | Aguiar .... .... | " | Damaun .... | Framjee Pestonjee. |
| Judith .... .... | British | Williams .... .... | " | Singapore .... | For Rawson & Co. |
| Lady Grant .... .... | British | Jeffreys .... .... | 180 | Bombay .... | Framjee Pestonjee. |
| Orika .... .... | " | Agar .... .... | 763 | Liverpool .... | W. T. Gemmell & Co |
| Virginia .... .... | Ameri. | MacMichael .... | " | Nemrabeya .... | Wetmore & Co. |
| Layton .... .... | British | Wade .... .... | 313 | Singapore .... | Jardine Mathesen & Co. |
| Alexander .... .... | Ameri. | Pennigar .... .... | 386 | Liverpool .... | Wetmore & Co. |
| Plymouth .... .... | Ameri. | " .... .... | " | New-York .... | H. Barth & T. Lowis |
| Samuel Winter .... | British | A. Rodgers .... .... | 313 | Liverpool .... | For Rawson & Co. |
| Henry Ewbank .... | Ameri. | H. Leach .... .... | " | Sumatra .... | Gordon & Talbot. |
| Elizabeth .... .... | British | Shepherd .... .... | 190 | Madras .... | Dent & Co. |
| Osterspool .... .... | British | Richardson .... | 441 | Calcutta .... | T. A. Gibb. |
| Enterprize .... .... | " | Roberts .... .... | 231 | Batavia .... | " |
| Egyptian .... .... | " | Johnson .... .... | " | Sourabaya .... | " |
| Cowasjee Family .... | British | Wallace .... .... | 400 | Calcutta .... | D. & M. Rustomjee |
| Anna Robertson .... | " | Hamilton .... .... | 447 | London .... | " |
| Elora .... .... .... | " | Blair .... .... | 316 | Clyde .... | Turner & Co. |
| Marblehead .... .... | " | Christie .... .... | " | Batavia .... | Russell & Co. |
| Jardine (Schr.) .... | " | Greig .... .... | 100 | Singapore .... | Jardine Mathesen & Co. |
| Italy .... .... | Ameri. | Cumrath .... .... | " | Liverpool .... | Wetmore & Co. |
| Humboldt .... .... | " | Eldridge .... .... | " | Boston .... | Russell Sturgis & Co. |
| Turquin .... .... | " | Stewart .... .... | " | Java .... | Russell & Co. |
| Royal Saxon .... | British | " .... .... | 310 | Liverpool .... | For Rawson & Co. |
| Richard Allsop .... | Ameri. | " .... .... | " | London .... | Wetmore & Co. |
| Waldemar .... .... | British | Dunes .... .... | 600 | " .... | Markwick Bryan & Co. |

# THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Picul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T.) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Co.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Commi. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avoir. 1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avoirs, 1 Picul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys. 1 Ton.—24 Cys. 1 Cwt.—1 Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin. 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Spm. dlr. 7 Mace 1 m. 7 ch.

VOL. 2d. No. 6. CANTON SATURDAY, OCTOBER, 15TH, 1836. No. 58

## IMPORTS.

| | PER. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **COTTON MANUFACTURES** | | | |
| Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in | P. | $ 3. a 4 | |
| Chintzes - - 28 " " in | " | 3½ a 5½ | |
| Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet - | " | 2 25 a 2 50 | dull. |
| " " blue - - | " | 1 25 a 2 | |
| Long-cloths white 30 yds. 36 in | " | 3. a 5. | |
| " " 36 " | " | 8. a 9. | |
| " grey - 40 " 38 in | " | 4½. a 5. | in demand. |
| " " - 60 " 38 in | " | 6½ a 7½ | |
| " " - 80 " 38 in | " | 8. a 10. | |
| Am. brown Cots. 30 " 36 in | P. | 3. a 3 10. | |
| Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in | P. | 40 a 44. | Sales. |
| " " 30 @ 42 in | " | 40 a 41. | No demand. |
| " " 18 @ 24 in | " | 36 a 37. | |
| **WOOLLENS.** | | | |
| Broadcloth Ex. Sup'r 60@62 in | Y. | 1 80 a 2 20 | |
| " Span'h Stripes 60@62 in | " | 1 25 a 1 40. | |
| " Supers - 58@60 in | " | 80 a 90. | |
| " Worsters - - - - | " | 60 cts. | |
| " Worleys - 25 yds. in | P. | 11 a 11½ | No sale. |
| " Sup'r Selet. Cutgs large | P. | 30 a 40. | Cts. dull. |
| Flannel - - - - - - | yd. | 15 a 20. | |
| Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in | P. | | |
| Fine singles - - - - - | " | 28 a 30. | |
| Second - - - - - - | " | | |
| Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in | " | 36 a 37. | dull. |
| " - - - 40 " 28 " | " | 28 | |
| Bombazets - - - - - | " | 11 a 12 | |
| Longella scarlet - - - - | " | 8½ a 8¾. | |
| Assorted colors - - - - | " | | Limitted demand. |
| Woollen yarn - - - - | " | 105 a 120. | |
| **COTTON.** | | Tael. | |
| Bengal old or inf'. - - - | P. | 9. a 9. 4 | |
| " sup'. and fine - - | " | 10. a 10. 5 | |
| Bombay old or inf'. - - | " | 8/5 a 9. 5 | |
| " sup'. and fine - - | " | 10. a 10 8 | |
| Madras - - - - - - | " | 9 a 11. | |
| Manila - - - - - - | " | | None. |
| **METALS.** | | | |
| Copper Sheets, 16 oz. @ 32 oz. | P. | $ 34½. | None. |
| " S. American slab - - | " | 19. | |
| " nails assorted - - - | " | 40. | |
| " old - - - - | " | 18 | |
| Lead English Pig - - - - | " | 5¾ a 6. | Enquired. |
| " Spanish " - - - | " | | |
| Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - - | " | 2 a 2.25 | In demand. |
| " Rod ½ @ in - - - | " | | |
| " Nailrod ½ and under - | " | 4. | |
| " Hoop. ½ @ in - - | " | | |
| " Scrap - - - - - | " | | |
| Steel English - - - - - | " | 1. a 126 | Not Saleable. |
| " Swedish - - - - | Tub | 3½ a 4 | |
| Spelter English - - - - | P. | 6½ | Large stock. |
| Tin Plates - - - - - | Box | 7½ a 8 | do. |
| Quicksilver - - - - - | P. | 90. | |
| SKINS Rabbit - - - - | 100 | 60. a 65. | |
| Beaver - - - - - - | each | 4. a 6. | |
| " Fox - - - - - | " | 1. a 1.15. | |
| Otter-Sea - - - - - | " | 40. a 45 | |
| " tails - - - - | " | 2.50 a 3 | |
| " Land - - - - | " | 5. a 7. | |
| Seal - - - - - - | " | 2. a 2.50 | |
| OPIUM Patna old - - - | Ch. | | None. |
| " new - - - | " | 750 | |
| Benares old - - - - | " | | None. |
| " new - - - | " | 680 | |
| Malwa old - - - - | " | 720 | |
| " new - - - | " | | |
| Turkey - - - - - - | " | 630 a 640 | |
| RICE Bengal - - - - - | P. | 1.90 | |
| " Java - - - - - | " | 1.70 a 1.80 | |
| " White table - - - | " | 1.95 a 2 05 | |
| " Manila - - - - | " | 1.80 a 1.90 | |
| " Paddy - - - - | " | 30 pct less. | than Rice. |
| **STRAITS PRODUCE &c** | | | |
| Bird's nest, fine white - - | C. | 30. | |
| " " inf'. - - - | " | 11. a 16. | In little demand. |
| " " black - - - | " | 4. a 5. | |
| Bees Wax - - - - - - | P. | 26. a 28. | |
| Betel nut - - - - - - | " | 3.80 | |
| Cloves - - - - - - | " | 34. a 38. | |
| " Mother - - - - | " | 10. a 12. | Overstocked. |
| Camphor Baroos - - - - | C. | 6 a 25. | |
| Gambir - - - - - - | P. | 2½. a 3. | |
| Mace - - - - - - | " | | |
| Nutmegs - - - - - - | " | 6½. | in demand |
| Pepper - - - - - - | " | 2½ a 3. | supplies. |
| Rattans - - - - - - | " | 19. a 20. | |
| Tin Banca - - - - - | " | | in demand. |
| " Singapore &c. - - - | " | | |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | | |
| Amber large 1st quality - - | C. | 3. a 13 | |
| " small fragments - - | " | 20 cts a 1½. | |
| Asafœtida - - - - - - | P. | 4½. | |
| Bichlemar - - - - - - | " | 32. a 36. | |
| " good - - - - - | " | 36. a 50. | |
| Cochineal - - - - - - | " | 200. a 240 | |
| Coral large heads or pieces | C. | | Dull. |
| " fragments - - - | P. | 60. a 50 | |
| Cow Bezoar - - - - - | C. | 16. a 25. | No demand. |
| Cudbear - - - - - - | P. | 12. | |
| Catch Fogo - - - - - | " | 4. a 4½. | |
| Elephants Teeth or Ivory - | " | 70. a 100. | |
| " " cuttings - | " | 60. a 65. | |
| " " | " | 40 a 70. | |
| Fish maws - - - - - | " | 40 cents. | |
| Flints - - - - - - | " | 60. a 65. | |
| Ginseng crude - - - - | " | 80 a 100 | |
| " clarified. - - - | " | 9. a 10. | |
| Mother of Pearl Shell - - | " | 3. a 4. | |
| Myrrh - - - - - - | " | 3½ a 8 | None. |
| Olibanum - - - - - - | " | 14. a 15. | |
| Putchuck - - - - - - | " | | |
| Rose Mahoe - - - - - | " | 8½. a 9½. | Sales. |
| Saltpetre at Lintin - - - | " | 13. a 30. | |
| Shark's fins - - - - - | " | 30. a 80. | limitted demand. |
| Sundis - - - - - - | " | 5. a 6. | |
| Stock fish - - - - - | Cy. | 32 a 62 | Large stock |
| Thread Gold and Silver - - | P. | 5 a 5½ | |
| Wood Ebony Mauritius - - | " | 3. | |
| " " Ceylon - - | " | 16. a 22. | |
| " Sandal Indian - - | " | 12. a 13 | |
| " " Timor - - | " | 8. a 10 | |
| " " Sand'h Islands | " | 1.80 | |

## EXPORTS.

| | WT. IN T. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| SILK MANUFACTURES. | | | |
| Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in | 36 | $ 12½ a 12½ | |
| " col'd " " by " | 30 | 12 a 13½ | |
| Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine | 17 | 5 30. a 6.50 | |
| " " fringed 45 in | | | |
| " 7-8 " | 15 | 5 a 5.90 | |
| Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - - | 11 | 5.75 a 5.85 | |
| " Sarsnet, Nankin silk | | | |
| " " Canton - - | — | 4½ a 5.75 | |
| Hkfs. white Pongee 42 40 | 19 | 7 a 7. 0 | |
| " " " 36 " | 17 | 6.20 a 6 30 | |
| " figured " 32 " | 20 | 9.50 a 9.75 | |
| " " " 30 " | 18 | 7 60 a 7.75 | |
| Levantines col'd 36 yds. 24 | 21 | 1. 75 a 12 | |
| " " 30 " 29 | 34 | 13.50 | |
| " black " " 24 | 24 | 10 75 a 11 | |
| " " " 29 | 30 | 16.30 a 16.50 | |
| Satins Levantines 30 29 | 33 | 15.20 | |
| " " " 24 | 30 | 14.50 a 14.80 | |
| Lutestrings mixt 18 " 24 | 18 | 7.75 | |
| " black " " 29 | 28 | 10 50 | |
| Pongees white 30 " 30 | 30 | 10 75 a 11 | |
| " " 30 " 29 | 28 | 10.40 a 10.75 | |
| " " 30 " 32 | 32 | 11. 0 a 11.70 | |
| " Specheen 19 " 19 | 27 | 4.40 a 4.50 | |
| Sarsnets black N 30 " 29 | 27 | 11 | |
| " " C " " 29 | 25 | 8. a 8½ | |
| " " " " 29 | 28 | 7.40 a 7 50 | |
| " white 260 " 29 | 34 | 13.50 a 13 75 | |
| " colored 30 " 29 | 21 | 11 40 a 11.50 | |
| " crossbar'd " 24 | 18 | 10.75 a 11 | |
| Satins black 18 " 29 | 45 | 15.50 | |
| " " 18 " 29 | 34 | 13.20 a 13. 0 | |
| " colored 18 " 29 | 33 | 15 25 a 15.40 | |
| " high " 18 " 29 | 36 | 16.50 | |
| " damasked crimson | 38 | 17 a 17.50 | |
| " colored | 38 | 16 a 16.50 | |
| Sennhaws Nank. blk 29 29 | 44 | 14½ | |
| " " colored " " | 34 | 15 40 | |
| " " " " | 36 | 15 25 a 15.50 | |
| " Canton black 29 | 34 | 9 60 a 9.80 | |
| Sewing silks assort. colors. in | P. | 4.15 a 4.25 | |
| " " black - - - | | 3.75 a 3.85 | |
| Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. " | 7 | 3.30 | |
| " " 55 a 58 in - | 5½ | 2.30 | |
| " 8-4 Satin figd. 63 - | 8 | 1 85 | |
| " 7-4 " - - - | 4 | 1.75 | |
| " " damas ed silk 55 a 4 | 4 | 2.00 | |
| Water silks col'd. 18 y. 29 in | 32 | 13 25 | |
| BLACK TEAS. | Pl. | Tael. | |
| " Bohea Canton - - - | " | | |
| " Fekeen - - - | " | | |
| " Congou Souq. kid. - - | " | | |
| " Bl. Lf. & Pek. kid. - | " | | |
| " Campoi - - - - | " | | |
| " Souchong - - - - | " | 28 a 38 | |
| " Hung muey - - - - | " | 60 a 90 | |
| " Pekoe - - - - - | " | 26 a 28 | |
| " Ning Yong - - - - | " | 26 a 28 | |
| " Ankoi - - - - - | " | 20 a 26 | |
| " " Pouchong - - | " | | |
| " Orange Pekoe - - - | " | 29 a 34 | |
| " Caper - - - - - | " | 26 a 28 | |
| GREEN TEAS. | | | |
| " Twankay - - - - - | " | 26 a 28 | |
| " Skin - - - - - - | " | 34 a 38 | |
| " Hyson - - - - - - | " | 38 a 44 | Canton Tea |
| " Young Hyson - - - | " | 30 a 42 | |
| " Imperial - - - - | " | | |
| " Gunpowder - - - - | " | 44 a 48 | |
| RAW SILK. Canton No. 1 | " | T. 300 | |
| " " " " 2 | " | 280 | |
| " " " " 3 | " | 250 | |
| " " " " 4 | " | 170 | |
| " " " " 5 | " | 105 | |
| Nankin Tsatlee - - - - | " | 310 a 340 | |
| " Taysagan- - - - | " | 420 a 430 | |
| SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st. | " | T. 5. a 5.7 | |
| " " 2d. | " | 5.2 | |
| " Pingfa - - - - - | " | 7. | |
| " Candy Canton - - - | " | 7 4 | |
| " " Chinchew - - | " | 14 a 14½ | |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | |
| Alum - - - - - - - | " | 1.85 a 1.95 | at Macao. |
| Aniseed star - - - - - | " | 10 a 10½ | |
| Camphor - - - - - - | " | 28 a 30 | at Macao. |
| Cassia at Whampoa - - - | " | 10.50 a 11 | |
| " Lintin - - - - | " | 8.80 a 9.75 | |
| " buds - - - - - | " | 14 a 15 | |
| Canes bamboo - - - - - | 1000 | 10 a 14 | |
| " Wangees - - - - | " | 7 a 12 | |
| China Root - - - - - - | Pl. | 3½ | |
| Cubebs - - - - - - - | " | 17 a 18 | |
| Dragon's blood - - - - | " | 80 a 100 | |
| Galangals - - - - - - | " | 3½ a 3½ | |
| Gamboge - - - - - - - | " | 65 a 70 | None good. |
| Glass beads - - - - - - | " | 17 a 22 | |
| Glue - - - - - - - - | " | 9 a 11 | |
| Ginger in Jars - - - - - | Case | 5 a 5½ | |
| Hartall or Orpiment - - - | Pl. | 16 a 17 | |
| Lead white - - - - - - | " | 9 a 10 | |
| " red - - - - - - | " | 10 | |
| Mo. of Pearl Shells - colo'd large | Pl. | | No demand. |
| " blue edged small | " | | |
| Musk warranted- - - - - | Cy. | 55 a 60 | |
| Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in | 100 | 92 | |
| " 9½ yds. 12 in - - - - | Ps. | 88 | |
| " Canton made - - - - | " | 79 | |
| " " large - - - - | " | 82 | None. |
| " " small - - - - | " | 65 | |
| Yellow yds. in 1st. qt. | " | 79 a 80 | |
| " " " 2d " | " | 66 a 70 | None. |
| " " " 3d. " | " | 58 | |
| " small " " - - - | " | 55 a 65 | Wanted. |
| " white " " - - - | " | | |
| Oils Aniseed - - - - - | Cy. | 1.10 a 1.20 | |
| " Cassia - - - - - | " | 1.65 | |
| Rhubarb - - - - - - | Pl. | | |
| " Dutch cut - - - - | " | | |
| Soy in Jars - - - - - | Case | 5 a 5 | |
| Tobacco in baskets - - - | Pl. | 15 a 18 | |
| Tortoiseshell - - - - - | P. | | |
| Turmeric - - - - - - | " | | |
| Vermillion 50 catties - - | Box. | | |

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER. BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

Note. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also higher prices are obtainable for Camlets Camjetee, Chinaroe and other Goods, on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with Rice, Cotton &c. sometimes discharge at Macao or transship their Cargoes at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rents outside. and River Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of Wine, Beer, Pickles &c, Confectionary Stationery, Cutlery, Crockery ware, &c., for foreign consumption, are sold at Auction, duty paid.

Note. Alum, and Cassia are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; and Raw Silk, Silks piece goods &c., also sometimes shipped from the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Pcs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

### RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

| | s. d. |
|---|---|
| On London at Liverpool, 6 months sight, private Bills, | 4. 9½ a 10. |
| Government Bills 10 @ 30 days, | none. |
| United States Bank Bills 6 months sight, | 4. 9. |
| Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents, | 4. 7½ |
| E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 days, | 219 C. R. |
| E. I. Directors Bills, 60 da. sight, 208 Sa. Rs. | " |
| Private Bills, on Calcutta, " Co's. Rs. | " |

G. 11, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves @ $1.50 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 5 per Cent premium
" " small 96 a 98 " 4 a 4½ " "
Spanish Doubars Pillar Pre-Revol. par
" " Old Carolus IV. 12 per Cent
South American Republics None.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c per Ton. 50 cubic feet £1.16 0 h.
" to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none
" to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 45 cub. feet. No Ships.

### DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.
FROM 1ST APRIL TO 30TH SEPTEMBER 1836.

| | IN SEPTEMBER | | | APRIL TO AUGUST | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Chests. | Price. | Value in Lintin | Chests. | Value in Dollars | Stock on hand October |
| Patna ..... old. | | 860 | 3,440 | 2587½ | 1,984,550 | 11 |
| " ..... new | 553 | 760 | 420,280 | | | 1472 |
| Benares ..... old | 16 | 730 | 11,680 | 14944 | 976,420 | 58 |
| " ..... new | 213 | 680 | 161,240 | | | 607 |
| Malwa ..... | 1033¼ | 720 | 741,120 | 7360 | 4,562,960 | 4548½ |
| | 1815¼ | | 1319,760 | 11,611½ | 7,347,53 | 6,701½ |

Total Chests delivered in the last 6 months 13,427 ¼. Value 8,692,698 Dls.

### RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agencies of Offices established in Canton and Bombay.

| GOOD TREASURE | CANTON TREASURE | | COOPG TREASURE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal ... | Sincapore ... | 1½ | Holland Hamburg ... | 3½ |
| Java ... | Manila ... | | Spain or Portugal ... | 3½ |
| Malacca ... | Malacca ... | | America U States ... | 3 |
| Calcutta ... | Penang ... | 1½ | Cape of Good Hope ... | 4 |
| Rangoon ... | Batavia ... | 2½ | Mexico ... | 3 |
| Mauritius ... | Gt. Britain via Sea | 3½ | E. coast of China ... | 1 p.m. |
| Australia ... | " direct ... | 3 | Lintin &c. ... | ½ |
| Sand. Islands ... | France ... | 2½ | | |

Note. Above rates are from 20th April to 20th Oct. annually; during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat lower. Risks on Bengal are @ 9 per Cent per annum, @ 4½ for 6 months, @ 2¼ for 3 months and @ ¾ per month.
Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, and Bombay, or in Canton.

### WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st class ves. measg. 1000 cubits & up | pay | 0.2874256 of a Ts. per cubit. | |
| 2nd " " 1200 do. & under 1600 | " | 0.72/1091 | " " |
| 3rd " " under 1200 do: | " | 0.506 341 | " " |

N.B The cubit is 14½ inches; measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cotton (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or after head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products.—The largest class pay from @ 13 0 to @ 4320; 2d class from @ 3700 to @ 3780; 3rd class from @ 3700 and under. The Cumsha; or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1000 Tons or @ 2225. Linguists fee @ 1234 and Comprador's fees @ 50. Also Passage @ 60, inwards and outwards the same. On French and other Foreign vessels they are slightly varied. Racers on ships are charged only about @ 1300 in lieu of measurement &c.

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

### IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—But little has been doing in all imports during the past week, and we have only to notice that American Shirtings are in rather better demand, and at better prices.

WOOLLENS.—continue dull at our quotations.

LEAD.—without improvement.

IRON.—Nailrod is enquired after at our quotation.

QUICKSILVER.—very difficult of sale.

BETELNUT:—we have heard of a sale at @ 3.80, and previous quotations can no longer be sustained.

RATTANS.—some Bai just arrassing are reported to have been sold at @3.10.

TIN.—though we have no sales to report, is held in firm hands, mill @ 20 are asked for Banca, and some in hands of Chinese is held at @ 23, duty paid.

RICE.—The wet weather which has set in within the last two days, has made purchasers less eager.

COTTON.—There is a demand for fine descriptions of Bengal and Bombay, but not bi her than 10.5, is offered for fair quality of Banda; for fine Bombay however 11.5 @ 11.7 could be obtained, but there are, we understand, only a few hundred bales of that quality in the market. The middling or inferior kinds remain with little or no improvement.

OPIUM.—In the early part of the week, holders being a little firmer, the prices of the Bengal drug advanced $10 @ 15, and, we believe, sales were made at a month at from @770 @ 780 for Patna and 690 @ 700 for Benares, but the transactions were limited, and since the report of the Emperor's edict was known, the rates have again receded.

The deliveries on the 8th were.

| PATNA. | new | old | BENARES. | new | old | MALWA. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chests. | 139 | | | 93 | 1 | 637½ | 870½. |

### EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.—The determination of exporters not to buy at the high rates asked, has made prices recede.

TEA.—Nothing is yet settled as to Congous, nor is it likely that the Tea and Hong-merchants will come to an understanding, till more parcels arrive.

# THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 2d. No. 7. CANTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER, 22nd, 1836. No. 59.


## LITERARY.

*( From the Lady Chinese Gleaner. )*

### THE HISTORY OF THE PEOPLE OF THE LOO-CHOO ISLANDS.

On this subject Captain Hall's account gives no information whatever.

The Chinese account says, that anterior to A. D. 1120, there had been twenty-five reigns on the island. The first King was called Tein-shun, but the name of his successors, and the duration of each reign, were lost.

A change of Dynasty took place at this period in the person of Shun-tien, and continued three generations, when the original Dynasty was restored in Ying-tsoo, the descendant of Tien-sun.

The sovereignty was subsequently transferred to four different persons, and rested for a while with one called Cha-too, during whose reign about A. D. 1290, the Loo-choos first had intercourse with China.

From Cha-too, the sovereignty passed to Shang-pe-che at which time there were three nations, called the central, the south and the north.* These three, long since, became one united kingdom.

The dominion subsequently passed into the hands of seven different chiefs, and at last rested with Shang-yuen, the ancestor of the late King Shang-nuh, who was the fourteenth from Shang-yuen, and who considered himself the descendant of the ancient Shun-tien, who obtained the dominion in 1190.

It is remarkable that, according to the Chinese official memoir, there is on the Loo-choo Island, an original written character; and the history of the Islands composed about 1460, is in that character. Their genealogies they keep in the Chinese character.

The King, Shang-nuh died in 1794, and was succeeded by his grandson Shun-wan, who died in 1801. His eldest son succeeded in autumn and died in winter, without being confirmed by the Emperor of China, which was however done eight years after his death, by his Imperial Majesty Kea-king. The King in 1808, was Shang-hsun, a great grandson of Shang-nuh, and was born in 1787. He ascended the throne in his 23rd year, and was confirmed by the Emperor of China five years afterwards.

If the above account of the Chinese be correct, the same Monarch of whom our English voyagers speak, must have been in 1817 in his 30th year.

Inaccuracy is unavoidable in transient visitors of a foreign country, whatever their talents and integrity may be, for the reason assigned at the beginning of this paper—want of time and means.

The natives declared to the English, that they had no weapons, and we should be almost led to suppose these innocent but storytelling islanders, could not comprehend the use of a weapon, nor had any occasion for the infliction of punishment.

The Chinese narrator says, that Shun-tien in 1190, laid the foundation of his kingdom by military force, and that till this day there is, in a temple dedicated to him, an arrow placed before the tablet on which his name is inscribed, and which tradition says, is in conformity with his dying will, to show that his kingdom was founded by military prowess.

However, since the southern, northern, and central divisions became united under the sovereignty of Shang, their civil broils have been comparatively very few, and their records make little mention of wars for a long period. The Chinese attribute this, to their acknowledging the supremacy of the Emperor of China.

In the Loo-choo annals of eminent men, is the following narration, which shews that they have not been exempt from the evils of lust and war.

The hero of the tale is Kwei-show who was an officer of rank in the district Yuh-tsun. The wife of Gan-sae the chief of the district, was considered a beautiful woman, and to obtain possession of her, Pe-chung, another chief, invaded Yuh-tsun; subdued, abused, and insulted Gan-sae, and then murdered him; his wife, however having first sent her son, then an infant, into another district under the care of a respectable family, put an end to her own existence by hanging herself. Pe-chung being disappointed in his brutal desire to obtain Gan-sae's wife, turned his attention to the destruction of her infant, and was preparing to attack the district where he was, and thus to gratify his revenge. Kwei-show, heard of what was meditated, gave notice of it to the chief of Ping-gan, where the child was, and solicited the chief to raise troops and attack Pe-chung. The chief advised with Keih-tsen, one of his principal men, what was to be done.

Keih-tsen said, "The affair is fraught with danger, but if we can get a man who will die instead of his young Lord, we may devise some mode of defence by gaining time."

Kwei-show stood forward, and requested that he might be delivered up instead of his Lord, and Keih-tsen forthwith bound him, and delivered him to Pe-chung. Pechung in a great rage ordered him to be immediately beheaded. Kwei-show instead of fearing death, poured upon the tyrant, a volley of abuse, which increased Pe-chung's anger, and he determined to protract Kwei-show's sufferings before he murdered him; accordingly he sent him to prison, and fixed a future day for his execution. In the mean time, Keih-tsen continued to rekindle ancient animosities against Pe-chung amongst the neighbouring chiefs, who raised soldiers to attack him. When told of Kwei-show being bound and delivered up to death, they would not believe it. The sight of young Gan sae however animated them, and just as the day fixed for Kwei-show's execution arrived, they, conducted by Keih-tsen, came upon Pe-chung unexpectedly, in the midst of his revels and debauchery. The soldiers found him drunk in bed, and without taking him themselves, cut his head off, and thus delivered from prison and restored to life, the faithful and magnanimous Kwei-show.

* The central is called Chung-shan. The south Shan-nan, and the north Shan-pih.

## ORIGINAL.

### A CHINESE HELL.

Some Chinese, the Budhists in particular, have an idea that there exist ten Hells, or rather that Hades is divided into so many portions, each of which has it's King, and the punishments of them, are inflicted upon culprits for particular crimes.

An opportunity offered itself a few weeks since, during the celebration of an annual Chinese festival, to see representations of these various places of torment. They were very ingeniously constructed of split bamboo and paper, and exhibited publicity to the people. Of the ten, which together formed a scene of the most horrible and appalling nature that can well be imagined, there was one in particular which may be described in a few words.

In a recess, probably 15 feet square, were placed the figures representing the Judge or King, the assistant demons, the witnesses and prisoners, each as large as life, and clothed in the garb they are supposed to wear. Each seems eager to surpass the other in ferocity, and the perfect hideousness of their countenances one would suppose alone sufficient to prevent crime altogether. Behind a large table, carrying a most magisterial and ferocious air, is seen seated the King of the particular Hell over which it is his duty to preside, his brow contracted, his eyes rolling and starting from their sockets, his lips conveying the idea of unbounding firmness, and his whole demeanour just such as one would suppose a gentleman of his character to assume. Immediately in front of the table, pinioned and on his knees, is a most unhappy personage, the unfortunate culprit, who is waiting to receive his doom, while on either side stand several hideous looking figures, their eyes glaring fiercely on their victim, and while some sustain a heavy chain which is attached to his body, others are busily employed in preparing, or making use of, various instruments of torture.

In advance of the entire conclave, placed over a hissing and turbulent fire, is seen the final receptacle for the unfortunate sinner, a large pot filled with boiling oil, having it's edges "garnished" with demons of frightful forms and looks, who are amusing themselves with spears, in preventing the escape from the pot, of sundry other victims, who are receiving their allowance of the punishment, that the hardhearted King of Terrors has already meted out to them. At length the sentence is pronounced, and as the prisoner is raised upon the ends of various sharp pointed instruments, and cast into the boiling liquid, the roar of the daemons, mingled with the crackling of the flames, drown at once all cries for mercy, and afford the spectator a good idea of the fun and amusement to be enjoyed in the Hell of the Boiling Cauldron.

P.

*( From the Singapore Free Press 29th Sep. )*

### SHIP CHARLES EATON.

By the brig *Napoleon*, of which we notice the arrival from Batavia in another place, the following copy of a communication made at the place by Captain Harrison of the ship *Thomas Harrison* was transmitted to us; containing the melancholy and final particulars of the crew and passengers of the *Charles Eaton*, viz.:—

"In coming through Torres' Straits, when off Double Island, Captain C. M. Lewis of H. M. Colonial Schooner *Isabella*, came on board and reported as follows: "That he left Sydney on the 3rd. June last to endeavour to find the survivors of the *Charles Eaton*. He entered the Barrier Reefs at Cumberland's entrance and brought up at Murray's Island, where he found William D'Oyley (youngest son of Captain D'Oyley of the Bengal Army) and John Ireland, a boy belonging to the *Charles Eaton*, about 17 years of age—both quite naked. He bought them with axes from the natives, who had been kind to them, having taken them from a small island called Boydang, where all the rest of the crew and passengers of the above unfortunate vessel had been murdered by the natives of an island called Aureed.

"From the information received from the boy Ireland, it appears that they all left the ship on two rafts. The Captain of the *Charles Eaton*, Captain and Mrs. D'Oyley and family, and part of the remaining passengers and crew on one raft: and a week afterwards the first and second mates and the rest of the passengers and crew on another. Both rafts happened to drift on the same island.

"Ireland was on the 2nd. raft; he relates that on landing at Boydang he saw the eldest son of Captain D'Oyley who told him that his father and mother and the whole of the people of the first raft were murdered, a lad named John Benyon and himself only escaped. Ireland further states they murdered three men who and all that were with him on the 2nd. raft, shortly after they landed, only leaving him and the child, Wm. D'Oyley, alive.

"On Captain Lewis landing on the island all the natives had taken to their boats and gone off—he found the skulls of all the white men, hanging to the huts, which he took with him;—he destroyed, with fire, their huts, and cut down their cocoanut trees, on which they chiefly live. It appears that the boat which left the ship when she was on shore on the Barrier was stolen away by the carpenter, boatswain and three men, the carpenter taking his tools. The Captain had prepared the boat with provisions—they did not wait at the ship as stated in their depositions on Java. Many jumped overboard to get into the boat which was pulled away from them, and in attempting to regain the ship, one was drowned.

"Captain Lewis was satisfied that he had accomplished the object of his voyage, having got every possible information, with respect to the unfortunate sufferers of the *Charles Eaton*, and intended to proceed immediately for Sydney after calling at Coepang for water.

(Signed.) T. O. HARRISON.

*Commander of the Ship Thos. Harrison."*

This account taken from the mouth of the only one of the two survivors, who could be supposed capable of communicating such details, together with the other evidence received by Captain Lewis himself of the tragic occurrence, seems conclusive of all further hope or conjecture. The depositions, taken at Batavia of the five men who made away in the boat, were published in our number of 11th February last. It is seldom in the record of similar occurrences, that we see such an unworthy instance of desertion by English seamen of their companions in the hour of danger and distress.

From Williams' Annual Register.

### SUMMARY OF MANUFACTURES IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1835.

| | | V. of raw material. | V. of manufactures. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Grist Mills, | 2021 | 17,697,000 | 98,140,535 |
| Saw Mills, | 2048 | 2,551,150 | 6,061,055 |
| Tanneries, | 612 | 2,363,301 | 3,202,097 |
| Iron Works, | 202 | 2,503,000 | 4,300,000 |
| Cotton Factories, | 111 | 1,600,330 | 3,020,710 |
| Woollen Factories, | 226 | 1,430,028 | 2,433,198 |
| Dyeing & Printing, | 15 | 1,000,000 | 2,063,000 |
| Fulling Mills, | 243 | 1,006,491 | 2,004,056 |
| Carding Machines, | 1061 | 2,179,616 | 2,611,539 |
| Distilleries, | 337 | 6,078,000 | 3,000,040 |
| Breweries, | 96 | 910,000 | 1,991,040 |
| Oil Mills, | 71 | 214,010 | 214,454 |
| Trip Hammers, | 151 | 166,000 | 363,561 |
| Asheries, | 602 | 454,304 | 726,118 |
| Glass Factories, | 12 | 165,210 | 446,850 |
| Rope do | 62 | 604,304 | 863,088 |
| Chain Cable do | 2 | 30,071 | 31,025 |
| Oil Cloth do | 24 | 63,110 | 83,840 |
| Clover Mills, | 60 | 95,000 | 110,000 |
| Paper Mills, | 70 | 356,537 | 665,794 |
| Articles made in families, | | | |
| Twilled cloth, 2,196,951 yds. | | | |
| Flannels, &c. 2,190,000 " | | 1,300,000 | 2,000,000 |
| Linen & Cot'n 2,190,000 " | | | |
| | | $43,600,000 | $90,000,007 |
| Acres of improved Land, | | 9,023,000 | |
| Neat Cattle, | | 1,005,771 | |
| Horses, | | 304,005 | |
| Sheep, | | 4,961,765 | |
| Hogs, | | 1,594,350 | |

From the above statement it appears that fully one third of the manufactories of the State is in the article of Flour. The number of Grist Mills is distributed through every County in the State. The largest number in any County is in

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Montgomery County, | | 76 |
| Oneida, | do | 68 |
| Otsego, | do | 70 |
| Westchester, | do | 61 |
| Orange, | do | 60 |

The smallest number in any one County, is New York and Richmond counties, which have only two each.

Here is the single article of Wheat, yielding the farmers of New York a larger amount than the Cotton of any one of the Southern States.

Commerce & Navigation.—The "Annual Statement" of the Commerce and Navigation of the United States, for the year ending 30th September, 1835, was submitted to Congress on the 10th of last month, and ordered to be printed. This, of course, is not yet accomplished, ( the documents on paper 200 or 300 pages, ) but we are enabled to state the general results.

The imports during the year, (ending 30th September last,) amounted, in value, to $149,287,703, of which there was imported in American vessels $130,213,804, and in foreign vessels $14,493,977. The exports during the same year amounted to $121,693,327, of which $101,189,023 were of domestic, and $20,504,654 of foreign articles. Of the domestic articles, $79,088,760 were exported in American vessels, and $22,100,263 in foreign vessels. Of the foreign articles, $15,119,645 were exported in American vessels, and $5,385,009 in foreign vessels. Of American shipping 1,300,582 tons entered, and 1,400,517 cleared from the ports of the United States. Of foreign shipping 661,310 tons entered, and 630,996 cleared.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The registered tonnage, as returned at the Register's office, for the year ending December, 1835, is stated at | | 827,435 49-95 |
| The enrolled and licensed tonnage at | | 765,659 62-95 |
| And the fishing vessels at | | 117,699 03-95 |
| | Tons | 1,710,797 14-95 |
| Of the registered tonnage, there was employed in the whale fishery | | 105,599 16 99 |

The total tonnage of shipping built in the United States, during the year 1835, was, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| Registered | 35,683 69-95 |
| Enrolled | 74,797 79-95 |
| Tons | 110,389 39-95 |

The greatest imports in any previous year, were in 1816, at the close of the war, when they amounted, to $147,102,000,—being $42,702,703 less than last year; and the greatest exports in 1807, when they amounted to $108,343,150, or $13,350,177 less than last year. Of the exports in 1807, only $48,699,592 consisted of domestic articles, whereas in last year the domestic exports amounted to $101,189,023. (The year in every case taken otherwise specified, ends 30th of September.) In 1816 the imports amounted to $147,102,000, being $61,814,416 less than in 1835; and the domestic exports to $81,394,160, or $19,794,863 less than 1835.

The tonnage which entered the ports of the United States in the year ending 30th Sept. 1835, was 1,300,582 tons, as stated above, being a greater amount than in any former year. This may from the seasonal schedule; but the increase would be still more apparent, where to one the excess which crept into the returns for some years previous to 1835, by including sundry vessels which had been lost, or sold out of the country. In 1835 eight vessels were thoroughly expunged from the list, which amounts for the great apparent falling off that year to the amount of shipping.

*A comparative view of the Registered, Enrolled, and Licensed Tonnage, of the United States, from 1813 to 1834, inclusive.*

| Years. | Registered Tonnage. | Enrolled & Licensed Tonnage. | Total Tonnage. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Tons 95ths. | Tons 95ths. | Tons 95ths. |
| 1813.. .. | 854,291 76 | 513,233 64 | 1,367,527 40 |
| 1814.. .. | 606,759 63 | 577,482 55 | 1,184,242 18 |
| 1815.. .. | 668,706 69 | 603,103 69 | 1,271,812 38 |
| 1816.. .. | 806,935 64 | 693,665 51 | 1,500,601 15 |
| 1817.. .. | 812,320 64 | 647,201 17 | 1,459,521 81 |
| 1818.. .. | 848,047 52 | 693,110 09 | 1,541,157 61 |
| 1819.. .. | 619,662 49 | 670,088 28 | 1,289,750 77 |
| 1820.. .. | 668,150 41 | 632,548 71 | 1,300,699 12 |
| 1821.. .. | 670,329 70 | 630,064 69 | 1,300,394 39 |
| 1822.. .. | 669,525 60 | 710,189 37 | 1,379,714 97 |
| 1823.. .. | 708,767 66 | 722,352 69 | 1,431,111 77 |
| 1824.. .. | 747,979 18 | 792,219 69 | 1,540,199 87 |
| 1825.. .. | 767,126 44 | 878,647 38 | 1,645,773 82 |
| 1826.. .. | 813,619 22 | 928,272 16 | 1,741,891 38 |
| 1827.. .. | 826,162 97 | 910,000 00 | 1,736,162 97 |
| 1828.. .. | 878,476 53 | 813,301 10 | 1,691,776 63 |
| 1829.. .. | 848,451 98 | 847,336 29 | 1,695,788 27 |
| 1830.. .. | 882,329 77 | 793,669 29 | 1,675,999 06 |
| 1831.. .. | 788,666 32 | 868,133 29 | 1,656,799 61 |
| 1832.. .. | 827,434 49 | 901,698 67 | 1,729,097 16 |

*( New-york Journal of Commerce. )*

## CANTON PRESS.

Canton October 22nd 1836.

### Heavenly and Canton.

A small pamphlet entitled "Conference for the encouragement of a general monthly concert for," drawn up by Mess. Robbjason, Gutzlaff, and Parker, with an account by the latter Gentleman of the sums that have hitherto been raised in the

Ophthalmic Hospital in Canton, has been put into our hands a few day since.

We extract from it the following

"Viewing with peculiar interest the good effects that must likely to be produced by medical practice among the Chinese, especially as tending to bring about a more social and friendly intercourse between them and foreigners, as well as to diffuse the arts and sciences of Europe and America, and in the end introduce the gospel of our Savior in place of the pitiable superstitions by which their minds are now governed, we have resolved to attempt the foundation of a society to be called the "Medical Missionary Society in China."

The objects we have in view in the foundation of a Society of this description are:

1st, That those who shall come out as medical missionaries to China may find here those to whom they can apply for assistance and information, on their first arrival in the country.

2nd, That by this means their services may be made immediately available, while, at the same time, they may be put in the way of learning the language for the purpose of fitting themselves to practice in parts of the country to which foreigners have not hitherto gained free access.

3rd, We do not propose to *appoint* individuals to the work, but to receive and assist the medical men who shall be sent out by Societies formed for the purpose either in England or America. Being acquainted with the peculiarities of the case, our especial desire is to draw attention to the selection of men of suitable qualifications. • • •

4th, We therefore propose to receive any sums of money which may be given in aid of this object and to disburse them as shall be deemed expedient, until *the Society* be formed, so that the labors of those who engaged in the cause shall not be retarded.

Individuals, subscribing fifty dollars, or upwards, in one payment, shall be considered members for life; or fifteen dollars annually, members during the period of their subscriptions." • • •

"In addition to the *Ophthalmic Hospital* already established, other departments are equally needed, and each would fully occupy the time and talents of one medical person. Among these may be mentioned:

*A Surgical department*, for the treatment of cases requiring the interposition of the surgeon, as the removal of tumors, cure of ulcers, reduction of fractured and dislocated limbs, and the like.

*A Department for the ear.* A vast amount of good may be effected by curing the affections of this organ, which perhaps are as numerous as those of the eye, or even more so. The man who shall publish a treatise in Chinese, accompanied by a statement of facts, that shall correct the pernicious practice of barbers who introduce a sharp cutting instrument into the ear, by which violence is frequently done to this delicate organ, will deserve well of the Chinese nation, for it is a national evil.

*A Department for cutaneous affections.* In no country in the world, are di-eases of this class more numerous and aggravated; and added to the misfortune of being thus afflicted, if the disease of the sufferer is *suspected* to be malignant and contagious, he is liable to be deprived of his liberty, and immured during the remainder of life.

*A Department for diseases of females.* Daily experience has disclosed that these are very numerous, and in some instances exceedingly aggravated, and but little understood by Chinese physicians. And contrary to expectation, facts have demonstrated that the seclusion, characteristic of the upper classes of Chinese females, does not restrain them from applying to foreign practitioners with the hope of relief from these calamities.

*A Department for the diseases of children.* An inconceivable amount of suffering is endured by children in China, which in many instances might be avoided, but for the ignorance of parents and want of medical aid and advice. The merchants from distant provinces, who trade at Canton, are often attended by members of their families, and frequently have brought their children for medical treatment. We cannot suppose the fond parent will remain insensible to the obligations of gratitude when he returns to his own home, or fail to speak there of the *excluded foreigner* who had gratuitously restored his child to the blessings of health. We conceive there cannot be a more direct avenue to influence than will be presented in this department, and the impression may be far more enduring than that made in almost any other way; for while in the case of the aged, who receive medicine from the foreigner, the remembrance may quickly depart with them; it may be otherwise in respect to the babe and the youth, who are, by the hand of charity, rescued from a premature grave, or from diseases which, unrestrained, might extend through life."

We have the more pleasure in giving to these suggestions more extended publicity, as we are very certain that medical assistance given gratuitously to the Chinese, by really well informed surgeons cannot but raise the character of foreigners in the eyes of this nation, and point out practically to the common people that the men from the west are not such barbarians as the Chinese Government tells them. The superiority of knowledge alone, displayed by foreigners in affording relief where Chinese doctors cannot, must, in the course of time, cause a better feeling towards us; besides we do not believe the Chinese so hardened as not to feel grateful for the relief afforded them from painful and disgusting diseases.

Of the three gentlemen under whose name these suggestions have appeared, the two latter have already been active in, giving medical assistance gratuitously, the former in Macao during a number of years, and the latter here, the Ophthalmic Hospital being under his direction.

Applications for relief to this benevolent institution are as frequent as ever, and during the first nine months since it's establishment (4th November 1835) 1046 patients have been treated in it, 1785 for diseases of the eye, and 161 for miscellaneous diseases.

The expenses of this Hospital are defrayed partly by the Missionary Society to which Doctor Parker belongs, and partly by donations and subscriptions of residents and visitors here, and we hope that, as it is proposed greatly to extend the plan on which the Hospital has hitherto been conducted, Dr. Parker necessarily confining himself as much as possible to diseases of the eye, subscribers will not be wanting for the carrying into execution of this purpose.

We are convinced that nothing is more likely eventually to open the Empire to us, than such wisely directed charity.

---

A company of Actors, which performed at Honan a short time ago, and whose dresses were much admired for their richness, were a few days since engaged by the people of a village of the name of *Kow-hong* after the temporary theatre had been erected and every thing was ready for the play to begin when, striking up the music, the great drum burst, which accident being considered an unlucky omen, the actors refused to perform; but the people would not be thus deprived of their amusement and with threats and clamor compelled the actors to proceed. During the performance some fireworks were let off, and the bamboo shed in which the singsong was, took fire. The spectators too eager to save themselves, rushed out over a narrow bridge constructed for the occasion to lead to the theatre built over a river, which gave way under the too great pressure, and all those at the time upon it were precipitated into the water, and upwards of one hundred and twenty women and thirty men drowned. Of the Actors none lost their lives, but three chests of their wardrobe were either destroyed by the fire or stolen during the confusion.

---

A fire broke out in Canton in a street named Sun-shing-kai near the bridge Sun-mun-kiu on Sunday morning the 16th and is said to have consumed about 30 houses. The loss of property is said not to have been great.

---

By the *Panama* we have received a file of the New-York Journal of Commerce from which we learn that the war with the Seminole Indians in Florida and Georgia still continued, and that the Cherokee and Creek Indians were also about rising. The Indians destroyed the houses and property of the white inhabitants where ever they could. Strong bodies of militia have been mustered, and were about entering on active service, in spite of the season of the year.

These papers seem to confirm the accounts previously received of the defeat and capture of *Santa Anna* and General *Cruz* who are kept prisoners under a strong guard at Velasco.

The Texans seem to wish for the execution of Santa Anna as punishment for the cruelties committed by him during the war, which are represented as very great, but considerable allowance no doubt must be made for exaggeration in the accounts given by his enemies. The war in Texas is however by no means at an end; the Mexicans are making great efforts to collect an army in that unfortunate land, 4000 men of which are already said to be on the frontier, and an equal number was expected soon to arrive. Mr. Clay brought a Bill into Congress, to recognise the Indepence of Texas from Mexico, and it was thought probable that this bill would pass. That Texas will soon become a state of the Union is very probable, and in that case the United States will possess another slave state, it being apparently to enable them to be possessors of slaves, which the Mexican laws do not permit, that the Texans rebelled, and called this rebellion a struggle for liberty. We copy from the Journal of Commerce some interesting statistical notices, which will be found in another column.

---

We refer our readers to the memorial on Opium, translated from the Peking Gazette. It would appear that the plan of legalising the Opium trade has caused dissention in the Imperial Cabinet, and that the party opposed to it has for the present his Majesty's ear; whether the Edict we published in our last week's paper, has been a final one, is difficult to say, since the Viceroy's answer from here had at the time of it's appearing in the Peking Gazette, not reached the Imperial Court.

We are much obliged for the valuable contributions of Chinese literature, our Correspondents P. and F. favor us with, almost weekly, and are certain that they will be very acceptable to our readers, as they tend towards rendering them better acquainted with Chinese manners, habits and customs.

The *Richard Alsop* from London 29th June, whose arrival we noticed last week, brings no news of any political importance. Every thing looks peaceable. The sons of Louis Philippe had been paying visits to the Berlin and Vienna Courts, where they had been very cordially received. Their munificence was the theme of much admiration.

The crim. con. case of Morton v. Lord Melbourne was heard in the Court of Common Pleas on the 23d June, when the Jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

We understand that Lord Palmerston after a most careful examination of the nature of the duties performed by the British Superintendents in China, and of the objects for which they were into to that Country has come to the conclusion that a very considerable reduction may advantageously be effected in our establishment in that quarter of the globe. Despatches have already been forwarded to China, announcing the abolition of the office and salary of Chief Superintendent. The office is at present held by Sir Geo. Robinson, and the salary is £8000 a year. *Sun.* (*Canton Register*)

The above we have taken from the Canton Register, and are glad to see that the useless establishment at Macao, is at last taken notice of by ministers.

Mr Spring Rice said in the House of Commons on the 23d of June that Ministers intended to bring in a bill for the equalisation of the duty on West india and Colonial East India Sugar.

The application for an extension of the term fixed for the duty of 1s. 6d. on Bohea tea expiring on the 1st July, has only produced the extension of the term for the payment of duty on such Bohea tea, as should be cleared for consumption before the 1st of July, to the 1st of August. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that he could not allow any greater concession to the importers of Bohea tea, because it would be a dangerous precedent so frequently to change duties imposed by law, and thereby endanger the commercial interests of many.

We find no news of much importance in the English papers from the seat of war in Spain. General Evans was stated to be much displeased at the treatment he received from the Spanish Government, and that in his remonstrances with the latter, he has intimated that he may be forced, on the conclusion of the first year's service, 1st July, to claim the protection of his Government, with a view to the return of the Legion to their own untry.

The Prince of Portugal was about to commence a tour through his newly adopted country.

---

*Canton Court Circular.*

Tsaou-kwang, 16th year, 9th moon, 10th day.

October, 19th 1836.

*Ke* the Poo-yuen issued and received official documents.

*Woo* an acting magistrate at Leën-chow and *Yang Te-chou* the Ching-yuen Yuën after having returned thanks for their appointments were admitted to an audience.

*Poo Kwăyin* acting *Hă-pae yuen* paid his first wait visit, he being about to return to his official duties at *Hă-pae*.

*Seun* a promoted Tong-che at Mun-chow paid his respects; being the first time after his recovery from a dangerous illness.

*Shaou* the Shin-ling yuën paid his visit and reported his arrival at Canton, in order to have his accounts examined.

O, the Poo-shing-sze, *Wang*, the Gan-cha-sze, *Leang*, a Sub Commissioner, *Ching*, the Fuh keang tsze hëën, *Chou*, the Kwang-chow-foo, *Lew*, the Nan-hae hëën, *Tsing Chesun*, a Professor of Hă-pae, *Wang*, a major of the Right Battalion, and *Woo Shang-hsin*, *Yen Wan*, *Fang Yew-shing*, *Shin Ching-he*, *Thin Kwăngsze*, and *Chang Ming* gentlemen holding purchased rank, all paid their respects to H. E.

---

## TEA TRADE.

A paper entitled "Combination of the black-Tea men" was issued from the Canton Register Press last night, and though we have alluded to the differences that existed between this body of men and the Hong-merchants in our two last papers, we shall now give the substance of the resolutions come to in Council of the Merchants of Black Teas, regulations which, if any of their body transgress, he is to be fined 1000 Taels.

"That on entering on a Contract, the Hong-merchants are to pay 3 tenths of the value of the teas, and for the remainder by instalments according to the terms of the Contract, within the year. That is to say, the Tea-merchants require credit to the extent of about one third, for the period of about 8 or 9 months, but are not willing to give any, or next to none, to the Hong-merchants.

The 5th article is in the following words. "When all the teas are arrived, whether the Tea-merchants weigh them or not, the money must be paid according to contract; there must not be any delay."

We give only the meaning of the first of the five resolutions, and the last verbatim, the three intermediate ones being of little or no interest to foreigners, relating chiefly to particulars of the manner of delivery of the Teas, and of the payment for them; but what strikes us as the most important is a clause to the above five resolutions to the effect that "if it appears in the settling of accounts, a compliance clearance is not made, the masters of the "new Teas will not be forthcoming."

This in other words, is a refusal on the part of the Tea merchants to sell to any Hong that may be in debt to them, and if the former can carry their resolutions into effect, cannot but fail seriously to inconvenience several of the Co-hong. We suppose that it is for self-protection that the Tea merchants have published these resolutions, as it is more than probable that in former years the shroffs or money dealers demanded too high a rate of discount to change the promissory notes of several of the Hongs. Such discussions cannot but tend to shake the stability of the Co-hong, and it being smiled by outside merchants and smugglers on one side, and by the Tea dealers on the other, the probability is in favor of it's succumbing to these combined causes at no very distant period.

---

We have received, too late for insertion in our paper, a correct translation of the black-Tea-merchant's resolutions, which we shall publish in an extra of this day's date, of course without extra charge.

---

## OPIUM.

Peking Gazette 8th moon, 6th day, June 19th.

---

Your servant Wang Ping, Imperial Censor and Examiner of the Public Morals, kneeling presents to the following report respecting Opium smoking in the army, and requests that Boards may instantly be ordered to frame new laws strictly prohibiting the practice; so that the Soldiers may be awed into obedience. Looking up I request your Majesty to examine into the subject.

Opium is brought from the outer Sea and spread widely over the whole country. The Imperial will has been more than once received enjoining the principal Officers of the several Cities vigorously to to investigate and prohibit the practice (of smoking Opium); altho' these Officers have not been wanting in energy to enforce the prohibition, the infection has taken such deep root, that it is extremely difficult to eradicate it.

I, your servant, am well aware that they are only idlers and vagabonds without any settled occupation who smoke Opium; scholars, mechanics, and laborers each perform their daily avocations in a quiet and proper manner. The former class of persons give no thought to preserving their bodily health, while they are wilfully ruining their morals. The evil injures only themselves.

I will not speak of those wretches, but of the soldiers who annually cost the country several thousands for their support.

Their pay and rations are most liberal in order that they may exceed in strength and courage, and be prepared, in the hour of need, to exert those qualities in defence of their country. The consequences are of vital importance; yet they have daringly adopted the vicious custom, and actually smoke the thing! I dare not contemplate the disgraceful scene that may be expected to ensue when they are reviewed. They have no strength left them. In their bodies, they resemble the pigeon, and in their countenances, the black goose. It cannot be expected that they will be able to fight; they will only draw down contempt by their ridiculous efforts. It is absolutely necessary that the officers &c. immediately examine into the truth and take early means to arrest the progress of the custom.

I, your servant, again request Your Majesty to order the Boards to deliberate on the subject, and to publish a law visiting the crime with the utmost severity; and to impose, upon the military officers, the duty of strictly executing that law, and of destroying, driving away, and impeding the pernicious custom in the Army.

I, your Servant, am deeply impressed with the importance of this subject, and as in proper, hasten to lay before your Majesty this prepared report.

The Imperial Will has been received.

"It is recorded."

F.

### OFFICIAL NOTICE.

CONSIDERABLE inconvenience and public expense having been incurred, by reason of the improper conduct of certain masters of British merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging to the said vessels; Notice is hereby given, that this practice is contrary to Law, and that they Offence may be prosecuted by indictment or information at the Suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the Court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the county of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendents will take measures to institute proceedings against any master or masters of British merchant vessels who offending herein in future.

By Order of the Superintendents

EDWARD ELMSLIE.
*Acting Secretary and Treasurer.*

April, 15th 1836.

---

NOTICE is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the Receipt of Cash for Bills on the Supreme Government of India at the rate of Two hundred and eighteen (218) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after Sight

(Signed) J. H. ASTELL.
H. M. CLARKE.

Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 7th October, 1836.

---

NOTICE.—In consequence of the intended retirement to Europe of Mr. J. C. WHITEMAN, our firm was dissolved on the 30th Ultimo, and our business transferred to Mess. DENT & Co.

WHITEMAN & Co.

Canton, 1st July 1836.

---

NOTICE. Mr. GEO. T. BRAINE, late of the firm of Messrs. WHITEMAN & Co., & Mr JOHN RUSSEL REEVES, late Tea-inspector to the Hon. E. I. Company's Chinese, have been admitted partners in our firm since the 1st July 1836. DENT & Co.

Canton, 8th October, 1836.

---

### NOTICE

THE Undersigned begs to inform the Public, that his Bark "TRANQUILLIDADE" ex "STO. ANTONIO" and at present in the inner harbour, is now undergoing a thorough repair of Careening and new coppering &c.; any party willing to inspect the Block as it is, or if they choose after she is finished and ready for a survey, are hereby invited to go on board at any time by her new Owner.

(Signed) A. V. CORTELLA.

Macao, 30th September, 1836.

---

### NOTICE.

Mr. FRED. M. DAVISON, & Mr. WM. F. HUNTER, are admitted Partners in our house, from this date.

DIROM, CARTER & Co.

Bombay, August, 1st 1836.

---

### NOTICE.

Mr. JAMES STARKEY, has been admitted a Partner in our Firm from this date. DIROM & Co.

August, 1st 1836.

---

### UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON,

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the name, that the vessels on which there intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

*The Agents for the Society are from this day,*

In London,.. Mess. PALMERS MACKILLOP DENT & Co.
" CALCUTTA, Mess. MACKILLOP STEWART & Co,
" BOMBAY, Mess. FORBES & Co,
" SINGAPORE, Mess. A. L. JOHNSTON & Co,
" MANILA, .. Mess. RUSSELL & STURGIS,

DENT & Co,
Canton, 1st, July, 1836. *Secretaries.*

---

NOTICE.—Mr. ZACHARY MACAULEY has been admitted a partner in our Establishment from the 1st Instant, and the business will in future be carried on under the firm of "HALL, BAINBRIDGE, & Co."

HALL and BAINBRIDGE.

Madras, 8th June, 1833.

---

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

---

NOTICE is hereby given that the interest and responsibility in our Firm of Mr. CLAUDE SCOTT STEWART and of Mr. JAMES ALEXANDER, ceased on the 31st ultimo.

Mr. HARRY GEORGE GORDON, and Mr. THOMAS KIRKMAN FINLAY, have this day been admitted partners in our firm.

RITCHIE STEWART & Co,

Bombay, 4st August, 1836.

---

### NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges:

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and bank notes } ₱ 100 @ 1.
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c..... " " " 1 50.
" Policies and folio pages. " " " 5.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

---

### NOTICE.

THE undersigned will from this date conduct his business under the firm of REVELY & Co.

Penang 22d July, 1836. JOHN REVELY.

---

### FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE Princess VICTORIA, Cap. JAS. LEE, will sail on or about the 15th October, and can take 250 Tons freight; for terms apply to

WETMORE & Co

Canton, 14th September 1836.

---

### FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.

THE COWASJEE FAMILY, Capt. R. WALLACE, to sail from Cum-sing-moon the first week of November. For freight apply to D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 6th October 1836.

---

### CHRONOMETERS FOR SALE.

TUESDAY, the 1st of NOVEMBER next at Noon will be sold at Messrs. MARSWICK, EDWARDS & Co., by Auction, two London made CHRONOMETERS. For time and other particulars apply to Mr. Just, Canton, Canton, 3rd October, 1836.

---

### FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE first class Ship PRINCE REGENT, of 1000 tons, River Built, Captain J. BILES, will have quick despatch. Apply to

DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 22nd October, 1836.

---

### FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Ship TRUTH, Captain C. C. CLARK will sail with all despatch. Apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 18th October, 1836.

---

### FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE EDWARDSON, Mc. DOUGALL Commander, will leave Whampoa on the 1 Proximo. For Freight apply to FRAMJEE PESTONJEE.

Canton, 7th October, 1836.

---

### FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE fast sailing Ship LORD CASTLEREAGH, Capt. P. TORRY, lately undergone a thorough repair will positively leave Whampoa on the 1st October next. For Freight apply to

FURDOONJEE HORMUSJEE
and
BURJORJEE MANACKJEE.
No. 2 French Factory.

Canton, 25th August, 1836.

---

### FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE "HELEN," G. SAFFORD Commander, will leave Whampoa on the 20th September next.—For Freight apply to

SAFOORJEE, & R BURJORJEE,
Fowshong No. 5.

Canton, 10th August 1836.

---

### FOR STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship CHARLES FORBES, Capt. T. WILES, to leave Whampoa in the first week of October. For Freight apply to

D. JAMSETJEE and D. MUNCHERJEE.
No. 5 Fowshong Hong.

Canton, 12th August, 1836.

---

### FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship CALEDONIA, Captain LANCASTER, to sail the middle of October. For Freight apply to

SHAWUCKSHAW RUSTOMJEE.
No. 6 French Hong.

Canton, 23rd August, 1836.

---

### FOR BOMBAY.

THE Ship, HANNAH, Mc. GREGOR Commander will leave Cumsingmoon on the 5th Proximo. For Freight apply to FRAMJEE PESTONJEE.

Canton, 23d September, 1836.

---

### FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship JOHN BARNEBRAS, Capt. WILSON, to sail from Whampoa about the 10th Novbr. For freight apply to

MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE.

Canton, 16th September, 1836.

---

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the Bengal Insurance Society are prepared to grant Policies on account of the said Office.

PEREIRA & Co.

Canton, 20th July, 1836.

---

### TO LET.

THE upper part of a FACTORY in the DANISH HONG to 1st April. Enquire at No 5.

Canton, 21st October, 1836.

---

### TO LET.

FROM the first of September next, the house on the S. E. side of Praya Grande, formerly the Spanish Factory, and now occupied by Da. Anna Joaquina Lopez, with large and spacious Apartments. Any Gentlemen wishing to take the said house, will please to address to Jeronimo Jose Lopes, at Macao.

Macao, 15th August, 1836.

---

### FOR SALE ON BOARD THE BARQUE ISABELLA.

ROUGH spars of various sizes, lower masts, topmasts, Jib-booms and other spars.
50 Teak sheathing boards 1¼ and 1¼ Inch thick,
20 Teak wide boards, 11 feet long and 21 Inches wide.
Also: all kinds of ship's stores.
Apply to Capt. BILLAR on board, or
STANFORD & MARES, at Canton.

Canton, 14th September, 1836.

---

### FOR SALE.

AT the CANTON PRESS OFFICE, The first volume of the CANTON PRESS Newspaper, in boards at $ 6, and of the COMMERCIAL RULE CURRENT, of which but few copies remain, at $ 4½ in boards.

---

### MADEIRA Wine,

FOR SALE Superior Old MADEIRA WINE—in Pipes Hogsheads & quarter Casks—from the well known House of REID & Co. Apply to

DENT & Co.

Canton 10th September, 1835

---

### FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR Sherry in Butts from the House of Duff Gordon & Co. Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 14th September 1836.

---

### FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR La Rose, St. Emilion and Medoc Clarets, also Cognac Brandy. Apply to

DENT & Co.
or Capt. CROCKET at Lintin.

---

### TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current.
For one year payable in advance..... $ 12
For six Months..... " ..... $ 7
For three " ..... " ..... $ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory, at 30 cents, and Price Current at 10 cents each.

---

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—British *Emily Jane*, Randle, from Calcutta and Singapore. Dutch *Burong*, Mac. Ivor, from Batavia. Brit. *Hellas*, Scanlon, from Calcutta 31 days, from Singapore Oct. 1st *Strathfeldsaye*, Jones, from Samarang. *Kinnaird*, Thomson, Sydney. French, *Victoire Elise*, from Singapore.

PASSENGER.—₱ *Kinnaird*, Mr. J. D. Hunter.

The *Orwell*, *Clifton*, *Melbourne* and others are reported in, but we are not sure of their arrival.

SAILED OR DESPATCHED.—Oct. 10th, Amer. *Henry Eubank*, Leach, and 20th, *Mansion*, Bremaude for Manilla. This day. Brit. *Lord Castlereagh*, Torry for Bombay. *Waterwitch*, Henderson for Singapore and Calcutta. *Martha*, Viner for Liverpool.

PASSENGERS.—₱ *Lord Castlereagh*. Mesdames Torry and Evans and Children. Messrs. Muncherjee Nupanjee, Dorabjee Pestonjee.

The *Hannah* and *Helen* are to be despatched for the Straits and Bombay on the 24th, and the *Ed monstone* for Bengal.

We add the arrivals in England from this of last, across a ship from 4th to 9th June, viz: 4th *Mary, Walker*, 6th, *Patriot King*, 7th *Alex Robinson, Neptune, Marquess of Huntly, Conar & Lion, Fairie Queene*, 8th, *Tyrer, Ann Lockerby*, 11th, *Gen Palmer, Urania*, 12th, *Isabella*, 13th, *Columbia*.

---

### VESSELS EXPECTED.

FROM ENGLAND. *Charles Grant, Thomas Metcalfe, Mandarin, James Matheson, Lady Charlotte, Carbelle, William Jardine, Ann Baldwin, Mary Somerville, Fanny, Thomson, Trump, Jamaica, Clifton, Earl Grey, Afrina, Brilliant, Neptune, Antonio Pereira.*

FROM UNITED STATES. *Liberty.*

FROM BENGAL. *Rosanna, Nerbudda, Red Rover, Ernaud, Lord W. Bentinck, Lord Auckland, Sullaway, Bombay Castle, Tigris, Asia.*

FROM MADRAS. *Thomas, Orwell.*

FROM BOMBAY. *Hashtrug, Earl of Clare, Chas. Malcolm.*

FROM JAVA. *Madura, Mercury, Pinang, Amelia Thomson, Urbana Verhand.*

LATEST DATES, from *England* to June 10th ₱ *Richard Alsop* From *United States* 22nd June via *Humboldt*. From *Calcutta*, September 10th, ₱ *Hellas*. From *Singapore*, 1st October. ₱ From *Java*. 12th September ₱ *Thomas* From *Bombay*. 12th August, ₱ *Inglis*. From Manila 29 September ₱ *Humboldt*.

---

## SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

| Vessel's Name. | Flag. | Commander. | Tons | Where from. | Consignees |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fort William .... | British | W. H. Fraser .... | 1214 | Bombay .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Earl of Balcarres . | " | J. Hine .... .... | 1188 | Madras .... | do. |
| Spunie .... .... | " | Nethey .... .... | 878 | Pemerang .... | Fox Rawson & Co. |
| Exchange .... .... | Ameri. | Siter .... .... | 442 | Liverpool .... | Olyphant & Co. |
| Favorite .... .... | British | Robinson .... .... | 330 | Samarang .... | Turner & Co. |
| Penang .... .... | " | W. Morgan .... | 299 | Bombay .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Helen .... .... | " | G. Safford .... | 254 | " .... | C. Sapjee & R. Burjorjee. |
| Glenaig .... .... | " | R. Langley .... | 747 | " .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Alkalevie .... .... | " | A. R. Clarke .... | 700 | " .... | D. & M. Rustomjee. |
| Eliza Stewart .... | " | Rob. Miller.... | 4 2 | London .... | Wetmore & Co. |
| Dixon .... .... | " | Dickson .... .... | 480 | Calcutta .... | Russell & Co. |
| John Bensemann .... | " | J. L. Wilson .... | 816 | Bombay .... | D. & M. Rustomjee. |
| Ann .... .... | " | Stead .... .... | 357 | Samarang .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Beta .... .... | Ameri. | Barnard .... .... | 321 | Boston .... | Russell & Co. |
| Princess Victoria .. | British | Jn Lee .... .... | 379 | London .... | Wetmore & Co. |
| Charles Forbes .... | " | T. Wills .... .... | 917 | Bombay .... | D. Jamsetjee & D. Munchjee. |
| Caledonia .... .... | " | J.T.Lancaster .... | 710 | " .... | Shawuckshaw Rustomjee. |
| Lord Lowther .... | " | A. Grant.... .... | 1000 | Bombay .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Upton Castle .... | " | Duggan .... .... | 806 | " .... | " |
| Louisa Family .... | " | J H Johnston .... | 900 | " .... | Dent & Co. |
| Elenor .... .... | " | ——— .... .... | 800 | London .... | Turner & Co. |
| Heywood .... .... | " | Jones.... .... | 444 | Liverpool .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Adelaide .... .... | " | Clark .... .... | 220 | Java .... | " |
| Victory .... .... | " | C Biden .... .... | 700 | Madras .... | Dent & Co. |
| Johanna Susanna .. | Dutch. | Bowat.... .... | 800 | Batavia .... | S. V Baud ten Lant & Co |
| Hythe .... .... | British | W. Drayner .... | 1200 | Bombay .... | Daniel & Co. |
| Inglesorough .... | " | Richetts .... .... | 400 | " .... | " |
| Bonsorah Merchant | " | L. W. Moncrieff .... | 851 | London .... | Lindsay & Co. |
| Lonach .... .... | " | G. Gulliene .... | 350 | Calcutta .... | D. & M. Rustomjee. |
| Prince Regent .... | " | I. S. Hine .... .... | 1000 | " .... | Daniell & Co. |
| Malcolm .... .... | " | Eyles .... .... | 650 | " .... | J. & W. Cragg & Co. |
| Orontes .... .... | " | R. B. Shetter .... | 400 | " .... | Dent & Co. |
| John O' Gaunt .... | " | Robertson .... .... | 440 | Liverpool .... | Turner & Co. |
| Planter .... .... | Dutch. | C. L. Abdoll .... | 200 | Batavia .... | Russell & Co, |
| Alex. Baring .... | British | N. St. Croix.... | 315 | London .... | " |
| Wm. Locherby .... | " | Meredith .... .... | 400 | Batavia .... | " |
| Regulus .... .... | Ameri. | Vanner .... .... | 300 | Manila .... | " |
| Juanna .... .... | British | Robinson .... .... | 300 | Liverpool .... | Turner & Co. |
| Philadelphia .... | Dutch. | I. C. Ram .... .... | 400 | Amsterdam .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Coventry .... .... | British | Purdie .... .... | 300 | Batavia .... | " |
| Fergusson .... .... | " | Young .... .... | 1000 | Calcutta .... | " |
| David Scott .... .... | " | P. J. Reeves .... | 700 | Calcutta .... | " |
| Thetis .... .... | " | C. C. Clark .... .... | 400 | " .... | D. & M. Rustomjee |
| Edmonstone .... .... | " | M. Mc. Dougall .... | 400 | " .... | Prangin Pestonjee |
| Eglin .... .... | " | Wise .... .... | 1300 | Bombay .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Keiko Castle .... .... | " | Rob. Purdie .... | 1400 | Calcutta .... | Lindsay & Co. |
| Carnatic .... .... | " | D. Proudfoot.... .... | 400 | Bombay .... | W. Henderson. |
| Omega .... .... | Ameri. | Russell .... .... | | Manilla .... | Gordon & Talbot. |
| Chandler Price .... | " | Coffin .... .... | | Philadelphia .... | T. Tidd. |
| Lucania .... .... | " | Pearson .... .... | | Manila .... | Russell & Co. |
| Juliet .... .... | British | Wilson .... .... | 444 | Samarang .... | Jardine Matheson & C. |
| Jane Brown .... .... | " | Dunlop .... .... | 320 | Singapore .... | Daniell & Co. |
| Nyden .... .... | Danish | Burd .... .... | 700 | London .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Castle Huntly .... | British | I. K. Jolly .... | 1200 | Bombay .... | " |
| Mary Anne .... .... | " | Smith .... .... | 400 | Java .... | " |
| Canton .... .... | " | W. Coles .... .... | 320 | " .... | " |
| Orixa .... .... | " | Ager .... .... | 305 | Liverpool .... | W. T. Gemmell & Co |
| Otterspool .... .... | " | Richardson .... | 631 | Calcutta .... | T. A. Gibb. |
| Egyptian .... .... | " | Johnson .... .... | | Samarang .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Anna Robertson .... | " | Hamilton .... .... | 407 | London .... | Turner & Co. |
| Turquin .... .... | Ameri. | Stewart .... .... | | Java .... | Russell & Co. |

---

## SHIPPING AT LINTIN &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Cum-sing-moon &c. The *Jane*, Crockett, *Lord Amherst*, Reed; *Maida*, Russell; to Dent & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Governor Findlay*, ———; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray and *Henry Clay* (Am.) Gibson, to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Sampso D. & M. Rustomjee. The *Volunteer* (Am.) Perrier, to J. Sturgis; and the *Isabella*, to Sturgis & Harris.

| Vessel's Name. | Flag. | Commander. | Tons | Where from. | Consignees. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hannah .... .... | British | D. Mc Gregor .... | 650 | Bombay .... | Prangin Pestonjee |
| Aurelia .... .... | Port | Barros .... .... | 160 | Bombay .... | Dent & Co. |
| Isabella Robertson .. | British | Jno. Hudson .... | 379 | Calcutta .... | Perein & Co. |
| Henry Wellesley ... | " | Freeman .... .... | 250 | Singapore .... | Russell & Co. |
| Erich .... .... | Dutch. | J. Hoyt .... .... | 400 | Samarang .... | S. V Baud ten Lant & Co. |
| Himmaleh .... .... | Ameri. | Fraser .... .... | 370 | New-York .... | Olyphant & Co. |
| Anna .... .... | Port | Aguiar .... .... | | Damaun .... | Prangin Pestonjee. |
| Judith .... .... | British | Williams .... | 100 | Singapore .... | Fox Rawson & Co. |
| Lady Grant .... .... | " | Jeffreys .... .... | | Bombay .... | Prangin Pestonjee. |
| Virginia .... .... | Ameri. | Mac Michael .... | 312 | Samarang .... | Wetmore & Co. |
| Leyton .... .... | British | Wade .... .... | | Singapore .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Alexande .... .... | Ameri. | Pennigar .... | 306 | Liverpool .... | Wetmore & Co. |
| Plymouth .... .... | " | | | New York .... | R. L. Beebe & T. Lewis |
| Samuel Winter .... | British | A. Rodgers.... .... | 312 | Liverpool .... | Fox Rawson & Co. |
| Elizabeth .... .... | " | Shepherd .... .... | 190 | Madras .... | Dent & Co. |
| Enterprize .... .... | " | Roberts .... .... | 251 | Batavia .... | " |
| Cowasjee Family .... | " | Wallace .... .... | 600 | Calcutta .... | D. & M. Rustomjee |
| Flora .... .... | " | Blair .... .... | 313 | Clyde .... | " |
| Marblehead .... .... | Ameri. | Christie .... .... | | Batavia .... | Rn mell & Co. |
| Jardine (Schr.).... | British | Greig .... .... | 100 | Singapore .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Italy .... .... | Ameri. | Comerais .... .... | | Liverpool .... | Wetmore & Co. |
| Humboldt .... .... | " | Fabrigo .... .... | | Boston .... | Russell Sturgis & Co. |
| Royal Saxon .... .... | British | Bennet .... .... | 310 | Liverpool .... | Fox Rawson & Co. |
| Richard Alsop .... | Ameri. | Mc. Michael .... | | London .... | Wetmore & Co. |
| Waldemar .... .... | Danis. | Dace .... .... | 300 | | Marswick Edwards& Co. |
| Emily Jane .... .... | British | Randle .... .... | 480 | Calcutta .... | Dent & Co. |
| Burong .... .... | Dutch. | Mac. Ivor .... | | Batavia .... | " |
| Hellas .... .... | British | Scanlon .... .... | 100 | Calcutta .... | Daniell & Co. |
| Strathfeldsaye .... | " | Thomson .... .... | | Sydney .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Victorie Elise .... | French | ——— .... .... | | Singapore .... | |

# THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Picul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Prs.) Pair. (Chs.) Chest. (Yd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Commil. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avoir. 1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avoir. 1 Picul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—1 Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Spn. dollar 7 Mace 1 or 7 ch.

VOL. 2d. No. 7. CANTON SATURDAY, OCTOBER, 22ND, 1836. No. 59.

## IMPORTS.

| | PER. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| COTTON MANUFACTURES | | | |
| Cambries - - 40 yds. - in | P.ce | $ 3. a 4. | |
| Chintzes - - ye - - in | ,, | 3½ a 5½ | |
| Handkfs. Mouteths scarlet - | ,, | 2 25 a 2 50 | dull. |
| ,, ,, blue - - | ,, | 1 25 a 2 | |
| Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in | ,, | 4. a 5. | |
| ,, ,, 80 ,, ,, | ,, | 8. a 9. | |
| ,, grey - 40 ,, 38 in | ,, | 4½ a 5. | in demand. |
| ,, ,, - 60 ,, 38 in | ,, | 6¾ a 7½ | |
| ,, ,, - 80 ,, 38 in | ,, | 8. a 10. | |
| Am. Brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in | ,, | 3. a 3 10. | |
| Cotton yarn Nos. 14 @ 28 in | P. | 40 a 42. | Sales. |
| ,, ,, 30 @ 8 in | ,, | 40 a 41. | No demand. |
| Calcutta - - - 18 @ 24 in | ,, | 35 a 37. | |
| WOOLLENS. | | | |
| Broadcloth Ex. Sup.e 60@62 in | Y.d | 1.80 a 2 90 | |
| ,, Span.h Stripes 60@62 in | ,, | 1.20 a 1.40. | |
| ,, Supers - 58@60 in | ,, | 80 a 90. | |
| ,, Worsters - - | ,, | 60 cts. | |
| ,, Worleys - 28 yds. in | P.ce | 11 a 11½ | No sale. |
| ,, Sup.r Selec. Cutgs large | P. | 20 a 4 0. | Cts. dull. |
| Flannel - - - - | yd. | 15 a 20. | |
| Cambleta, double 55 yds. 30 in | P.ce | | |
| Fine singles - - - - | ,, | 26 a 28. | |
| Second - - - - - | ,, | | |
| Dutch - - - 46 yds. 33 in | ,, | 36 a 37. | dull. |
| ,, ,, - 40 ,, 28 ,, | ,, | 28 | |
| Bombazets - - - - | ,, | 11 a 12 | |
| Longells scarlet - - - | ,, | 8½ a 8¾. | |
| Assorted colors - - - | ,, | | Limited demand. |
| Woollen yarn - - - - | ,, | 105 a 120. | |
| COTTON. | | Tael. | |
| Bengal old or Inf. - - - | Pl. | 8.5 a 9.5 | |
| ,, new and fine - - | ,, | 10. a 10.5 | |
| Bombay old or Inf. - - | ,, | 8.3 a 9.5 | |
| ,, new, and fine - - | ,, | 10. a 11.2 | |
| Madras - - - - - | ,, | 9 a 11. | |
| Manila - - - - - | ,, | | None. |
| METALS. | | | |
| Copper Sheets, 16 oz. @ 32 oz. | P. | $ 34½. | None. |
| ,, S. American sheets | ,, | 30. | |
| ,, nails assorted - - | ,, | 40. | |
| ,, old - - - - | ,, | 28. | Enquired. |
| Lead English Pig - - - | ,, | 5½ a 6. | |
| ,, Spanish ,, - - | ,, | | |
| Iron Bar 1 to 3 in - - - | ,, | 2 a 2.25 | In demand. |
| ,, Rod ½ to 1 in - - | ,, | | |
| ,, Nailrod ½ and under | ,, | 4. | |
| ,, Hoop. ½ to 1 in - - | ,, | | |
| ,, Scrap - - - - | ,, | 1. a 1.25 | Not Saleable. |
| Steel English - - - - | ,, | | |
| ,, Swedish - - - - | Tub | 3½ a 4 | |
| Spelter English - - - | P. | 5½ | Large stock. |
| Tin Plates - - - - - | Box | 7½ a 8 | do. |
| Quicksilver - - - - - | P. | 90. | |
| SKINS Rabbit - - - - | 100 | 60. a 65. | |
| Beaver - - - - - | each | 4. a 6. | |
| ,, Fox - - - - - | ,, | 1. a 1.15. | |
| Otter-Sea - - - - - | ,, | 40. a 55 | |
| ,, ,, tails - - - | ,, | 2.50 a 3 | |
| ,, Land - - - - - | ,, | 5. a 7. | |
| Seal - - - - - - | ,, | 2. a 2.50 | |
| OPIUM Patna old - - - | Ch. | | None. |
| ,, new - - - | ,, | 765 a 770 | |
| Benares old - - - - | ,, | | None. |
| ,, new - - - - | ,, | 690 a 695 | |
| Malwa old - - - - | ,, | 725 | |
| ,, new - - - - | ,, | | |
| Turkey - - - - - | ,, | 650 a 640 | |
| RICE Bengal - - - - | P. | 1.90 | |
| ,, Java - - - - - | ,, | 1.70 a 1.80 | |
| ,, White table - - - | ,, | 1.95 a 2.05 | |
| ,, Manila - - - - | ,, | 1.80 a 1.90 | |
| ,, Paddy - - - - | ,, | 30 per less. | than Rice. |
| STRAITS PRODUCE &c | | | |
| Bird's nest, fine white - - | Cy. | 30. | |
| ,, ,, inf. ,, - - | ,, | 11. a 16. | In little demand. |
| ,, ,, black - - - | ,, | 1½ a 5. | |
| Bees Wax - - - - - | P. | 26. a 28. | |
| Betel nut - - - - - | ,, | 4. | |
| Cloves - - - - - - | ,, | 34. a 38. | |
| ,, Mother - - - - | ,, | 10. a 12. | Overstocked. |
| Camphor Baroos - - - | Cy. | 6 a 23 | |
| Gamb.ir - - - - - | P. | 2½. a 3. | |
| Mace - - - - - - | ,, | | |
| Nutmegs - - - - - | ,, | | |
| Pepper - - - - - - | ,, | 8½ | In demand |
| Rattans - - - - - | ,, | 2½ a 3. | supplies. |
| Tin Banca - - - - - | ,, | 19. a 20. | |
| ,, Singapore &c. - - | ,, | | in demand. |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | |
| Amber large 1st quality - | Cy. | 3. a 13 | |
| ,, small fragments - | ,, | 20 cts a 1½. | |
| Asafœtida - - - - | P. | 4½. | |
| Bichdemar - - - - | ,, | 12. a 38. | |
| ,, good - - - - | ,, | 36. a 50. | |
| Cochineal - - - - - | ,, | 200. a 240 | |
| Coral large beads or pieces | Cy. | | Dull. |
| ,, fragments - - - | P. | 40. a 50. | |
| Cow Bezoar - - - - | Cy. | 16. a 25. | No demand. |
| Cudbear - - - - - | P. | 12. | |
| Cutch Pegue - - - - | ,, | 4. a 4½. | |
| Elephants Teeth or Ivory | ,, | 70. a 100. | |
| ,, ,, cuttings | ,, | 60. a 65. | |
| Fish-maws - - - - - | ,, | 40 a 70. | |
| Flints - - - - - - | ,, | 40 cents. | |
| Ginseng crude - - - - | ,, | 60. a 65. | |
| ,, clarified - - - | ,, | 80 a 100 | |
| Mother of Pearl Shell - - | ,, | 9. a 10. | |
| Myrrh - - - - - - | ,, | 3. a 4. | None. |
| Olibanum - - - - - | ,, | 3½. a 8 | |
| Putchuck - - - - - | ,, | 14. a 15. | |
| Rose Maloes - - - - | ,, | | |
| Saltpetre at Lintin - - - | ,, | 8½. a 9½. | Sales. |
| Shark's fins - - - - - | ,, | 15. a 30. | |
| Smalts - - - - - - | ,, | 30. a 50. | limited demand. |
| Stick fish - - - - - | ,, | 5. a 6. | |
| Thread Gold and Silver - | Cy. | 32 a 42 | Large stock |
| Wood Ebony Mauritius - | P. | 5 a 5½ | |
| ,, ,, Ceylon - - | ,, | 3. | |
| ,, Sandal Indian - - | ,, | 16. a 22. | |
| ,, ,, Timor - - | ,, | 12. a 13 | |
| ,, ,, Sand.l Islands - | ,, | 8. a 10 | |
| ,, Sapan ,, - - - | ,, | 1 50 | |

## EXPORTS.

| | WT. in T. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| SILK MANUFACTURES. | | | |
| Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in | 36 | $ 12½ a 12½ | |
| ,, col'd ,, by ,, | 30 | 11 a 13½ | |
| Hkfs. 4-4 b'rd. Levantine | 17 | 5.25. a 6.50 | |
| ,, fringed 45 in | | | |
| ,, 7-8 ,, ,, | 15 | 5 a 5.90 | |
| Hkfs. 7-8 crape horned - - | 11 | 5.75 a 5.85 | |
| ,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk | | | |
| ,, ,, Canton - - - | | 4½ a 5.75 | |
| Hkfs. white Pongee 22 in | 19 | 7 a 7.50 | |
| ,, ,, ,, 30 ,, | 17 | 6.20 a 6.50 | |
| ,, figured ,, 22 ,, | 20 | 9.50 a 9.75 | |
| ,, ,, ,, 30 ,, | 26 | 7.50 a 7.75 | |
| Levantines col'd 20 yds. 24 | 24 | 11.75 a 12 | |
| ,, ,, 30 ,, 29 | 30 | 13.50 | |
| ,, black ,, ,, 24 | 24 | 10.75 a 11 | |
| ,, ,, ,, ,, 29 | 30 | 16.25 a 16.50 | |
| Satins Levantines 20 29 | 33 | 13.50 | |
| ,, ,, ,, ,, 24 | 30 | 14.50 a 14.50 | |
| Lutestrings mix. 18 ,, 24 | 18 | 7.75 | |
| ,, black ,, ,, 29 | 28 | 10.50 | |
| Pongees white 30 ,, 30 | 30 | 10.75 a 11 | |
| ,, ,, 20 ,, 29 | 29 | 10.40 a 10.75 | |
| ,, ,, 30 ,, 32 | 32 | 11.50 a 11.70 | |
| ,, Szechoen 19 ,, 19 | 27 | 4.40 a 4.50 | |
| Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29 | 27 | 11 | |
| ,, ,, C. ,, 29 | 25 | 8 a 8½ | |
| ,, white 60 ,, 29 | 22 | 7.40 a 7.50 | |
| ,, colored 30 ,, 29 | 34 | 15 50 a 15 75 | |
| ,, crossbarr'd ,, 24 | 21 | 11.40 a 11.50 | |
| Satins black 18 ,, 29 | 18 | 10.75 a 11 | |
| ,, ,, 18 ,, 29 | 44 | 15.50 | |
| ,, colored 18 ,, 29 | 36 | 13.50 a 13.50 | |
| ,, high ,, 18 ,, 29 | 33 | 15.25 a 15.40 | |
| ,, damasked crimson | 35 | 16.50 | |
| ,, colored ,, | 38 | 17 a 17.50 | |
| Sonshaws Nank. 18 29 29 | 38 | 16 a 16.50 | |
| ,, ,, colored ,, ,, | 44 | 14½ | |
| ,, ,, ,, 19 ,, | 33 | 15.40 | |
| ,, Canton black 29 ,, | 36 | 13.25 a 13.50 | |
| Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st | 25 | 9.50 a 9.80 | |
| ,, ,, thos. - - - | Pl. | 4.15 a 4.25 | |
| Shawls crape 7 4 embrd. - | 7 | 3.50 a 3.85 | |
| ,, ,, 6 4 ,, - - | 5 | 2.50 | |
| ,, ,, 5-4 Satin figd. 63 - | 5 | 2.50 | |
| ,, ,, 7-4 ,, ,, - | 8 | 3.85 | |
| ,, ,, damas'd silk 54 a 63 | 4 | 1.75 | |
| Waistcoatsilks col'd. 18 y. - 29 in | 4 | 9.50 | |
| BLACK TEAS. | 32 | 16.45 | |
| ,, Bohea Canton - - | Pl. | Tael. | |
| ,, ,, Pekoe - - | ,, | | |
| ,, Congou Foug. Pek. - | ,, | | |
| ,, ,, Lf. & Pek. Pek. | ,, | | |
| ,, Campoi - - - - | ,, | | |
| ,, Souchong - - - - | ,, | | |
| ,, Hyng wuey - - - | ,, | 28 a 29 | |
| ,, Pekoe - - - - | ,, | 60 a 90 | |
| ,, Ning Yong - - - | ,, | 26 a 28 | |
| ,, Ankoi - - - - | ,, | 20 a 26 | |
| ,, ,, Peuchong - | ,, | | |
| ,, Orange Pekoe - - | ,, | 28 a 34 | |
| ,, Caper - - - - | ,, | 26 a 28 | |
| GREEN TEAS. | | | |
| ,, Twankay - - - - | ,, | 26 a 29 | |
| ,, Skin - - - - - | ,, | 14 a 18 | |
| ,, Hyson - - - - - | ,, | 36 a 44 | Canton Tea |
| ,, Young Hyson - - - | ,, | 30 a 44 | |
| ,, Imperial - - - - | ,, | 44 a 48 | |
| ,, Gunpowder - - - | ,, | | |
| RAW SILK. Canton No. 1 | ,, | T. 300 | |
| ,, ,, ,, ,, 2 | ,, | 280 | |
| ,, ,, ,, ,, 3 | ,, | 250 | |
| ,, ,, ,, ,, 4 | ,, | 170 | |
| ,, ,, ,, ,, 5 | ,, | 105 | |
| Nankin Taslee - - - - | ,, | 510 a 540 | |
| ,, Tayeasm - - - - | ,, | 410 a 450 | |
| SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st. | ,, | T. 5. 5 a 5.7 | |
| ,, ,, ,, 2d. | ,, | 5.2 | |
| ,, Pingfa - - - - | ,, | 7. | |
| ,, Candy Canton - - - | ,, | 7.6 | |
| ,, ,, Chinchew - - | ,, | 14 a 14½ | |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | ,, | | |
| Alum - - - - - - | ,, | 1.85 a 1.95 | at Macao. |
| Aniseed star - - - - | ,, | 10 a 10½ | |
| Camphor - - - - - | ,, | 28 a 30 | at Macao. |
| Cassia at Whampoa - - - | ,, | 10.50 a 11 | |
| ,, Lintin - - - | ,, | 8.50 a 8.75 | |
| ,, buds - - - - | ,, | 14 a 16 | |
| Canes bamboo - - - - | 1000 | 10 a 14 | |
| ,, Wangees - - - | ,, | 7 a 12 | |
| China Root - - - - - | Pl. | 3½ | |
| Cubebs - - - - - - | ,, | 17 a 18 | |
| Dragon's blood - - - - | ,, | 80 a 100 | |
| Galangals - - - - - | ,, | 2½ a 3½ | |
| Gamboge - - - - - - | ,, | 3½ a 3½ | |
| Ginger - - - - - - | ,, | 8.5 a 10. | None good. |
| Glass beads - - - - - | ,, | 17 a 22 | |
| Glue - - - - - - - | ,, | 9 a 11 | |
| Ginger in Jars - - - - | Case | 5 a 5½ | |
| Hartall or Orpiment - - - | Pl. | 10 a 12 | |
| Lead white - - - - - | ,, | 9 a 10 | |
| ,, red - - - - - | ,, | 10 | |
| Mo.of Pearl Shells coloo large | Pl. | | |
| ,, blue edged small | ,, | | Nodemand. |
| Musk warranted - - - - | Cy. | 55 a 60 | |
| Nankeens, blue 14½ yds. 13 in | 100 | 92 | |
| ,, 9½ yds. 12 in - - - | Ps. | 86 | |
| ,, Canton made - - - - | ,, | 79 | |
| ,, ,, large - - - - | ,, | 82 | |
| ,, ,, small - - - - | ,, | 65 | None. |
| Yellow yds. in 1st. st. | ,, | 79 a 80 | |
| ,, ,, ,, 2d ,, | ,, | 66 a 70 | None. |
| ,, ,, ,, 3d. ,, | ,, | 58 | |
| ,, small ,, ,, - - | ,, | | |
| ,, white ,, ,, - - | ,, | 55 a 65 | Wanted. |
| Oils Aniseed - - - - - | Cy. | 1.10 a 1.20 | |
| ,, Cassia - - - - - | ,, | 1.65 | |
| Rhubarb - - - - - - | Pl. | | |
| ,, Dutch cut - - - - | ,, | | |
| Soy in Jars - - - - - | Case | 3 a 3 | |
| Tobacco in baskets - - - | Pl. | 10 a 15 | |
| Tortoiseshell - - - - - | P. | | |
| Turmeric - - - - - - | ,, | | |
| Vermillion 50 catties - - | Box | | |

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER. BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also highest prices are obtainable for *Cambaia, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Goods, on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton &c.* sometimes discharge at Macao or translip their Cargoes at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rests outside. and River Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pictures &c, Confectionery Stationary, Cutlery, Crockery ware, &c.* for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction, duty paid.

*Note. Alum*, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c.; and *Raw Silk, Silk* piece goods *&c.*, are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

### RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

| | s. d. |
|---|---|
| On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills. ..... | 4. 10. |
| Government Bills by 30 days. ..... none. ..... | |
| United States Bank Bills 6 months sight..... | 4. 10. |
| Bills under allowance made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents. 4 7½ | |
| E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta @ 30 days. ..... 218 C. R. | |
| E. I. Directory Bills, 60 ds. sight, 208 Sa. Rs. ..... | |
| Private Bills, on Calcutta, ,, Co's. Rs. ..... ,, | |

Gold, 98 a 100 touch. in leaves @ 23.50 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch & per Cent premium.... ,,
,, ,, ,, small 96 a 98 ,, 4 a 4½. ,, ,, ,,
Spanish Dollars Pillar Fordinand, ,, ,, ,, per ,,
,, ,, Old Carolus IV. ,, ,, ,, 12 per Cent ,,
South American Republics ,, ,, ,, None

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub. feet ..£4.10 @ 5. to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none... ,,
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. ,, No Ships.

### DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.
FROM 1st APRIL TO 30th SEPTEMBER 1836.

| | IN SEPTEMBER | | | APRIL TO AUGUST | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Chests. | Prices. | Value in Dollars. | Chests. | Value in Dollars. | Stock on hand October. |
| Patna .....old. | 4 | 800 | 3,440 | | | |
| ,, .....new | 553 | 760 | 420,280 | 2607½ | 1 988,150 | 14 |
| Benares .....old | 16 | 730 | 11,680 | | | 1471 |
| ,, .....new | 243 | 690 | 165,240 | 14 4½ | 976,420 | 80 |
| Malwa..... | 1035½ | 720 | 744,120 | 7580 | 4 502,986 | 6x7 |
| ,, ..... | | | | | | 4544½ |
| | 1849½ | | 1 344,760 | 11,642½ | 7 347,936 | 6,781½ |

Total Chests delivered in the last 6 months 13,491½; Value 8,688,696 Drs.

### RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

| GOODS TREASURE | | GOODS TREASURE | | GOODS TREASURE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay ... ... | 2½ per | Singapore ... ... | 1 per | Hol. or Hamburg ... | 3 per |
| Ceylon ... ... | | Manila ... ... | | Spain or Portugal... | 3 |
| Madras ... ... | | Mallacca ... ... | | America U States ... | 2½ |
| Calcutta ... ... | | Penang ... ... | 1½ | Chili or Peru ... | 3 |
| Bengal ... ... | | Batavia ... ... | | Mexico ... ... | 3 |
| Mauritius ... ... | | Gt. Britain ... ... | 2½ | E.coast of China ... | 1p m. |
| Australia ... ... | | ,, direct ... ... | 2 | Lintin &c. ... ... | 1 do. |
| Sund. Islands ... | | France ... ... | 2½ | | |

NOTE. Above rates are from 20th Oct. to 20th April annually; during remainder 6 months the premiums are somewhat higher. Risks on Ships are @ 9 per Cent per annum, @ 4½ for 6 months, @ 2½ for 3 months and @ ¾ per month.
The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, and Bombay, or in Canton.

### WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd ,, ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600 ,, 0.7221021 ,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, under 1200 do. 0.5686341 ,, ,,

N.B. The cubit is 14¼ inches; measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremost to the Main cut, or tiller head in Brigs; and arrow at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products.—The largest class pay from @ 1300 to @ 1500; 2d class from @ 1200 to @ 1300; 3rd class from @ 1100 and under. The Comshaw or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Tacls or @ 2223. Linguists fee @ 173½ and Compradore's fee @ 50. Also Pilotage @ 60, inwards and outwards the same. On French and other Foreign vessels they are slightly varied. Bricoliers ships are charged only about @ 1300 in lieu of measurement &c.'

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

### IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—are not in much demand, most articles being excessively dull.

WOOLLENS.—Camblets have declined considerably during the past month, owing, we hear, to some very cheap sales from second hand.

RICE.—The weather has continued favorable, & prices same as last week.

BETELNUT.—has, after the cheap sale we noticed last week, again rallied, and may now be quoted at @ 4.

TIN.—does not rise in proportion to the higher outports.

LEAD.—without alteration

Most articles of Imports from Europe and India are very dull, and hardly any thing doing.

COTTON.—several sales of Bombay Cotton have been made within the week; upwards of 3000 Bales of Bombay at from 9 @ 11.2 and several parcels of Bengal at from 9 @ 10.4, but there is little demand for any but the fine qualities, the lower descriptions of Bombay and Bengal are nearly unsaleable.

OPIUM.—The market has been very inactive for the past week, but holders being firmer, our quotations show an advance on previous prices. Some sales have been made at these prices, and the deliveries continue tolerably good, being to the 15th.

| PATNA. | BENARES. | MALWA. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 232 | 156 | 665 | 1053. chs. |

Nothing further has transpired regarding the admission of Opium to duty, of which many parties are still very sanguine.

### EXPORTS.

SILK MANUFACTURES.—continue at high prices, and shipments to the United States have been considerable.

RAW SILK.—has rather declined, but the fine chops are still held at comparatively high prices.

TEA.—The prices appear to be nominally the same as last week, little doing. No market price has yet been made for the season. Bohea Congous are reported to have been sold at 26 @ 28 Dollars per picul, equal to 42 @ 45 on board, though we do not put much faith in this report. Canton teas are said to be on the decline, and probably are to be bought under the quotations.

# CANTON PRESS EXTRAORDINARY.

## OCTOBER, 22ND 1836.

In our paper of this morning we mentioned having been favored with a correct copy of the five regulations of the black-tea merchants, from which it will be seen that they are somewhat differegt from what we stated them to be on the authority then referred to. The document proves that the Tea-merchants are acting in concert, and their regulations are not much more than a revival of old rules, not lately acted on; with the exception, we presume, of the second which seems an innovation, and cannot possibly be acted on.

---

*Declaration of five regulations adopted at a public meeting of the merchants trading in the Woo-e (Bohea) Teas.*

---

1st. The merchant, for every kind of Tea which he sells, shall stipulate that three tenths of its value be paid in advance-money, and within five days after the contract is ratified; and the whole of the remainder, according to the terms of the contract, must be paid within the current year, excepting three tenths, which must be liquidated before the second day of the second month in the ensuing year. Each of the parties (the buyer and seller) must have a copy of the contract.

2nd. On the delivery of the tea, if any of it is found damaged, the same shall be replaced with good: the whole chest is not to be returned.

3rd. From each 100 taels of unbroken dollars 2½ are to be deducted, leaving a full balance, according to the true standard, of 97½ taels. All must conform to the same just rule, without the slightest deviation.

4th. The money must conform to the received currency; when any copper or lead is found in it, the money must be exchanged; if the sum exceed $100, it must be exchanged within five days; if less than $100, within ten days No excuse can be admitted for a longer delay.

5th. When the tea has been delivered to the Hong-merchant, though he may neglect to weigh it, the money must be paid according to the contract, without delay.

The five regulations are in accordance with established usage, and seem, on deliberation, to be well suited to the occasion; they ought, therefore, for ever to be complied with. Should even any (Hong-merchant) not clear his accounts in due season, musters of the new teas must not to be sent to him. Should any one (of our own number) presume to set aside the regulations, it is herein agreed that he shall, whether a principal or subordinate merchant, forfeit the sum of 1000 taels, which shall be paid for the public use of the merchants in this trade.

Given at a public meeting, held on a lucky day in the 8th month of the 16th year, of Taou-kwang. (1836.)

# THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 2d. No. 8. CANTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER, 29TH, 1836. No. 60


## LITERARY.

*( From the Indo Chinese Gleaner. )*

### JAPAN.

ACCOUNT OF A SHORT VISIT TO JAPAN IN 1818

"On the 17th of June, we stood in for Jeddo Bay, and having joined company with some Junks, which appeared to have the same destination with ourselves, were at sun set, close in with the land, without having been recognized as a stranger; this gave me much pleasure, as it was my wish to push direct for the capital, and I flattered myself with the hope of being by day light at the gates of the Kubos' palace; but falling calm in the night, we drifted near a rock, and were necessitated to anchor and await a breeze. At day light, we were visited by many boats, being within two miles of several populous towns and villages, and in the course of the morning received the visits of many Officers of Government, and especially of two persons, who from their gravity, and the profound respect paid to them by all others, I imagined to be of high rank: I made known my wish to proceed to Jeddo, and acquainted them, that the object of my visit was to obtain permission to return with a cargo for sale; the wind and tide being against us, they advised me to remove into a neighbouring bay for shelter, and offered a pilot and tow-boats which I readily accepted of: aware that we should have to await news from Court, from whence we were upwards of sixty miles distant.

"I was requested to allow the arms and ammunition to be landed, and subsequently, to unship the rudder and send it ashore; knowing that it was customary to do these things at Nangasaki, I complied without hesitation, but declined dismantling the vessel on account of the loss of time, which so doing might occasion, however, I willingly landed the spare sails.

"We are encircled by twenty small boats, fastened to each other, at the distance of a few yards from us, and beyond them by about sixty larger guard boats and gun boats, besides two or three Junks, equalling our own vessel in size, and mounting several small guns. Often our guard afloat amounted to a thousand men, and it was never less than half that number; it is incredible how good a look out was kept up from each boat, and how narrowly all our actions were watched; every transaction was noted down, and drawings were made of every object which attracted notice.

"At first our visitors were too numerous and too constant, but after the first day strangers were kept from us, and not even allowed to come afloat, however, the shore used daily to be crowded with spectators, a very great majority of whom were females.

"On the fourth day of our stay in the bay, I was gratified by a visit from two interpreters, one of whom was a perfect master of the Dutch language, and the other knew something of Russian, each of them also could speak a little English, but all our communication was in Dutch; by this medium I was enabled to explain my motives for visiting Japan, more fully than I had before been able to do, and at the same time to give a fuller account of myself.

"Captain Gollovin's name being mentioned, they inquired very particularly if he was at Ochotsk. It was also asked, if the English and Dutch were at present on good terms, and replying in the affirmative, the interpreter remarked that he understood there had been peace throughout Europe during two years.

"On saying that, I hoped permission would be granted for the vessel to return the next year, it was remarked that the laws of Japan were very hard, and that a similar request made thrice by Russia, had been negatived as often; on taking leave, they said, that if I would allow them, they would do themselves the pleasure of calling on board daily during our stay: nothing could gratify me more than their doing so. I sat on the deck with them as most convenient, though coming on board they begged me to be seated: most of our visitors used to amuse themselves by attempting to how to us in the same manner as we did to them.

"The following day about noon, we observed the arrival of a Norimor at the Governor's house, and imagined it contained some great person from the respect shewn it in passing. At two o'clock, the interpreters favored us with a second visit, and inquired the place af birth of each person on board; they also inquired very minutely concerning my family and the several members of it.

"On producing some vaccine scales received at Malacca, by the kindness of Dr. Chalmers, of the Honorable Company's Medical Establishment, I was happy to find that the cow-pock was known in Japan, where the advantages attending it had been made known by Captain Gollovin about 1812, and its introduction was ardently desired.

"Nothing however could be done concerning a trial of the vaccine, without advice from superiors. Observing that one person was desirous of having a few grains of our pushy for the purpose of planting it, I brought forward a variety of garden seeds, and requested his acceptance of them, but was told that the laws of Japan were so hard regarding intercourse with foreigners, that if we did not obtain permission to trade, they would not be allowed to accept of any thing from us. In the course of the visiting I took another opportunity of saying, that even if we were refused permision to return, I hoped that we would be allowed to leave behind us the vaccine matter, together with the sheep' pigs, goats, and seeds, which were expressly taken on board for the purpose of being left wherever they might prove to be of use: I also said, that it would afford me pleasure to leave with them newspapers, and other publications relating to the political state of Europe, as well as a few maps and books on geography, seeing they were particularly anxious to acquire information on these subjects, and able to understand English books, by the aid of a Dutch and English Dictionary, which they always brought on board with them.

"The name of the King of Holland was asked, as well as that of the family to which he belonged; in answer I informed them that the was formerly Prince of Orange, and had returned home after a residence of about 20 years in England; his age as well a the age of his son, was asked and led to the mention of the recent marriage of the latter with a sister of the Emperor of Russia. The name of the King of France, and the present abode of Napoleon were inquired into on pointing out St. Helena, it was asked if the English yet kept possession of the Cape of Good Hope; also if we yet held Java; saying, that we did not, they inquired if we had not had possession of it; I said that we had, as well as of all other Dutch settlements which were occupied when the French over-ran Holland, but that they were all restored as soon as the Dutch regained their independence. Reference having been made to the return of Napoleon, and to the battle of Waterloo, some particulars were necessarily entered into which excited much interest, especially an enumeration of the different states who were there combined against France.

"They said, that they had heard that Captain Gollovin was to be the Governor of Ochotsk this year, and asked if such information was correct; from the desire they have to ascertain this point, I am inclined to think that they rather direct the neighbourhood of one so intimately acquainted with their northern possessions, and their natural character and resources, as he is.

"On entering the cabin in order to look at it the interpreter asked if I had a barometer: I had not one, but showed them the instruments which I had, and found them well acquainted with their names and uses: they remarked that instruments were made much better in London than elsewhere.

"The next morning a supply of fresh water was brought alongside for the purpose of filling up our water casks; the casks having been gauged before, I imagined they were now trying for the purpose of ascertaining more correctly the number of days we had been at sea, particularly as the number of bankers handed on board was counted; had it not been for this consideration I would have declined the water, wishing it to be most clearly understood, that my only object for visiting Japan was to obtain permission to trade; at the same time I looked upon the water being filled as an omen of our approaching departure.

"The persons who accompanied the boats with water, were more talkative than usual; they showed me a string of beads, used like the rosary as a help in devotion; and the pearls of a sword-handle; they likewise read the characters marked on a Canton tea chest; told me Japanese names of many articles, and spoke much of the manufactures of London, which place they seem to consider as the seat of the arts.

"About noon, the interpreters repaired on board, and after the usual compliments, produced some papers, and said in an official manner: 'You have applied for permission to trade to Japan; I am desired by the Governor of this place to inform you, that this permission cannot be granted, as the laws of Japan interdict all foreign intercourse, with the exception of that which already exists at Nangasaki with the Dutch and Chinese, and that the Governor therefore desires you will sail with the first fair wind.'

"After a little desultory conversation I was remarked from another paper by way of explanation and in a demi-official manner, that in August, 1803, an American ship had arrived at Nangasaki, and the following November, an English ship from Calcutta had visited the same port, with views, similar to our own; also that in 1806, the Russian Embassy had been at Nangasaki, and since then another ship of the same nation had visited that port; a third Russian vessel had applied in 1813, at Matsmai: all these vessels having been dismissed, we could not be admitted, therefore it was better not to return as we would get nothing by it." The bluntness of such a caution would have displeased me, if I supposed they were aware that it bore a threatening import, but as it was, it excited but a smile.

"An offer was made of boats to tow us out of the bay when ready for sea, and it was asked what flag I would hoist as a signal when ready: having none other than the ensign and jack, which I did not like to display, surrounded and guarded as we were, I said, I would hoist a boat's sail instead of a flag; this appearing strange to them, they asked why I would not hoist the flag, and I merely replied, that I could not as we were then situated.

"The name of the Governor of Ochotsk was again asked this day, and they appear to be very suspicious of the intention of Russia respecting their detention of Captain Gollovin, so much so that were I to assign any specific cause for not being allowed to trade to Japan, independent of the national policy, it would be a wish on the part of that Government not to give umbrage to Russia by conceding to others a favor which had been denied to them; indeed, this was assigned as the true cause of our dismissal in a manner almost official.

"Expressing a hope that I would be allowed to leave with the interpreters, some trifling remembrance, they answered that the laws of the Empire were so strict, that they could not receive any thing whatever.

"In the afternoon, our arms, ammunition, rudder, &c. were returned on board, and the following morning, having made the signal agreed upon, we were towed out of the bay by about thirty boats; on none of the gun boats weighed. I shewed our colours for the first time as soon as clear of the bay, and when in a fair way, dismissed the tow-boats, and our friends who had accompanied them with three hearty cheers; for all on board were tired of our restricted stay; but I believe that all parties regretted the circumstances under which we were quitting each other.

"The shore was not only thronged with spectators, but many hundreds came by water from the neighbouring shores, in order to gratify their curiosity by a sight of the strange vessel. We were scarcely quitted by the tow boats, when some of these persons approached very near, and at length accepted our invitation to come on board; our decks were soon thronged in such a manner that I was glad to see a guard boat pull towards us for the purpose of dispersing the crowd, by whom it was no sooner recognized than they fled in every direction; however, many quickly returned, and when we would point out a guard boat afterwards some would merely laugh and say, that they did not care for them; whilst at other times they would quit and give us to understand that they were afraid of being destroyed.

"In the course of that day and the following, we had not less than two thousand persons on board, all of whom were eager to barter for trifles; amongst other things I had the pleasure af obtaining some little books and other specimens of the language, and distributed amongst our visitors two copies of the Chinese New Testament, together with some tracts written in Chinese, which language appears to be pretty generally understood in Japan.

"If inclined to set any value on ideas which can be formed concerning the hearts of men, steadfastness of men so accustomed to disguise their feelings, as we are informed the Japanese are, I would say with much confidence, that our dismissal was universally regretted; this idea does not arise so much from any thing which has been said, as it proceeds from a remembrance of the eager satisfaction with which every body used to examine the several articles of my dress, particularly such as were of a fine quality, and the desire very generally expressed of purchasing similar articles on our return to the port."

## ORIGINAL.

CURIOUS INSTANCE OF FIDELITY AND FILIAL PIETY.

In that celebrated Chinese novel, named *San-Kuo-Che*, or the Annals of the three Kingdoms are contained narrations of such a curious kind, that, could the whole book be translated into English, it would prove highly interesting and amusing. No work probably better illustrates the nation at the period, the 3d Century, than the one in question, and the customs were which then distracted the Empire, give opportunities of judging of the people of that time, in connexion with their military talents, stratagems in battle, and courage in the field.

One of the most celebrated persons who figure in the history, is Heuh-Tsu, and in him is exhibited a remarkable case of the success of well directed talents. Of poor origin, he raised himself to the command of a large force, at the head of which he united himself with the fortunes of the last Emperor of the Han Dynasty, and finally became Emperor of the dynasty which succeeded it, known in history as the *Hou-Han* or Han restored, under the title of Chaou-Lieh-Tu, literally the Emperor of dazzling splendour."

The following story is one of many related in connexion whith him.—Having been defeated in battle by his adversaries and obliged to fly the field, he was overtaken by night, and espying a light at a distance, he rode up to it and discovered it to proceed from a cottage inhabited by a hunter named *Lew Gan*. He alighted from his horse and demanded admittance and refreshment. The host welcomed him, and, saying he had no provisions, departed for the purpose of procuring some. In a few moments he returned, and, placing food before Heuh-Tsu, desired him to eat. Faint and exhausted, the warrior partook eagerly of the food provided, at the same time asking what animal's flesh it was. *Lew-gan* replied: "it is wolfs flesh."

Heuh-Tsu having satisfied his appetite, returned thanks to his host, and retired to enjoy a short repose. Scarcely had the day dawned, when he arose and entered an outhouse, where his horse had been secured, to prepare him for a renewal of the journey, when to his horror he perceived, lying across the manger, the mangled body of a female. He instantly returned to the Cottage, and roused his entertainer, of whom he demanded an explanation of the sight he had witnessed. Bowing low to the ground, the poor man replied: "The flesh you ate last night, was that of my wife; unable to procure food, I destroyed her to preserve you; when I did so, I determined to quit my connexion, and follow the fortunes of the great General," but I forget the dependence of an aged mother, whose support rests solely on my personal exertions."

This example gives an idea in exact conformity to the Chinese taste. Fidelity and affection for the warrior, induced the hunter to destroy his own wife, to supply him with food, while his filial piety forbade him desert his mother in her old age and decrepid state.

P.


## PROSPECTUS

OF THE SANDWICH ISLAND GAZETTE AND JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

It is proposed by the undersigned, to publish at Honolulu, Oahu, Sandwich Islands, a newspaper under the above title; to be edited by Stephen D. Mackintosh, and to be devoted to the interests of Commerce, Navigation, and Agriculture in the Pacific, and for the diffusion of information upon such topics as may be worthy of notice, by them, who, in this quarter of the world, or in a distant from it may feel interested in its welfare.

That such an undertaking as is proposed, will be arduous and difficult of accomplishment, needs not to be asserted; and it is equally obvious that the advantages of a public journal, at these Islands, will be seen and appreciated by all, who have intercourse with them.——By foreigners, residing at these Islands, the immediate convenience of a newspaper will undoubtedly be understood; and it is believed that as a medium of information to others abroad, this paper may prove acceptable.

Commerce, Agriculture, and Navigation, have already been quoted as the principal subjects, to which this publication will be devoted; but to its literary character, to include among its items, any thing of news, amusement, and general utility, which may offer itself, form the interest which may be open to its publishers. The resources of the Sandwich Islands, in a commercial point of view, as well as their history, prospects, and peculiarities, will afford materials for much interesting matter; while Shipping News, Foreign Intelligence, Advertisements, &c. &c. will add to its usefulness.

The Gazette will be published every Saturday, at six dollars per annum; payable at the completion of the third number. The first number will appear as soon as the necessary arrangements, now in progress, are completed. Communications for this paper, to be sent to the "Oahu Printing Office," and to be addressed to the editor of the S. I. Gazette. Should any communications be received which may be deemed inadmissible, they will be returned to the writer, upon application.

Contributions, Advertisements, and Subscriptions, are respectfully solicited.

STEPHEN D. MACKINTOSH.

HONOLULU, OAHU, MISSION HOUSE.

Sandwich Islands, July 19th 1836.


## SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

Wan, by Imperial appointment, Superintendent of maritime customs at Canton, &c. &c. proclaims to the Hong merchants for their full information.

It is authenticated that formerly when ships from the various foreign nations entered the Port, they were moored in the river near Whampoa; so that it was easy to examine them. They were not permitted to anchor so far away as Woo-yung where they could easily smuggle goods, thereby defrauding the revenue. I have before issued an Edict on this subject.—This is on record.

Now upon examination it appears that for the last few days the Tides have been high, so that there could be nothing to prevent the Foreign ships coming up to Whampoa; yet they have anchored at a great distance from it, thereby setting the established laws at defiance.

Uniting the circumstances, I issue this Edict for the Hong merchants' full information. On receipt of it let them all implicitly obey and hasten to inform the Barbarian Managers of the different nations' affairs of its contents. Let them order their ships, in obedience to the laws, to anchor near Whampoa, so that there may be no difficulty in examining them.

If there be any so daring as again to disobey the laws, I will immediately strictly examine into the affair and positively prevent the offending ships from either receiving or delivering cargo. They cannot plead in excuse that they have had no previous notice of my intention.

The Hong merchants, also, shall not escape unpunished.

Let them again order the Barbarians to obey the laws and remove their anchorage to Whampoa, and let them make a clear report to me (of their success) that I may examine and investigate

Do not oppose. A special Edict.

Taou-Kwang, 16th year, 9th moon, 15th day, October, 24th 1836.

Yih-Chung foo, the newly appointed Chaou-Chow Foo, is expected to arrive at Canton on the 19th or 20th day of the moon, from Peking.

*Canton Court Circular.*

9th moon, 15th day. October 24th.

Tung the Governor issued and received official documents.

Hew, a Mugestente of Tung Kwan, and chaou late ching yuen Yuen both paid his Excellency a visit of congratulation on his return to Canton.

Chung, a newly appointed Kuh-kang Yuen and Tseung Lagany who has passed examination for a magistracy both reported that they were stationed in the Foo-yuens, office to receive petitions.

Woo-Shaou-yang (Howqua) and Loo-Ka-kwang (Mowqua) both Hong-merchants, knocking head presented a foreign petition.

Ke, the Foo-yuen left his Office early, and paid a visit of congratulation to Tsing on his appointment as Superintendent of the Salt department at Shantung. He then returned to the Office and issued and received official documents.

8th moon, 16th day. October 25th, 1836.

Tung the Governor issued and received official documents.

Shaou acting Shin-ling Yuën and Heaou a newly appointed Tsin-hwa Yuën reported that they were in waiting to attend on their Excellencies to worship the moon which was eclipsed.

9th moon, 17th day, October 26th, 1836.

Tung the Governor issued and received official documents.

Tsin-Kung-loo a newly appointed Yen-che-sze reported that the Gan-cha-see had ordered him to proceed to Pwan-yu to survey the Suburban streets of the new City.

Wang the Gan-cha- see, Bhoo the Kwang-chow-foo, Lew acting Man-hae-heen, Tsen the Pwan-yu-yuen, Kwŏ acting Kwang-chow-heë, and Lieut. Gan, Ying reported that all the criminals were executed.

# CANTON PRESS,

29th October 1836.

It is a fortunate thing that our cotemporary's belief, that the Emperor's answer to one of the censors, with regard to the importation of Opium, published by us in an extra sheet on the 13th of this month, was a *hoax*, does not make it one, or we should have been in the awkward predicament of having given false information to our readers. We are as liable as others to be misled, but according to all we can hear on the subject of this edict, it appears that in many copies of the Peking Gazette from which we extracted it, it did not exist, whilst it was in others, from which we infer, that the Copyist, on receiving this Edict, which had probably come from Peking by express, inserted it as important information into such Gazettes as had not yet been circulated. It is evident that it must bear a later date than the Gazette alluded to, which was of the 24th July.

We learn from Chinese merchants, that a communication from Peking has been received by the Governor of Canton, to the effect that, "two censors having given in memorials against the importation of Opium and his, the Governor's, report on the same subject being in it's favor, he should revise his report."

We are charged by the Canton Register with having indulged in a *sneer* at his practice of charging extra for information of importance to the public. We only stated that we did not make any such charge. We, of course, do not blame the Editor of the Canton Register for doing with his own what he likes, but this subject having been brought forward by him, we give it as our own individual opinion, that, in case of it's being desirous to convey information to the public before the publishing day comes round, the subscribers to the Editor's paper ought to have such news gratis. This has been, and ever shall be, our mode of proceeding.

In another part of our paper will be found a Prospectus of a weekly paper about to be started at Honolulu, under the name of the Sandwich Island Gazette. It is with much pleasure that we are thus the means of giving extended publicity to this Prospectus; and this new paper, if judiciously conducted cannot fail to convey to distant readers much interesting and novel information about these Islands and their inhabitants, of which hitherto but little is generally known, and most of the descriptions of which, of much publicity, have been given by travellers whose stay in those Islands was limited to a short time only.

We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from Captain Steel of the Adelaide, a vessel which left here for Bombay in July last only a few days before the Hurricane, and for the safety of which fears were entertained. His letter is dated Batavia 19th September, and we extract from it the following. "I am sorry to inform you that on the 24th August, off Bas-elan, the ship was struck by lightning which shivered both fore and main topmasts, topgallant and royal masts, and has done some injury to the lower masts, but will, I hope, take us safe to Bombay. I have put in here for new masts, and shall sail again this evening or early to morrow morning for Bombay. This, together with the Typhoong on leaving China, makes it a very unlucky voyage for me.

The Rice crop has partly been cut, and partly is now cutting, and turns out, at least about Canton, a very abundant one.

We give the translation of an Edict from the Hoppo, from which it will be seen that ships in future are not to lay lower down in Whampoa reach, but are all to lay near Whampoa, under the pretext of preventing smuggling.

Much inconvenience has been experienced during the last five or six days, by a prohibition to Passage and ships boats, to land any kinds of goods whatsoever. It has hitherto been the practice to ship small articles, bought of Outside-men, by these conveyances to Whampoa or Linti and Macao, the sellers giving to the buyers a certificate or chop that the duties either have or are to be paid by the latter. We are at a loss to account for this strict measure, unless indeed the tidewaiters wish to raise the former demands for connivance at this practice, in which case, we presume, this prohibition will soon be removed.

## STATEMENT OF THE BRITISH TRADE AT THE PORT OF CANTON

*From the 1st April 1835 to 31st March 1836.*

*IMPORTS.*

| | | Quantity | Average Rice Sp. dec. | | TOTAL VALUE. Sp. Dollars. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| COTTON | Piculs. | 434666 | 16.89 | p Picul. | 8357394 |
| Sandal Wood | " | 3987 | 19.98 | " | 79644 |
| Pepper | " | 9896 | 8.76 | " | 86705 |
| Rattans | " | 16414 | 3.15 | " | 51843 |
| Rice | " | 372929 | 2.08 | " | 774192 |
| Betel Nut | " | 29048 | 3.60 | " | 89815 |
| Patchuck | " | 1972 | 16.27 | " | 32108 |
| Olibanum | " | 4134 | 3.19 | " | 13166 |
| Ivory and Elephants Teeth | " | 22 | 80.00 | " | 1760 |
| Ebony | " | 669 | 6.69 | " | 4476 |
| Snails | " | 51 | 45.44 | " | 2454 |
| Saltpetre | " | 2869 | 9.74 | " | 27.67 |
| Cochineal | " | 62 | 326.33 | " | 20233 |
| Sworks Fan | " | 1401 | 31.50 | " | 44128 |
| Fish Maws | " | 4458 | 29.10 | " | 129749 |
| Mother O' Pearl Shells | " | 1634 | 10.87 | " | 17760 |
| Cloves | " | 45 | 32. 0 | " | 1440 |
| Plints | " | 3491 | .54 | " | 1919 |
| Lead | " | 19385 | 6.22 | " | 120632 |
| Iron | " | 28011 | 3.78 | " | 105939 |
| Tin | " | 32510 | 17.17 | " | 55847 |
| Steel | " | 600 | 4. 8 | " | 2450 |
| Copper | " | 648 | 33.94 | " | 21998 |
| Cotton Yarn | " | 12336 | 39.95 | " | 492867 |
| Cotton Piece Goods (all sorts) | Pieces. | 164699 | 4.70 | Piece. | 773466 |
| Camblets | " | 7341 | 30 13 | " | 228416 |
| Chintzes | " | 3900 | 5 01 | " | 19563 |
| Long Ells | " | 21805 | 13.53 | " | 295026 |
| Woolens (all sorts) | " | | | " | 963724 |
| Broad Cloth | " | 25191 | 27.50 | " | 701097 |
| Birds Nests | Catties | 1107 | 28.90 | Catty | 32008 |
| Cow Bezoar | " | 49 | 18.00 | " | 720 |
| Tin Plates | Boxes. | 3512 | 9 65 | Boxes. | 33921 |
| Coral Fragments | Value. | | | | 1121 |
| Tortoise Shell | " | | | | 2303 |
| Pearls and Cornelians | " | | | | 184723 |
| Glass and Earthen Ware | " | | | | 970 |
| Lamps (all sorts) | " | | | | 6115 |
| Turkey Carpets and Rugs | " | | | | 1924 |
| Watches and Clocks | " | | | | 60194 |
| Dollars | " | | | | 71211 |
| Sundries | " | | | | 192897 |
| Opium Patna | Chests. | 9692 | 744.82 | Chest. | 7118899 |
| " Benares | " | 2300 | 704 00 | " | 1619200 |
| " Malwa | " | 14208 | 601.81 | " | 8550632 |
| " Turkey | Piculs. | 911 | 566.00 | Pecul. | 515626 |
| | | | | Spanish Dollars. | 32406638 |

*EXPORTS.*

| | | Quantity | Average Rice Sp. dec. | | TOTAL VALUE. Sp. Dollars. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BLACK TEA | Piculs. | 312481 | 31.79 | p Pecul. | 9936835 |
| Green Tea | " | 71508 | 48.60 | " | 3475408 |
| Raw Silk Nanking | " | 7920 | 412.91 | " | 3270291 |
| " " Canton | " | 1948 | 253.50 | " | 493824 |
| Sugar Candy | " | 17791 | 9.93 | " | 176673 |
| Soft Sugar | " | 3393 | 5.42 | " | 18477 |
| Cassia Lignea | " | 14699 | 9.97 | " | 145813 |
| Tortoise Shell | " | 21 | 847.61 | " | 17800 |
| Mother O' Pearl | " | 1720 | 15.54 | " | 26728 |
| Camphor | " | 1420 | 31.32 | " | 44474 |
| Alum | " | 19230 | 2.12 | " | 40828 |
| Rhubarb | " | 355 | 55.09 | " | 19567 |
| Dragons Blood | " | 271 | 91.90 | " | 24661 |
| Aniseed Star | " | 2923 | 11.25 | " | 32911 |
| Gamboge | " | 51 | 81.37 | " | 4150 |
| Galangals | " | 1300 | 3.88 | " | 5050 |
| Cassia Buds | " | 1323 | 15.16 | " | 20057 |
| Glass Beads | " | 1179 | 16.77 | " | 19779 |
| Copper | " | 4277 | 16.94 | " | 72463 |
| Indigo | " | 18 | 40.00 | " | 720 |
| Musk | Catties | 1106 | 49.18 | Catty. | 54400 |
| Soy | Cases. | 4929 | 4.00 | Case. | 19716 |
| Nan-keen Cloth | Pieces. | 19765 | .79 | Piece. | 15500 |
| Vermillion | Boxes. | 12910 | 58.70 | Box. | 758000 |
| Brass Leaf | " | 229 | 45.63 | " | 10450 |
| Marble Slabs | " | 18500 | 20.00 | 100 | 3700 |
| Whangees | Value. | | | | 13021 |
| Silk Piece Goods | " | | | | 315031 |
| Gold Jewels | " | | | | 1150 |
| False Pearls | " | | | | 11897 |
| China Root | " | | | | 1311 |
| China Ware (all sorts) | " | | | | 4536 |
| Bangles (various sorts) | " | | | | 1776 |
| Paper (various sorts) | " | | | | 5781 |
| " Kittisols | " | | | | 11694 |
| Lackered Ware | " | | | | 1380 |
| Oils | " | | | | 13000 |
| Dollars | " | | | | 1309782 |
| Syeee Silver | " | | | | 2384606 |
| Gold | Taels. | 21251 | 23.24 | Tael. | 494063 |
| Sundries | " | | | | 197289 |
| Disbursements on 93 vessels at Whampoa @ $ 8500 each | | | | | 23655899 |
| Ditto " 70 Rice do. | | | 2200 | " | 154000 |
| Ditto " 67 vessels at Lintin | | | 1200 | " | 80400 |
| | | | | | 24877299 |
| Balance | | | | | 7348984 |
| 41664133 lbs or Piculs 312481 of Black Tea. | | | | | |
| 9534400 " " 71508 of Green Tea. | | | | Sp. Dollars | 32226623 |
| Total 51198533 lbs. | | | | | |

383989 Piculs.

By Order of the Superintendents of the Trade of British Subjects in China.

EDWARD ELMSLIE,
*Acting Secretary & Treasurer.*

We had been for some time in considerable doubt, as to whether the very valuable statement above published, was to be given to the world; that of last year having been somewhat roughly handled by our cotemporary, as well as ourselves, and it being generally understood that it was, to say the least, very far from correct. As this statement has however now come to us officially, so to speak, for publication, we give it to the world "with all it's faults and all it's errors," promising only that it must stand or fall by it's own merits, and convinced that the intelligent mercantile community will be able justly to appreciate the *boon*. On looking over this document we can not fail to observe that despite the ridicule heaped on the minute correctness of last year's statement, this is distinguished by it, in at least an equal degree. We doubt not that, in correctness, each rivals the other. Of the utility of this document we do not pretend to judge; it is doubtless meant to record correctly the amount of the immense trade carried on by Great Britain and British India with the Celestial Empire; and, if this could be obtained fully and correctly, it would no doubt be valuable to all now engaged or to engage in the trade. We fear however that it is not so, and that it can be taken but as a guess, in many cases a wild one, and that it is not to be regarded as a guide, in which, if correct, would consist it's value.

This may in part not be the fault of those who have undertaken to compile it, as in the first place, supposing the fulness and generality of all returns; and this in a trade such as this it were foolish to hope for, there is no means of checking the statements given in, many of which must be taken by guess. Much of the trade is with Lintin alone, or Macao, and no small part is conveyed in different bottoms to Whampoa, from what it reached the former place in; much British trade is conducted by Americans, Parsees and others; and the consignees of British Ships, who give in a valuation of goods coming and going in British vessels to them, can but give an approximation to the value of their Imports and Exports; so that, even presuming each to be actuated by a sincere desire to add his quota of information, the aggregate must be of doubtful correctness after all.

Diligence will however, there can be no doubt, effect much, and if we dispute the correctness, we must at least accord it the meed of minuteness, and this is something. So minute indeed are the valuations, that the subdivisions are carried far beyond what we know to be the practice of the merchants of the place to indulge in. Opium, an article which rises or falls by $ 10 or 5, is quoted to cents! *ear one three ounces*: all is on the same plan. Cotton, Longella, Broad cloths etc. etc., all are carried on the same scale of wondrous minuteness to the Dr. and Cr. of the account. We shall add a few remarks as to these quotations, and taken, as they are supposed to be, from the individual returns of the merchants, we cannot but be astonished at the countless errors in the valuation and computation of articles known to ourselves; those acquainted with the trade, can, no doubt, point out many more.

We shall commence our remarks on the prices at which the different goods are valued, and which we find very erroneously stated for many articles, but shall point out only the most important.

Ebony is quoted at $ 6 69—almost one dollar higher than has been given for the best quality. The price has been between $ 3 @ 6 during the year, and ought therefore not to have been stated at more than about $ 4½.

Saltpetre was during the greatest part of that year at very low prices say at $ 6½ @ 7, in the statement it is valued at $ 9.74.

The quotation for Iron at $ 3.7—is much too high, having ranged for Bar Iron at between 2 @ 2½—and of this the bulk of the importation consists. Nailrod, Hoop &c. having been at between $ 3 to 4.

Cotton Yarn is quoted considerably below it's real value during that year, as we see from the price current that it's price ranged between $ 40 @ 48.

Longells instead of 13.33—ought not to be quoted at more than $ 9 @ 9½

Broadcloths again are at too low a valuation. Taking the average length at 11 yards and it's average price $ 2, the value would be about $ 33 per Piece and not 27½.

Coppers for export ought to have been valued at least at $ 19, instead of 16.95. The imported Copper is quoted at 33.94; it would have been well to have named it sheathing Copper, whence the difference of price.

Kittisols we suppose means Quitasols the Spanish or Portuguese word for Umbrellas.

The quantities of many articles we find to be misstated; for instance those of British manufactured goods, where we find of Cottongoods (all sorts), the imports to be valued at $ 775,466 only. This may possibly be the value of such as were imported in English ships, but a large quantity no doubt has been imported direct from England in American bottoms, and ought to have been included here. All the imports of manufactures are given at much less than they have been, and give by no means a just idea of the consumption of British goods in China.

The quantity of Longells imported in the last year is here stated at 21,805 Ps., probably only one tenth of the real quantity. The Company's imports alone, in former times were about 150,000 Ps. annually, exclusive of private and American trade.

The imports of Tin are guessed in this document at 32,510 Piculs, which is probably five times as much as the real amount imported.

This same remark as to omission applies to Iron, Lead, Tinplates, Steel, etc. all which articles are imported in large quantities by the Americans. Quicksilver has been omitted altogether, of which the importation during that year has however not been very considerable.

The importation of Spanish Dollars appears to us by far too small.

Of Teas we find the quantity given in this statement, to exceed that given under the sanction of the British Chamber of Commerce, an institution said by some still to exist in Canton, and which statement, whatever the title be under which it appears, is considered carefully drawn up, by about 1 700,000. As to it's valuation in the statement we find it to be a little higher say about 4½ on an average than we make out by a careful calculation of which we gave the result in our paper of the 11th June, which was, that last year's Teas had been shipped at a fraction more than 24 Taels per Picul or at $ 33½.

Vermillion. The export of Vermillion we suppose must be greatly exaggerated, being stated at 12,010 boxes value 705,000. We hear from well informed persons that the exports of this article probably does not exceed 3 @ 4000 boxes per annum.

The quantity of soft Sugar exported is by far short, we believe, of the actual exports, as likewise that of Cassia, of which in the year before upwards of 13,000 Ps. were exported from here to Sing. alone.

Gold Jewels, trifling an article as they may be, are not so very trifling as here represented, their value being stated at $ 1150 only.—We have no means of knowing it to any certainty, but we believe that the exportation of small quantities of gold Jewellery cannot fall short of $ 50,000 per annum. That of Silverplate is very considerable.

We could, we find, add more, but *jam satis est*: it is useless to break a fly upon the wheel, and as the rumour is abroad, that the establishment whence this interesting document emanates, is to cease, or merge into a less imposing one, we desist from the unpleasant task of criticism of this it's last official; We as well as the rest of the foreign public, wish to see no attempt on the prejudices of the Chinese, save such as may bring respect to foreigners, which we fear this establishment has failed in creating, and they hope, that, as it's course has been short, so may be it's memory, and that the motto of Junius: *sine nomine umbra*, may no longer be applied to the representatives of the name and honor of Great Britain.

### OFFICIAL NOTICE.

CONSIDERABLE inconvenience and public expense having been incurred, by reason of the improper conduct of certain masters of British merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging to the said vessels; Notice is hereby given, that this practice is contrary to Law, and that the Owners may be prosecuted by Indictment or Information at the Suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the Court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the country of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendents will take measures to institute proceedings against any master or masters of British merchant vessels who offending herein in future.

By Order of the Superintendents.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.
*Acting Secretary and Treasurer.*

April, 15th 1836.

---

NOTICE is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is now for the Receipt of Cash for Bills on the Supreme Government of India at the rate of Two hundred and twenty (220) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after Sight

(Signed) J. H. ASTELL.
H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 25th October, 1836.

---

NOTICE.—In consequence of the intended retirement to Europe of Mr. J. C. WHITEMAN, our firm was dissolved on the 30th Ultimo, and our business transferred to Mess. DENT & Co.

WHITEMAN & Co.

Canton, 1st July 1836.

---

NOTICE. Mr. GEO. T. BRAINE, late of the firm of Messrs. WHITEMAN & Co., & Mr. JOHN RUDGE REEVES, late Tea-inspector to the Hon. E. I. Company at Chaba, have been admitted partners in our firm since the 1st July 1836. DENT & Co.

Canton, 8th October, 1836.

---

NOTICE

THE Undersigned begs to inform the Public, that his Bark "TRANQUILIDADE" ex "STO. ANTONIO" and at present in the inner harbour, is now undergoing a thorough repair of Careening and new coppering &c.; any party willing to inspect the Block as it is, or if they choose after she is finished and ready for a survey, are hereby invited to go on board at any time by her new Owner.

(Signed) A. V. CORTELLA.

Macao, 30th September, 1836.

---

NOTICE.

Mr. FRED. M. DAVISON, & Mr. WM. F. HUNTER, are admitted Partners in our house, from this date.

DIROM, CARTER & Co.

Bombay, August, 1st 1836.

---

NOTICE.

Mr. JAMES STARKEY, has been admitted a Partner in our Firm from this date. DIROM & Co.

August, 1st 1836.

---

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON,

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the name, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

*The Agents for the Society are from this day,*

In LONDON,.. Mess. PALMERS MACKILLOP DENT & Co.
" CALCUTTA, Mess. MACKILLOP STEWART & Co,
" BOMBAY, Mess. FORBES & Co.
" SINGAPORE, Mess. A. L. JOHNSTON & Co,
" MANILA,.. Mess. RUSSELL & STURGIS.

DENT & Co,
Canton, 1st, July, 1836. *Secretaries.*

---

NOTICE.—Mr. ZACHARY MACAULEY has been admitted a partner in our Establishment from the 1st Instant, and the business will in future be carried on under the firm of "HALL, BAINBRIDGE, & Co."

HALL and BAINBRIDGE.

Madras, 8th June, 1833.

---

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

---

NOTICE is hereby given that the interest and responsibility in our Firm of Mr. CLAUDE SCOTT STEWART and of Mr. JAMES ALEXANDER, ceased on the 31st ultimo.

Mr. HENRY GEORGE GORDON, and Mr. THOMAS KIRKMAN FINLAY, have this day been admitted partners in our firm.

RITCHIE STEWART & Co,

Bombay, 4th August, 1836.

---

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange Opium orders and boat notes } ₱ 100 & 1.
" Linewist reports, reports of Cargoes &c..... " " " 1 50.
" Policies and folio pages. " " " 5.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

---

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will from this date conduct his business under the firm of REVELY & Co.

Penang 22d July, 1836. JOHN REVELY.

---

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE Princess VICTORIA, Cap. JAS. LEE, will sail on or about the 15th October, and can take 250 Tons freight; for terms apply to

WETMORE & Co

Canton, 14th September 1836.

---

NOTICE.

MESSRS. STANFORD & MARES beg to inform they Gentlemen of Canton and the public, that the offer by AUCTION on TUESDAY NEXT the 2nd November, 400 dozen Blue and White Cotton HANDKERCHIEFS; Splendid DINNER, DESSERT AND BREAKFAST SERVICES; Long CLOTHS; FLANNELS; CAMBLETS; BROAD CLOTHS; Double and Single barrelled GUNS; 9 dozen PRONTSIGNAC wine; 5 boxes Manilla SEGARS; An assortment of English STATIONARY, and various other articles.

THE SALE TO COMMENCE AT 11 o'CLOCK.

Canton, 29th October, 1836.

---

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE LOWJEE FAMILY, JOHNSTON will sail for the above Ports on the 15th November.

apply to DENT & Co.

Canton, 24th October, 1836.

---

FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.

THE Company's FAMILY, Capt. R. WALLACE, is now coming down and will positively leave the first week of November. For freight apply to D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 6th October 1836.

---

CHRONOMETERS FOR SALE.

TUESDAY, the 1st of NOVEMBER next at Noon will be sold at Messrs. MARKWICK, EDWARDS & Co. by Auction, two London made CHRONOMETERS. For time and other particulars apply to Mr. JUST, Canton, Canton, 3rd October, 1836.

---

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE first class Ship PRINCE REGENT, of 1000 tons, River Built, Captain J. BILES, will have quick despatch. Apply to

DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 22nd October, 1836.

---

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Ship THETIS, Captain C. C. CLARK, will sail with all despatch. Apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 18th October, 1836.

---

FOR STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship CHARLES FORBES, Capt. T. WELLS, to leave Whampoa in the first week of October. For Freight apply to

D. JAMSETJEE and D. MUNCHERJEE.
No. 5 Powshing Hong.

Canton, 12th August, 1836.

---

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship CALEDONIA, Captain LANCASTER, to sail the middle of October. For Freight apply to

SHAWUCKSHAW RUSTOMJEE.
No. 6 French Hong.

Canton, 23rd August, 1836.

---

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship JOHN BANNERMAN, Capt. WILSON, to sail from Whampoa about the 10th Novbr. For freight apply to

MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE.

Canton, 16th September, 1836.

---

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the Bengal Insurance Society, are prepared to grant Policies on account of the said Office.

PEREIRA & Co.

Canton, 20th July, 1836.

---

TO LET.

THE upper part of a FACTORY in the DANISH HONG to let April. Enquire at No 5.

Canton, 21st October, 1836.

---

TO LET.

FROM the first of September next, the house on the S. E. side of Praya Grande, formerly the Spanish Factory, and now occupied by Da. Anna Joaquina Lopez, with large cool apartments. Any Gentlemen wishing to take the said house, will please to address to Januario Jose Lopes, at MACAO.

Macao, 15th August, 1836.

---

FOR SALE ON BOARD THE BARQUE ISABELLA.

ROUGH spars of various sizes, lower masts, topmasts, Jib-booms and other spars.
200 Teak sheathing boards 4 and 4 Inch thick.
20 Teak side boards, 11 feet long and 21 Inches wide.
Also: all kinds of ship's stores.
Apply to Capt. HILLAR on board, or
STANFORD & MARES, at Canton.

Canton, 14th September, 1836.

---

FOR SALE.

AT the CANTON PRESS OFFICE, The first volume of the CANTON PRESS Newspaper, in boards at $ 6, and of the COMMERCIAL PRICE CURRENT, of which but few copies remain, at $ 4½ in boards.

---

MADEIRA Wine,

FOR SALE Superior Old MADEIRA WINE—in Pipes Hogsheads & quarter Casks—from the well known House of KRUSE & Co. Apply to

DENT & Co.

Canton 10th September, 1835

---

FOR SALE,

SUPERIOR Sherry in Butts from the House of Duff Gordon & Co. Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 14th September 1836.

---

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR La Rose, St. Emilion and Medoc Clarets, also Cognac Brandy.

Apply to
DENT & Co.
or Capt. CROCKET at Lintin.

---

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current.

For one year payable in advance..... $ 12
For six Months..... $ 7
For three ..... $ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory, at 50 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each.

---

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—British, *Red Rover*, Wright from Calcutta, 16th September, and Singapore 4th October. *Orwell*, Lancaster, from Madras and Singapore. *Ann Baldwin*, from Liverpool 18th June. Amer. *Tartar*, Nickels, from Manilla. *Levant*, Dumarcrey, from Boston 10th June and Batavia 30th September. *Splendid*, Rogers, from Manila. *Constitution*, Glidden, from Batavia. British, *Caledonia*, Little, from Leith and Batavia. *Corsair*, Porter, from Singapore. *Madura*, Lowe, Batavia.

PASSENGERS.—*Per Red Rover:* Messrs Lyall and Henry Laver.

SAILED and DESPATCHED.—Brit. *Victory*, Biden, Singapore. Amer. *Henry Clay*, Gilman for Manila. *Zenack*, Gellicoe, for Singapore and Bombay. *Edmonstone*, Mc. Dougall for Singapore and Calcutta. *Helen*, Setford for Singapore and Bombay. Dutch, *Pilades*, Ross for Singapore and Batavia. Danish, *Speculation*, Boyd for Lombock. *Hawaii*, Mac Gregor, Bombay. *Charles Forbes*, Wills, Singapore and Bombay.

PASSENGERS.—*Per Pilades:* Messrs. James Fraser and Reverchon.

The *Thames*, Hornblow, from Madras left Singapore at the same time with the Red Rover.

---

VESSELS EXPECTED.

FROM ENGLAND. *Charles Grant, Viscount Melbourne, Mandarin, Lady Charlotte, Cordelia, William Jardine, Mary Somerville, Ramy, Thomaston, Trusty, Jessalee, Clifton, Lord Grey, Africa, Britton, Neptune.*

FROM UNITED STATES.. *Liberty.*

FROM BENGAL. *Hoogarey, Hortensia, Bramin, Lord W. Bentinck, Lord Auckland, Nottingham, Bombay Castle, Tigris, Asia.*

FROM MADRAS. *Thames.*

FROM BOMBAY. *Hadleyan.*

FROM JAVA. *Mercury, Panama, Amelia Thomas, Schoon Ferhead, Emily, Taylor.*

LATEST DATES, from *England* to June 25th ₱ *Richard. Alsop* From *United States* 3rd June ₱ *Humboldt.* From *Calcutta*, September 15th, ₱ *Red Rover.* From *Singapore*, 4th October, ₱ From *Java*, 20th September ₱ *Levant*, From *Bombay*, 13th August, ₱ *Inglis.*

---

## SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

| *Vessel's Name.* | *Flag.* | *Commander.* | *Tons* | *Where from.* | *Consignees* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fort William | British | W. H. Fraser | 1214 | Bombay | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Earl of Balcarres | " | J. Hine | 1488 | Madras | do. |
| Nemo | " | Nelby | 373 | Samarang | Fox Rawson & Co. |
| Exchange | Ameri. | Shaw | 473 | Liverpool | Olyphant & Co. |
| Favorite | British | Robinson | 230 | Samarang | Turner & Co. |
| Tascon | " | W. Morgan | 902 | Bombay | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Glenelg | " | R. Langley | 767 | " | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Adalevie | " | A. R. Clarke | 760 | " | D. & M. Rustomjee. |
| Eliza Stewart | " | Rob. Millar | 472 | London | Wetmore & Co. |
| Diana | " | Pindman | 420 | Calcutta | Russell & Co. |
| John Bannerman | " | J. L. Wilson | 816 | Bombay | D. & M. Rustomjee. |
| Asia | " | Nisel | 531 | Samarang | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Beta | Ameri. | Barnard | 852 | Boston | Russell & Co. |
| Princess Victoria | British | Ja. Lee | 379 | London | Wetmore & Co. |
| Caledonia | " | J. T. Lancaster | 710 | Bombay | Shawuckshaw Rustomjee. |
| Lord Lowther | " | A. Grant | 1400 | " | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Upton Castle | " | Duggan | 406 | " | " |
| Lowjee Family | " | J. H. Johnston | 928 | " | Dent & Co. |
| Eleanor | " | " | 870 | London | Turner & Co. |
| Heywood | " | Jones | 441 | Liverpool | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Adelaider | " | Clark | 220 | Java | " |
| Hythe | British | W. Drayner | 1200 | Bombay | Daniell & Co. |
| Inglebrooth | " | Ricketts | 406 | " | " |
| Bamorah Merchant | " | L. W. Moncrieff | 491 | London | Lindsay & Co. |
| Prince Regent | " | I. S. Biles | 480 | Calcutta | Daniell & Co. |
| Malcolm | " | Eyles | 1020 | " | J. & W. Cragg & Co. |
| Ovesten | " | R. B. Shattler | 850 | " | Dent & Co. |
| John O' Gaunt | " | Robertson | 478 | Liverpool | Turner & Co. |
| Planter | Dutch. | C. L. Abdoll | 400 | Batavia | Russell & Co. |
| Alex. Baring | British | N. Bt. Croix | 2024 | London | " |
| Wm. Lockerby | " | Metcalfe | 813 | Batavia | " |
| Regulus | Ameri. | Vasmer | 400 | Manila | " |
| Junna | British | Robinson | | Liverpool | Turner & Co. |
| Coventry | British | Purdie | 864 | Madras | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Ferguson | " | Young | 318 | Calcutta | " |
| David Scott | " | P. J. Reeves | 656 | Calcutta | " |
| Theris | " | C. C. Clark | 770 | " | D. & M. Rustomjee |
| Inglis | " | Wise | 495 | Bombay | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Keilie Castle | " | Rob. Patullo | 350 | Calcutta | Lindsay & Co. |
| Carnatic | " | D. Proodfoot | 1518 | Bombay | W. Hebbidock. |
| Omega | Ameri. | Russell | 1278 | Manila | Gordon & Talbot |
| Chandler Price | " | Collin | | Philadelphia | T. Field. |
| Luconia | " | Pearson | | Manila | Russell & Co. |
| Juliet | British | Wilson | | Samarang | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Jane Brown | " | Dunlop | 464 | Singapore | Daniell & Co. |
| Castle Huntly | British | L. K. Jolly | 530 | Bombay | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Mary Anne | " | Smith | 1200 | Java | " |
| Canton | " | W. Coles | 500 | " | " |
| Oxixa | " | Agar | 330 | Liverpool | W. T. Gosnell & Co. |
| Osterspool | " | Richardson | 583 | Calcutta | T. A. Gibb. |
| Egyptian | " | Johnson | 401 | Sourabaya | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Anna Robertson | " | Hamilton | | London | Turner & Co. |
| Tarquin | Ameri. | Hunt | 407 | Java | Russell & Co. |
| Enterprize | British | Reharin | 331 | Batavia | T. A. Gibb. |
| Ellora | " | Blair | 314 | Clyde | Turner & Co. |
| Italy | Ameri. | Comarais | | Liverpool | Wetmore & Co. |

---

## SHIPPING AT LINTIN &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Cum-sing-moon &c. The *Jane, Crockett, Lord Amherst*, Rose; *Mentor*, R. Snell; to Dent & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Governor Findlay*, ——; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray and *Henry Clay* (Am.) Gilman, to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Sturgis D. & M. Rustomjee. The *Volunteer* (Am.) Perrier, to J. Sturgis; and the *Isabella*, to Stanford & Marks.

| *Vessel's Name.* | *Flag.* | *Commander.* | *Tons* | *Where from.* | *Consignees.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Johanna Susanna | Dutch. | Berent | 800 | Batavia | S. V Basel tot Lust & Co |
| Aurelia | Port. | Bayos | 160 | Bombay | Dent & Co. |
| Isabella Robertson | British | Jno. Hudson | 372 | Calcutta | Pereira & Co. |
| Erich | Dutch. | J. Hoyt | 360 | Samarang | S. V Basel tot Lust & Co. |
| Himmaleh | Ameri. | Fraser | 370 | New-York | Olyphant & Co. |
| Anna | Port | Aguiar | | Damaun | Framjee Pestonjee. |
| Judith | British | Williams | | Singapore | Fox Rawson & Co. |
| Lady Grant | " | Jeffreys | 780 | Bombay | Framjee Pestonjee. |
| Modora | Dutch. | Laws | | Batavia | Douglas Mackenzie & Co. |
| Layton | British | Wade | 513 | Singapore | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Alexan de | Ameri. | Penniger | 394 | Liverpool | Wetmore & Co. |
| Plymouth | " | | | New york | H. Rawle & T. Lewis |
| Samuel Winter | British | A. Rodgers | 513 | Liverpool | Fox Rawson & Co. |
| Elizabeth | " | Shepherd | 190 | Madras | Dent & Co. |
| Cowasjee Family | " | Wallace | 460 | Calcutta | D. & M. Rustomjee |
| Martlehead | Ameri. | Christie | | Batavia | Russell & Co. |
| Jardine (Schr.) | British | Greig | 160 | Singapore | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Humboldt | Ameri. | Eldridge | | Liverpool | Russell Sturgis & Co. |
| Royal Saxon | British | Renner | | Boston | Fox Rawson & Co. |
| Richard Alsop | Ameri. | Mc. Michael | 510 | London | Wetmore & Co. |
| Waldemar | Danis. | Dunes | | | Markwick, Edwards& Co. |
| Emily Jane | British | Randle | 680 | Calcutta | Dent & Co. |
| Burong | Dutch. | Mar. Ivor | 450 | Batavia | " |
| Helles | British | Scanlan | | Calcutta | Daniell & Co. |
| Strathfeldsaye | " | Jones | 160 | Sydney | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Victoire Elise | French | | | Singapore | " |
| Red Rover | British | Wright | | Calcutta | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Orwell | " | Lancaster | | Madras | " " |
| Ann Baldwin | " | | | Liverpool | |
| Tartar | Ameri. | Nichols | | Manila | Russell & Co. |
| Levant | " | Dumarcy | 4 | Boston | |
| Splendid | " | Rogers | | Manila | Wetmore & Co. |
| Constitution | " | Glidden | | Batavia | |
| Caledonia | British | Little | | Leith | Turner & Co. |
| Corsair | " | Porter | | Singapore | Dent & Co. |

# THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Picul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Chs.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Co.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Commercial Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avoirdupois 1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avoirdupois, 1 Picul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—94 Cys, 1 Cut.—1 Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains[Troy.—1 Spun. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 cb.

VOL. 2d. No. 8. CANTON SATURDAY, OCTOBER, 29TH, 1836. No. 60

## IMPORTS.

| | PER. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **COTTON MANUFACTURES.** | | | |
| Camlets - - 50 yds. - in | P[ce]. | $ 3. a 4. | |
| Chintzes - - 20 „ - in | „ | 3½ a 5½ | |
| Handkfs. Monsoothe scarlet - | „ | 2.25 a 2.30 | dull. |
| „ „ blue - - | „ | 1.25 a 2 | |
| Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in | „ | 6. a 8. | |
| „ „ „ 30 „ „ | „ | 5. a 9. | |
| „ grey - 40 „ 38 in | „ | 4½. a 5. | in demand. |
| „ „ - 60 „ 38 in | „ | 6½ a 7½. | |
| „ „ - 80 „ 38 in | „ | 8. a 10. | |
| Am. brown Cots. 30 „ 36 in | „ | 3. a 3 10. | |
| Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in | P[l]. | 40 a 49. | Sales. |
| „ „ „ 30 @ 52 in | „ | 40 a 41. | No demand. |
| „ „ „ 18 @ 24 in | „ | 36 a 37. | |
| **WOOLLENS.** | | | |
| Broadcloth Ex. Sup[r] 60@62 in | Y[d]. | 1.80 a 2 20 | |
| „ Span[h] Stripes 60@62 in | „ | 1.20 a 1 40. | |
| „ Superx - 58@60 in | „ | 80 a 90. | |
| „ Worsters - - | „ | 60 cts. | |
| „ Worleys - 24 yds. in | P[ce]. | 11 a 11½. | No sale. |
| „ Sup[r] Selct. Cutgs large | P[l]. | 30 a 40. | Cts. dull. |
| Flannel - - - - | yd. | 15 a 20. | |
| Camblets, double 54 yds. 30 in | P[ce]. | } 26 a 28. | |
| Fine singles - - - - | „ | | |
| Second - - - - | „ | | |
| Dutch - - 40 yds. 33 in | „ | 26 a 27. | dull. |
| „ - - 40 „ 28 „ | „ | 28 | |
| Bombasets - - - - | „ | 11 a 12 | |
| Longella scarlet - - - - | „ | 8½ a 8¾. | |
| Assorted colors - - - - | „ | | |
| Woollen yarn - - - - | „ | 105 a 120. | Limited demand. |
| **COTTON.** | | | |
| Bengal old or inf[r]. - - - | P[l]. | 5.5 a 9.4 | |
| „ sup[r] and fine - - - | „ | 10. a 10.4 | |
| Bombay old or inf[r]. - - - | „ | 8 2 a 9.5 | |
| „ sup[r]. and fine - - - | „ | 10. a 11.2 | |
| Madras - - - - - | „ | 9 a 11. | |
| Manila - - - - - | | | None. |
| **METALS.** | | | |
| Copper Shee[ts]. 16 oz. @ 32 oz. | P[l]. | $ 34½. | |
| „ S. American slab - - | „ | 34. | None. |
| „ nails assorted - - | „ | 40. | |
| „ old - - - - | „ | 18 | |
| Lead English Pig - - - - | „ | } 6. | Enquired. |
| „ Spanish „ - - - - | „ | | |
| Iron Bar 1 a 3 in - - - - | „ | 2 a 2.75 | In demand. |
| „ Rod ½ „ in - - - - | „ | | |
| „ Nailrod ½ and under - - | „ | } 6. | |
| „ Hoop. - ½ „ in - - - | „ | | |
| „ Scrap - - - - - | „ | 1. a 120 | Not Saleable. |
| Steel English - - - - - | | | |
| „ Swedish - - - - - | Tub | 8½ a 6 | |
| Spelter English - - - - - | P[l]. | 8½ | Large stock. |
| Tin Plates - - - - - | Box | 7½ a 9 | do. |
| Quicksilver - - - - - | P[l]. | 90. | |
| SKINS Rabbit - - - - - | 100 | 60. a 65. | |
| Beaver - - - - - | each | 6. a 8. | |
| „ Fox - - - - - | „ | 1. a 1.15. | |
| Otter-Sea - - - - - | „ | 40. a 55 | |
| „ „ tails - - - - | „ | 2.50 a 3 | |
| „ Land - - - - - | „ | 5. a 7. | |
| Seal - - - - - | „ | 2. a 2.50 | |
| OPIUM Patna old - - - - | Ch[t]. | | None. |
| „ „ new - - - - | „ | 760 a 765 | |
| Benares old - - - - | „ | | None. |
| „ new - - - - | „ | 685 a 690 | |
| Malwa old - - - - | „ | } 720 | |
| „ new - - - - | „ | | |
| Turkey - - - - - | „ | 630 a 640 | |
| RICE Bengal - - - - - | P[l]. | 1.90 | |
| „ Java - - - - - | „ | 1.65 a 1.80 | |
| „ White table - - - - | „ | 1.95 a 2.05 | |
| „ Manila - - - - - | „ | 1.70 a 1.80 | |
| „ Paddy - - - - - | „ | 30 pct less. | than Rice. |
| **STRAITS PRODUCE &c** | | | |
| Bird's nest, fine white - - | Cs. | 30. | |
| „ „ inf[r]. - - - | „ | 11. a 16. | In little demand. |
| „ „ black - - - | „ | 1½. a 5. | |
| Bees Wax - - - - - | P[l]. | 26. a 28. | |
| Beast nut - - - - - | „ | 3. 0 a 4. | |
| Cloves - - - - - | „ | 34. a 38. | Overstocked. |
| „ Mother - - - - | „ | 10. a 12. | |
| Camphor Barous - - - - | Cs. | 6 a 25. | |
| Gambier - - - - - | P[l]. | 2½. a 3. | |
| Mace - - - - - | „ | | |
| Nutmegs - - - - - | „ | | |
| Pepper - - - - - | „ | 8½. | In demand |
| Rattans - - - - - | „ | 2½. a 3. | supplies. |
| Tin Banca - - - - - | „ | 19. | |
| „ Singapore &c. - - - | „ | 18. | |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | | |
| Amber large 1st quality - - | Cs. | 3. a 13 | |
| „ small fragments - - | P[l]. | 20 cts a 1½. | |
| Assafœtida - - - - - | „ | 4½. | |
| Bichdemar - - - - - | „ | 12. a 26. | |
| „ good - - - - - | „ | 36. a 50. | |
| Cochineal - - - - - | „ | 200. a 240 | |
| Coral large beads or pieces - | Cs. | ..... | Dull. |
| „ fragments - - - - | P[l]. | 40. a 50. | |
| Cow Bezoar - - - - - | Cs. | 16. a 25. | No demand. |
| Cudbear - - - - - | P[l]. | 12. | |
| Cutch Pegue - - - - - | „ | 4. a 4½. | |
| Elephants Teeth or Ivory - - | „ | 70. a 100. | |
| „ „ cuttings - - | „ | 60. a 65. | |
| Fish-maws - - - - - | „ | 40 a 70. | |
| Flints - - - - - | „ | 40 cents. | |
| Glass ware crate - - - - | „ | 75. | |
| „ clarified. - - - - | „ | 100 | None in mkt. |
| Mother of Pearl Shell - - - | „ | 9. a 10. | |
| Myrrh - - - - - | „ | 3. a 4. | } None. |
| Oilnuts - - - - - | „ | 3½. a 3 | |
| Putchock - - - - - | „ | 14. a 15. | |
| Rose Mallees - - - - - | „ | | |
| Saltpetre, at Limtin - - - | „ | 6½. a 9½. | Sales. |
| Shark's fins - - - - - | „ | 12. a 30. | |
| Smalts - - - - - | „ | 30. a 50. | limited demand. |
| Sneet fish - - - - - | „ | 5. a 6. | |
| Thread Gold and Silver - - | Cy. | 38. a 40 | Large stock |
| Wood Ebony, Manilla - - - | P[l]. | 4½ | |
| „ „ Ceylon - - - | „ | 5. | |
| „ Sandal Indian - - - | „ | 10. a 20. | |
| „ „ Timor - - - | „ | 12. a 13 | |
| „ „ Sand[l] Islands - - | „ | 8. a 10 | |
| „ Sapan „ - - - | „ | 1 50 | |

## EXPORTS.

| | WT. in T. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SILK MANUFACTURES.** | | | |
| Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 26 in | 26 | $ 15½ | |
| „ col'd „ by „ | 30 | 15. | |
| Hkfs. 6-4 black Levantine | 17 | 5 10. a 6. | |
| „ fringed 45 in | | | |
| „ 7-8 „ „ | 15 | 5.10 a 5.50 | |
| Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - - | 11 | 7. | |
| „ Sarsnet, Nankin silk | | | |
| „ „ Canton - - | — | 6½ | |
| Hkfs. white Pongee 22 in | 18 | 7.75 a 7.80 | |
| „ „ „ 20 „ | 16 | 6.60 a 6.70 | |
| „ figured „ 28 „ | 20 | 10. | |
| „ „ „ 20 „ | 18 | 9. | |
| Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 | 24 | 12.50 | |
| „ „ 30 „ 29 | 32 | 16 50 a 16.75 | |
| „ black „ „ 24 | 24 | 10.75 a 11.50 | |
| „ „ „ 29 | 30 | 12.75 a 13 | |
| Satins Levantines 30 29 | 28 | 14. 75 a 15. | |
| „ „ „ 24 | 30 | 13. | |
| Lutestrings mixt 18 „ 24 | 18 | 7.10 a 7.20 | |
| „ black „ „ 29 | 28 | 10 30 a 10.50 | |
| Pongees white 30 „ 30 | 30 | 11 75 a 11.85 | |
| „ „ 30 „ 29 | 29 | 11.10 a 11.25 | |
| „ „ 30 „ 29 | 32 | 12.60 a 12.70 | |
| „ Sarchuen 19 „ 19 | 27 | 4.75 a 4.80 | |
| Sarsnets black N 30 „ 29 | 27 | 11 40 a 11.75 | |
| „ „ C. „ 19 | 23 | 10 a 10½ | |
| „ „ „ 29 | 32 | 7.80 a 8.10 | |
| „ wh te 60 „ 29 | 34 | 17 a 17.20 | |
| „ colored 30 „ 29 | 31 | 12.40 a 12.60 | |
| „ crossbarr'd „ 24 | 18 | 10.75 | |
| Satins black 18 „ 29 | 45 | 17 a 17.80 | |
| „ „ 18 „ 29 | 33 | 14.25 a 14.50 | |
| „ colored 18 „ 29 | 33 | 17.20 a 17.40 | |
| „ high „ 18 „ 29 | 36 | 18.75 a 19 | |
| „ damask'ed crimson | 24 | 21 a 22. | |
| „ „ colored | 28 | 20 a 21. | |
| Senchaws Nank. blk 29 29 | 44 | 15 a 15 50 | |
| „ „ colored „ „ | 33 | 16 a 16.40 | |
| „ „ „ 29 „ | 36 | 17 a 17.50 | |
| „ Canton black 29 „ | 21 | 10 a 10.20 | |
| Sewing silks assort. colors. in | Pl. | 4.70 a 4.90 | |
| „ „ black - - - - | | 4.30 a 4.40 | |
| Shawls crape 7 4 embrd. - | 7 | 3. 40 | |
| „ „ 8-4 a 56 in - | 5½ | 2.90 | |
| „ 8-4 Satin figd. 63 - | 5 | 2.15 a 2.25 | |
| „ 7-4 „ „ - - | 4 | 1.85 | |
| „ „ damas' ed silk 84 a 42 | 6 | 2.50 | |
| Water silks cod'd. 18 y. - 29 in | 22 | 13.45 | |
| **BLACK TEAS.** | Pl | Tael. | |
| „ Bohea Canton - - - | „ | | |
| „ Fokeen - - - | „ | | |
| „ Congou Souq. k'd. - - | „ | | |
| „ Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd. - - | „ | | |
| „ Campoi - - - - | „ | | |
| „ Souchong - - - - | „ | | |
| „ Hung muey - - - - | „ | 28 a 38 | |
| „ Pekoe - - - - | „ | 60 a 80 | |
| „ Ning Yong - - - - | „ | 26 a 28 | |
| „ Ankoi - - - - | „ | 20 a 26 | |
| „ „ Pouchong - - - | „ | | |
| „ Orange Pekoe - - - | „ | 29 a 34 | |
| „ Caper - - - - - | „ | 20 a 28 | |
| **GREEN TEAS.** | | | |
| „ Twankay - - - - - | „ | 26 a 29 | |
| „ Skin - - - - - | „ | 14 a 15 | |
| „ Hyson - - - - - | „ | 26 | } Canton Ten |
| „ Young Hyson - - - - | „ | 26 a 30 | |
| „ Imperial - - - - - | „ | } 40 a 44 | |
| „ Gunpowder - - - - | „ | | |
| **RAW SILK.** Canton No. 1 | „ | T. 300 | |
| „ „ „ „ 2 | „ | 280 | |
| „ „ „ „ 3 | „ | 230 | |
| „ „ „ „ 4 | „ | 170 | |
| „ „ „ „ 5 | „ | 105 | |
| Nankin Taatlee - - - $ | „ | 510 a 540 | |
| „ Taysaam - - - - | „ | 410 a 450 | |
| **SUGAR RAW.** Canton 1st. | „ | T. 5. 5 a 5.7 | |
| „ „ „ 2d. | „ | 5.2 | |
| „ Pingfa - - - - | „ | 7. | |
| „ Candy Canton - - - | „ | 7.4 | |
| „ „ Chinchew - - - | „ | 14 a 14½ | |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | | |
| Alum - - - - - - | „ | 1.85 a 1.95 | at Macao. |
| Aniseed star - - - - - | „ | 10 a 10½ | |
| Camphor - - - - - - | „ | 28 a 30 | at Macao. |
| Cassia at Whampoa - - - | „ | 10 50 a 11 | |
| „ Lintin - - - - | „ | 8.50 a 8.75 | |
| „ buds - - - - - | „ | 14 a 15 | |
| Canes bamboo - - - - - | 1000 | 10 a 14 | |
| „ Wangees - - - - - | „ | 7 a 12 | |
| China Root - - - - - | Pl. | 3½ | |
| Cubebs - - - - - - | „ | 17 a 18 | |
| Dragon's blood - - - - - | „ | 80 a 100 | |
| Galangals - - - - - - | „ | 3½ a 3½ | |
| Gamboge - - - - - - | „ | 65 a 70 | None good. |
| Glass beads - - - - - | „ | 17 a 22 | |
| Gilue - - - - - - | „ | 9 a 11 | |
| Ginger in Jars - - - - - | Case | 5 a 5½ | |
| Hartall or Orpiment - - - | Pl. | 16 a 17 | |
| Lead white - - - - - - | „ | 9 a 10 | |
| „ red - - - - - - | „ | 10 | |
| Mo. of Pear' Shells 5oolbo large | Pl. | } No demand. | |
| „ blue edged small | „ | | |
| Musk warranted - - - - | Cy. | 45 a 60 | |
| Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in | 100 | 92 | |
| „ 9½ yds. 12 in - - - - | Pa. | 85 | |
| „ Canton made - - - - | „ | 79 | |
| „ „ large - - - - | „ | 80 | } None. |
| „ „ small - - - - | „ | 65 | |
| Yellow yds. in 1st. st. | „ | 79 a 80 | |
| „ „ „ 2d „ | „ | 66 a 70 | None. |
| „ „ „ 3d. „ | „ | 50 | |
| „ small „ „ | „ | | |
| „ white „ „ | „ | 55 a 85 | Wanted. |
| Oils Aniseed - - - - - | Cy. | 1.10 a 1.20 | |
| „ Cassia - - - - - | „ | 1.65 | |
| Rhubarb - - - - - - | Pl. | | |
| „ Dutch cut - - - - | „ | | |
| Soy in Jars - - - - - | Case | 5 a 9 | |
| Tobacco in baskets - - - | Pl. | 14 a 15 | |
| Tortoiseshell - - - - - | „ | | |
| Turmeric - - - - - - | „ | | |
| Vermillion 50 catties - - | Box. | | |

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER.

BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also higher prices are obtainable for *Camlets, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and *other Goods*, on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton &c.* sometimes discharge at Macao or transship their Cargoes, at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rents outside. and River Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pictures &c, Confectionary Stationary, Cutlery, Crockery ware, &c.*, for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction, duty paid.

*Note. Alum*, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; and *Raw Silk, Silk* piece goods &c, are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on these goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

### RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

| | s. d. |
|---|---|
| On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills. ..... | 4. 10. |
| Government Bills 10 @ 30 days. ..... none. ..... | |
| United States Bank Bills 6 months sight. ..... | 4. 10. |
| Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents. 4 | 7½ |
| E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta @ 30 days. ..... | 218 C. R. |
| E. I. Directors Bills, 60 da. sight, 208 Sa. Rs. ..... | " |
| Private Bills, on Calcutta, „ Co's. Rs. ..... | " |

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 23.50 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 5 per Cent premium ... "
„ „ „ small 96 a 98 „ 4 a 4½. ... "
Spanish Dollars Pillar Pendisand, ... per ... "
„ „ Old Carolus IV. ... 12 per Cent
South American Republics ... None

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton, 50 cub: feet ... £4.10 @ 5. to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, same ... to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. ... No Ships.

### DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1ST APRIL TO 30TH SEPTEMBER 1836.

| | IN SEPTEMBER | | APRIL TO AUGUST | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Chests. | Price. | Value in Dollars. | Chests. | Value in Dollars. | Exceed. last October. |
| Patna ..... old | 4 | 860 | 3,440 | | | |
| „ ..... new | 553 | 760 | 420,280 | 2587½ | 1,909,592 | 11 |
| Benares ..... old | 16 | 730 | 11,680 | | | 53 |
| „ ..... new | 243 | 690 | 167,248 | 1494½ | 976,420 | 897 |
| Malwa ..... | 1023½ | 720 | 744,120 | 7586 | 4,502,168 | 4548½ |
| | 1840½ | | 1344,760 | 11,642 | 7,367,580 | 6,701½ |

Total Chests delivered in the last 6 months 13,482½; Value 8,692,698 Drs.

### RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

| GOODS | TREASURE | GOODS | TREASURE | GOODS | TREASURE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay ..... | | Singapore ... | 1 ½ | Hol.or Hamburg ... | 3 2½ |
| Ceylon ..... | | Manila ... | | Spain or Portugal.. | 3 2½ |
| Madras ..... | | Malacca ... | | America U States ... | 2½ 2 |
| Calcutta ..... | 2½..2 | Penang ... | 1½ 1 | Chili or Peru ... | 3 2½ |
| Rangoon ... | | Batavia ... | | Mexico ... | 3 " |
| Mauritius .. | | Gt. Britain via Sp. | 3 2½ | Coast of China ... | 1 ½ |
| Australia .. | | „ direct ..... | 2½ 2 | Lintin &c. ..... | ½ do. |
| Sand. Islands .. | | France ..... | 2½ 2 | | |

Note. Above rates are from 20th Oct. to 20th April annually; during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat higher. Risks on Shorts are $ 2 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ ½ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, and Bombay, or in Canton.

### WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd „ „ „ 1200 do. & under 1600 „ 0.7221091 „ „
3rd „ „ under 1200 do. 0.566[illegible]341 „ „

N.B. The cubit in 14½ inches; measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products—The largest class pay from $ 430 to $ 4320; 2d class from $ 3760 to $ 3760; 3rd class from $ 3760 and under. The Cumshaw or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Tacls or $ 2223. Linguists fee $ 173½ and Comprador's fees $ 50. Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. On French and other Foreign vessels they are slightly varied. Riceladen ships are charged only about $ 1300 in lieu of measurement &c.

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

### IMPORTS.

Our market continues dull for most descriptions of imports particularly of European Manufactures, and we have no alterations to notice since last week. Partly this inactivity is owing to no prices having yet been fixed between sellers and buyers for the two chief exports, TEA and SILK.

WOOLLENS,—particularly Longella are even duller than before, and have declined in price.

RICE,—the abundant crops in the neighbourhood of Canton have caused an unwillingness in the buyers. We hear of some very low sales at Macao.

BETELNUT,—has declined in consequence of two or three importations.

COTTON,—continues without improvement, except for the best kinds, but the low prices seem to encourage consumption, as the deliveries have been large within the last fortnight, so that we trust prices have reached their lowest. Sales of both Bombay and Bengal have been made within the week to some extent of inferior kinds at our lowest quotations.

OPIUM.—Our quotations must be considered almost nominal, as within this day or two the smuggling boats have stopped; one cause assigned for the interference of the Mandarins, is the expected arrival of Commissioners from Peking; but we have also heard that there is an Edict just come down regarding parties engaged in the trade, which may have given rise to this apparent vigilance to suppress smuggling.

The deliveries to the 22nd were.

| PATNA. | BENARES. | MALWA. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 313 | 236 | 867 | 1416. chs. |

### EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.—Though we do not perceive any increased anxiety in Exporters to purchase, prices continue as high as before, though very few parcels, we believe, have changed hands at our quotations.

SILK PIECE GOODS.—Large Purchases having been made and considerable contracts entered into, prices of most descriptions have risen to our quotations, which will be found to be generally higher than before; for good articles contracts cannot be effected at less, though there are some ready made in the market at lower rates.

TEA.—The merchants have this day offered prices to the Tea-men for the Pekoe Kook Oongcow, which would not admit of their performing their contracts with foreigners, without heavy losses, and these prices the Tea-merchants have declined. The enslavement of the question appears therefore as far off as ever, and cannot be effected for some time. The only way to bring the Tea-merchants to terms would be an absolute cessation of the trade, as regards Tea.

# THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 2d No. 9. CANTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER, 5TH, 1842. No. 61


## LITERARY,

*( From the Indo Chinese Gleaner. )*

### ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE RECEPTION OF A NEW VICEROY AT CANTON, IN 1812.

The following paper, though of an old date, has not yet, so far as we know been made public; it is therefore presumed it will not be uninteresting to some of our readers

Copy of a letter from Tsuen tajin, the new Viceroy of Canton, to the principal Foo and Heen in the province. The letter was dispatched from Peking on 22nd of the 11 moon, and arrived at Canton on the 11th of the 12th moon.

"On the 18th of the 10th moon, I went from Che-keang to Peking; provide men and horses for my own accommodation at every stage. Making the utmost haste I shall be at the boundaries of Canton by the middle of the first moon (of the 17th year.) I now send a statement of such arrangements as will be proper;—as follows:

"1st It has hitherto been customary to send to meet a Viceroy as far as Gan-chow, or more distant to Shi-tsing: at present only send one Woosum-poo with four attendants to Nan-heung, there to wait. The hire of the boats in going and returning, their provisions, and expenses, do you supply. It is not allowed to take the smallest possible cash from the districts on the way. If this be not obeyed, it will be most rigorously examined into.

"2nd. The expense of the boats from Nan-heung to Canton, I will myself defray. The said district may not make any inquiries about it. The places that we pass through are not permitted to present any provisions, wine, &c; it is a vulgar custom which I entirely abolish. If presents be, they will not be received. If any thing be given privately to the household or officers in waiting, they will one and all of them be broken.

"3rd. Those who come out from the city to meet me, are not allowed to go further than Tsing-yuen. The officers of the several districts are not allowed to go beyond the boundaries of their districts. If the Taou-tae leave the city ten Le, it is sufficient. Only four secretaries are allowed to come and receive my first proclamation. Let them wait at Po-hill. Let all other officers and people wait at Teen-tsee landing-place. They are not permitted to crowd in boats to meet me; nor are runners allowed on this pretence to impress boats.

"4th. Let the military officers observe the same regulations as the civil officers: they are not allowed to go far to meet me; nor allowed privately to leave their posts.

"After my arrival at Canton, let the civil and military officers of both provinces send in their Lae-lee (an account of themselves, their term of services, &c.) They may send them by post or by water, but must not send soldiers or runners with them to Canton.

"The civil and military officers, without public business, are not allowed to come to Canton to see me. If they privately send soldiers or make some pretence to commission people to come, the circumstances will be inquired into and their offence be punished.

"5th. At the landing places by the river side, it is not allowed to erect scaffolding, to ornament them, &c. nor is it allowed to make new the ornaments of my palace. As to the red carpets, &c. for the hall of audience, borrow a set of old ones and make out a list of them that when I arrive, I may compare it with the things themselves. I only require the cook house with the boilers and furnaces to be in order. I will a few days before my arrival send a person to my palace; and when I come, will myself light the fires. The officer of the principal Heen is not allowed to prepare rice, nor is he allowed to supply what is necessary, except for the porters.

"6th. I do not want to detain in Canton more than 20 messengers and military attendants. These will be sufficient for every purpose: the others may return to their stations, and attend to their exercise. They are not allowed needlessly to go backwards and forwards, to impress boats and neglect their exercise. The officer in command is requested to attend to those regulations and wait for my decisions.

"7th. Let all the military stations send in a drawing of the place where they are posted; and explain fully all connected with them, and how distant they are from each other. Let them send in a statement of the number of men. Let the naval officers do the same. Let none be omitted. They may be sent in either before or after I arrive at Canton.

"8th. Whoever of the superior officers, or inferior ones, with their advisers, or the salt or Hong merchants, or any other persons, shall represent that he is intimate with me, and in my confidence; or if persons shall write to each other to this effect, or shall suffer themselves to be thus deceived;—let all such be taken up and presented to justice: those who conceal such things shall be considered as guilty as those who commit them.

"Let the above be sent round to every officer, civil and military, that they may act in obedience thereto. It is my sincere wish. My heart and mouth are one. It is no specious pretence; neither is it from a perverse disposition, but because the officers of Canton have hitherto acted in many things in a way not agreeable to the Tsi-shun. I have not inserted your titles, for which I hope you will excuse me."

---

### RULES TO BE OBSERVED AT THE PALACE OF THE SAME VICEROY.

CANTON, MARCH, 1812.

The Chung-keun together with the civil and military officers attached to his Excellency, are enjoined to make known:

I. That the servants of the household are not allowed, either secretly or openly, to receive any presents from visitors; nor to recommend servants. If this be violated, both those who give and those who receive, will be guilty. The civil and military officers who know of any such transaction, and do not make it known, will be rigorously dealt with.

II. The persons who have been in the habit of waiting at the gate of the palace, to be employed as messengers, are all prohibited. If I have any messages to send, I will myself personally order the head Foo or Heen. If in opposition to this, there be any understanding amongst these persons, the Foo and Heen will be accountable. I am determined not to make the least allowance.

III. I have heard that those whose duty it is to introduce strangers, have been in the habit of extorting money from young officers; and that from those of the 9th degree of rank, who have not yet entered on office, they receive thirty or forty dollars. If this occur again, it will be severely punished.

IV. The inferior officers of both provinces are not allowed to enter the inner rooms of the palace. Those who offend will be broken for their impertinence. The attendants of officers, if not called for, are not allowed to enter.

V. The Foo and all civil officers below the rank of Foo; the Foo-tseang, and all military officers below him, unless they have some very important secret business, or are called for by me, are not permitted to see me personally one by one. If they come to the palace to announce their return to or their departure from their offices, it is allowed them to send in a card and wait for my orders.

VI. The apartment for the An-chi-sse, Lengtsae, &c. when they call at the palace, must be kept without the least noise. Beside their servants, none are allowed to enter: their chairmen, people with papers, and persons to make tea, are not allowed. If they and a mixed crowd presume to enter, I shall require it of the officers of my household.

VII. The inferior military officers are not allowed a number of men, as orderlies, to follow them: because it would impede the men in their duty; some would have too much, and some would have too little to do. The Kwang-hee is required to be invariably attentive, and not put on a fair appearance before me, whilst he is disobedient behind my back. If he does, his offence will be great.

VIII. If any military situation be vacant, an examination of persons to fill it must take place, and, a choice, deserved by justice, made. For the inferior situations, choose persons according to their natural abilities. for the higher situations, choose men who can speak the Mandarin dialect. If commanders of a thousand or a hundred men, (colonels or captain,) are sent on any service, I must choose them myself. I will not allow any other person to name them. Such officers must not allow themselves to be deceived, or in dulge any foolish hopes, for if I find it out, I shall consider them also offenders.

IX. If an important communication arrive, present it the moment that it is brought. The common communications of the day being in when the drums beat, at the morning and evening. If pressing come from a distance with papers, they are not to be delayed. If such persons are delayed, I allow them to come and tell me.

X. Officers who send in their cards, whether I see them or not, deliver my answer to them immediately. you must not presume to detain them.

XI. When civil and military officers are sent on my service, they must inform the owners of boats, horses, &c. (which they may require) from what office they are sent, that the people may go there and make their claims. They who are sent must have a certain allowance made them, a statement of which must be brought to me. The officers of districts are not permitted to make extravagant allowances; nor may the persons go beyond their allowance.

XII. If the Hong merchants have any business, they must first see the Kaou-poo; if the salt-merchants have business, they must first see the Yun-yaou. If they have any very important affair on which they must see me, it is required that they all come in a body, or engage three or four of their number to see me. One person is by no means allowed to see me privately. The presents to servants and other fees, are all entirely cut off. If any persons visit the Hong or salt-merchants, and say, that they are my relations, or friends, the said merchants must immediately inform me. Let there be no disobedience, otherwise the offence will be examined into.

---

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Dear Sir,

Hearing that you are to leave Macao early this morning, and anxious that you should give in your next paper an account of our Macao festivities, I prefer writing to you immediately after returning from the Fancy-ball, to going to bed, though I must say, that the latter has great attraction for me, as the day is beginning to dawn, and the amusements of the night rendering the wish for repose somewhat imperative.

This Fancy-ball then, about which I am going to write, was given by one of our Canton merchants, at his residence here. Cards of invitation had been issued some time, and as it was generally understood that the ball was to be both as splendid and numerously attended as circumstances would admit, every one seemed to be anxious to contribute as much as possible, by his own dress and splendour to the gaiety of the scene. Tailors had been in universal request during the last fortnight, old prints and pictures were turned up to give models for dresses, Chinamen instructed, drawings made, parts of dresses ill fitted removed, and many an anxious look was given to the watch even on the night of the ball in expectance of the tardy tailor, who had not yet brought the last part of the costume, and that in some instances the most important. I will not take upon myself to decide, which of the sexes were more anxious by their personal appearance to give lustre to to this fancy ball; their efforts seemed to have been equal, but the fair sex as is natural looked their characters best.

The house was thrown open for the reception of Company at half past eight, and on arriving I was struck with the taste and brilliancy of the decorations. The house which is one of the roomiest in Macao is remarkably well adapted for a party of this kind, and every room in it, communicating with each other, beautifully decorated with drapery and festoons of flowers, so as to give to them the appearance of tents. The walls were decorated with medallions containing the names of our poets and heroes, and beautifully painted and judiciously illuminated landscapes, of which the eye now and then caught a glimpse through the folds of the draperies, seemed to give an appearance that a sunny and luxuriant land was all around us, if we only stepped out of the tent.

But enough of the lifeless decorations: let me now say a few words of the figures that moved in this gay scene. There were the dresses of all nations; you saw peaceably and joyfully meeting about, the no longer silent turk; a wanderin sing ing french and italian songs; Circassians under no fear of bondage from the close neighbourhood of fierce looking Syrians and Persians "withheld to the eyes," nor from Egyptians and other semi-barbarous Asiatics or Africans, of whom there was a good many. But the costumes of Europe had not been neglected either, and Denmark's fair land of country girls, or the dark eyed daughters of Picardie, were seen in the mazes of the waltz or in the more measured step of the quadrille with Henri IV. or a parish beadle; Mary Stuart no longer had reason to fear the frowns and cruelty of Elizabeth of England, and, strangely forgetful of their rural lineage, would deign to enter into friendly converse with an English waggoner, or a miserable mendicant, nor would they refuse to be led to the dance by the infidel turk, or other swarthy natives of Asia. Julius Cæsar seemed to enjoy a memory drawn amusingly, and the polish Queen gave evidence enough lost to show, that it was not the unearthly state which he knew.

Besides these there were Kings and others in plenty, but I should run you by enumerating them all; I shall only add that a Gentleman in the Court dress of the last century, indicated by the satisfaction and pleasure he seemed to derive from the room about him, that the hospitality for which either Tom's room so famous, is not confined to the present generation.

Dancing was kept up very spiritedly, when at a given signal, the supper, which had hitherto been right good of the house, opened, with a generous smile every thing requisite to the palate was dispensed, and speedily upwards of a hundred of the guests were seen seated at it, doing justice to the good things before them. If I had as good memory as I wished, I would give you the toasts in which one of the guests proposed the health of our hospitable host, & the host's guests, proposing the "Ladies" both of which toasts were drunk with great applause, but you must be content with this short notice. After supper amusements formerly were let off in front of the house, to the great delight not only of the guests, but also of those who, not able to mix with the Company, had contrived to become unobserved witnesses of the scene.

Dancing was then resumed, and lasted till a late hour in the morning, our train bands any longer necessary to light it to bed of the Company home.

I am very sleepy, Mr. Editor, so shall only conclude, that great credit is due for the excellent and beautiful arrangements and decoration, to the taste and labours of a french Gentleman who volunteered his services for the occasion, and under whose superintendence the whole was conducted.

Good night Mr. Editor,

Yours

Macao 1st Nov. 1842. M. V. B.

---

### TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Dear Sir,—You must be aware from the reports of the Rescripts of Tuesday last, that some important demonstration by the Chinese was about being made on Opium. What is it, no one, Chinese or Foreigner, is aware of. One party says; abandon or a duty; another party from that an effort from headquarters is about to be made to annihilate, the Linin Piper, and put an entire stop to its import; Q: when doctors differ (about a drug) who shall decide? Old father time, and on him we leave it! meanwhile every Chinese Opium broker has fled and all the smuggling boats are outside the Bogue; no man (Chinese) would buy of you a Chest of Opium if you paid him to do so, and give the Opium gratis.

But much for Opium. The Teazers and the Hongs have differed as to prices, and we are reinstated, that of 37,000 Tons of shipping, not long

than two ships are taking in Cargo, though now prime season.

Silk only can be shipped on board one ship to the extent of 100 Piculs, without double duty; the double duty if about $ 12 per Picul; 17,000 bales of silk of this Crop are now in Canton; few ships have yet made the point they mean to sail to; a deficiency exists for coming ships of even at the double duty; thus about $ 200,000 lay in the Company's treasury, which cannot, in absence of Bills of lading be got at. So Dollars are cut off in Paucity in China, on Opium, Tea, Silk and Dollars. Any one acquainted with Canton usage will pronounce this *strictly* to be a *virtual* stop of Trade, it reaches all! pervades all!

I am Mr Editor

Your obedient servant,

X.

## EXPORTATION OF SILK

TO HIS EXCELLENCY,

The Governor of Kwangtung and Kwangsi.

We beg leave respectfully to represent to your Excellency the great inconvenience our Trade is suffering by the present Regulation of the Hoppo office, which prevents Raw Silk and Silk piece Goods being taken on board the ships of our various Nations, excepting in a limited quantity.

The increase in our Import Trade the last few years is evident by the greater number of Vessels which annually visit Whampoa, and the value of the Products and Manufactures of the Chinese Empire which they take in return—amongst them Raw Silk, which is now purchased by us in much larger quantities than formerly; but which for the reason above stated we experience great delay in shipping off, and are obliged to take advantage of any Ships offering, instead of being allowed to select good vessels belonging to ourselves and others thus frequently involving the embarkation of our property in Ships which in consequence of gales and boisterous weather encountered on their long outward voyage have been rendered quite unfit for the safe conveyance of articles so valuable, and requiring such care as Raw Silk and Silk Manufactures and by which damage and loss has frequently been experienced by us.

We therefore trust that your Excellency will take our representation into your favorable consideration and give instructions that hence forth the regulation which now limits the quantity of Raw Silk and piece Goods to be exported by one Ship, be removed, and that we be allowed to ship off by any vessels we may consider most eligible for ensuring its safe conveyance, without being subjected to any other charge than the single Duties now levied. Signed by 38 of the principal foreign merchants.

Canton, October, 14th 1836.

Reply to the Petition of the foreign barbarian Merchants, from Tung, President of the Military Board and Governor of the Provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi.

On examination it is found that the exportation of Raw Silk and Piece Goods was, formerly, prohibited by the Laws. But his Imperial Majesty was pleased, in his kind regard to merchants from far, to relax those prohibitions; and each Ship was allowed to take on board 5000 Catties of the Raw material of Canton, with the same amount of the second quality of the Raw Silk from Nanking: if the manufactured article was destined for exportation, 100 Catties of Piece goods were to be substituted for every 1000 Catties of the Raw Silk; and that the exchange might be made to the full amount of the Raw material specified above. These regulations were carefully prepared by the Board of Revenue; and, having been laid before the Emperor and received his sanction, they have for a long time been strictly obeyed. Crafty merchants were never permitted, under the exercise of these laws, to exceed the amount fixed for exportation; nor was the amount allowed to be increased, on any account whatever, in disregard of the existing regulations. Thus for a long time the Trade was carried on, as appears from the records (in my Office).

But now a Petition has been presented, stating that within a few years the imports have been continually increasing and the exports have necessarily not been small; and requesting that such changes may be made in the regulations, that the Cargo in each ship may not be limited, but be received for exportation at pleasure; &c. Not only is this request opposed to the existing regulations; but it is evident that if the amount of the Imports is increased, the ships are also multiplied; and each can always, in regard to exports, conform to the Laws? why then seek other Ships? And if this is done, it is immaterial (to the government) whether the goods are injured on not on the voyage; but how can the laws of the Celestial Empire be changed? Shall those Barbarian merchants be allowed to buy and export according to their own pleasure? What they request is most unreasonable and extravagant, and can by no means be granted.

The Hong-merchants, Howqua, and others, are, therefore, directed immediately to consult these orders to the said Barbarian merchants, and cause them to yield obedience thereto; and henceforth in exporting Raw Silk and Piece Goods, they must conform to the limits of the laws, and not indulge their wild expectations, lest thus their far distant trade be cut off.

Taou-Kwang 16th year, 9th month, 29th day.

(October 28th 1836.)

## OPIUM.

We Tang, President of the military Board and Governor of the two Kwang Provinces, Ke, Vice President of the military board and Lieutenant Governor of Canton, and Wan, Fung Shin-tseu-king and Superintendent of maritime customs at the port of Canton, proclaim to you the principal and all other Hong-merchants for your full information.

We have received the following mandate in an Imperial Edict respecting the following points in a representation to H. M; made by Heu, a Keih-tsze-chung; namely those relating to the debased wretches engaged in the traffic of Opium, the Hong-merchants who settle the prices, the melters who purchase it wholesale, the fast crabboats in which it is conveyed (from outside), and the Police who receive bribes.

"Let there be immediate strict and secret investigation, let the offenders be apprehended, and let diligent exertions be made to remedy the evil and cut off it's sources. Act with sincerity and make a clear report of the circumstances to me." Respect this!

Annexed is a copy of Heu, the Keih-tsze chung's report which we have also received, and the contents of which state, that "the debased wretches who traffic in Opium, not being able to procure it direct from the barbarians, purchase it from the wholesale smelters, who are assisted by the Hong-merchants who settle the prices. The resident barbarians, on receipt of the purchase money, give a document which enables its possessor to go and receive the dirt from the Receiving Ships.

These barbarians reside in the different foreign factories;

Jardine, nicknamed the Ironheaded old rat and Innes live in the Eho Factory.

Dent, Frainjee, and Merwanjee in Paoushun.

Dadabhoy in Fangtae

Gordon in Kwangyuen.

Whiteman in Maying, (the Imperial) and

Turner in the Lew-sing Factories.

Besides these there are many others, of whose names I am ignorant." "Such is his report"

Now we have examined into the subject, and find that repeated Edicts have been received ordering strict investigation and prohibition of the article. "If any outside barbarian merchant ship dare to bring Opium into the port, let her instantly be driven away, and not be permitted to enter the port and trade." Those were H. M's words.

Yuen when Governor, investigated the case of the India ship Keih, and four others which brought Opium into the port; and upon receipt of an imperial mandate to investigate and decide, he prepared a clear report of all the foreign ships which entered the port; he ordered the principal Hong merchants to appoint security merchants who were to keep the vessels under strict scrutiny. The foreign Agents of the Ships were also required to give a bond that there was no Opium on board, as also were the Hong-merchants. The bonds were delivered into the Hoppo's office, and from hence transmitted to the Governor's. Hitherto the Hong merchants have conducted the trade in this manner. This is on record. Although in consequence of this arrangement, it is certain the outside barbarians do not bring Opium into the port, yet at Lintin they have Receiving ships, where it is sold and scattered, which is still more disgraceful and lawless.

The Hong merchants, although they cunningly avoid introducing opium into the port, induce the foreigners to bring it outside. They are all equally implicated; they settle the prices and receive a share of the profits: without their connivance how could the barbarians execute their artful schemes? Instant and strict investigation is necessary, and instructions how to proceed should be petitioned for.

As is proper, we issue this edict for your (the Hong-merchants') full information. Immediately on receipt of it proceed to examine whether Jardine, the Iron headed old rat, and Innes, Dent, Frainjee, Merwanjee, Dadabhoy, Gordon, Whiteman and Turner, are actually residing in the Eho, Paoshun, Fungtae, Kwang-yuen, Maying and Lewsung Factories; what countrymen they are; their manner of living and of selling opium; how many years they have lived in Canton; in what year they commenced selling, and what quantity they sell in a year; and whether they receive Sycee silver in payment for opium?—When you have examined well and ascertained the truth, instantly draw up a clear statement of the facts, that we may deliberate and decide upon what measures may be necessary.

If you, the Hong merchants, apprehensive of personal consequences, connive together and avoid this duty, assuredly you will not be able to bear the heavy punishment attending the crime.

Weigh well in your minds your duty, and act up to it.

Tremblingly obey and instantly report.

A special Edict. Taoukwang, 16th year, 9th moon, 19th day. (18th October, 1836.)

# CANTON PRESS,

5th November 1836.

What there may have been in our notice of our cotemporary in our last week's paper, impairing our "fairness or candour," we are at a loss to perceive; we merely stated our opinion on a subject, viz, that of giving or not, without extra charge, important information to the Public, before the publishing day comes round. We held it to be our duty to give such information without extra charge, whilst our Cotemporary is of opinion that it is better to "*turn a cent*" by his translations of Chinese documents. We said before that we had no reason whatever to quarrel with our brother Editor on this account, he may do with his own what he likes, but we also claim to be left to act according to our own judgment. We are accused of perverting the meaning of his words by calling chinese translations, "important intelligence"; but this surely is a mere splitting of straws, for if the chinese translations, our brother Editor offers to the Public, did not contain intelligence worth communicating, his "days and nights passed in translating chinese documents a yard or two long" would not obtain for him "even the barren acknowledgement of thanks from the public," much less would that public be willing to give money for what is not worth knowing."

What difference it can possibly make to our readers whether the Editor of this paper translates documents for it, or whether his friends favor him with them, we know not, but our Cotemporary seems to attach much importance to that circumstance, which, as far as the public is concerned, is irrelevant.

We are again called upon by our Cotemporary to account for the Imperial Edict given by us in an Extra of the 15th October. He maintains that it was a *hoax*, we say it was not, and refer our readers to what we said last week on the subject. We may here add that the Vice-Roy's edict of which we give a translation in this paper, instead of proving the former edict to have been a hoax, rather proves it's truth. In the Register's translation of this edict, the Censor's name, on whose memorial the Viceroy is to report, is, no doubt by mistake, made to be *Heu-Nwei-tse*, whilst in fact, though no name beyond *Heu* is given in that Edict, the Censor's name was *Heu-Kea* or *Kow* as it is here pronounced. In the Edict we published on the 13th of the last month, the Censors name was given as Heu-Kewtseen, the coen by mistake supposed by the translator as part of the censor's name, while in fact it was not; such mistakes our brother Editor must well know are not easily avoided in a translation from the Chinese, in which, language, we understand, there are no distinctive signs for writing proper names, which latter always have some signification, and may therefore accidentally become confounded with the text or vice versa.

It will therefore be seen that the short Edict in question referred to the memorial of Heu-Koy, and was not a hoax; but the transcriber of those few lines may have mistaken the Emperor's meaning, and that instead of his words "let not the drug be admitted" perhaps only his mere acknowledgement of having seen the memorial, and his order to investigate the matter, ought to have been substituted; this is however merely speculation on our part; we took the Edict from the Chinese document we mentioned, and subsequent events have proved it's correctness in part; it may be wholly correct.

We are now in possession of both the memorials of the two Censors Heu-Kow and Choo-tsung, of which we hope to be able to give translations in our next. They are said to be very ably written, and cleverly to refute the memorial of Heu-Tsee-tze in favor of the importation of Opium. This subject seems to have excited uncommon attention at the Court, and two strong parties seem to contend against each other; it is impossible to foresee which will gain the Emperor's ear, but in the meantime the provincial Government, aware of the Court being in possession of the most minute particulars respecting the Opium smuggling trade, seems to be awed into severe measures against it. Most of the Opium brokers have absconded, and the smuggling boats also keep out of the way. Imperial Commissioners are on their way down, thoroughly to investigate the state of the trade here, and it is rumored that they are ordered to take evidence from the foreign merchants. Some even say that the Peking Government intends to invite several of the foreign merchants to the Capital to give evidence; this we give merely as a vague report, as we have not traced it to any satisfactory source; the report may have arisen from the circumstance of the names of several of our leading merchants being mentioned in the Governor's Edict of which we give a translation.

Our readers will likewise find the correspondence that took place between the foreign merchants and the provincial Government on the subject of exportation of Silk. The Governor's answer is by no means favorable but is just what might be expected from a Government which has ever shown itself averse to innovation. We have also seen the Hoppo's answer on the same subject, of which we do not give the translation, it's purport being similar to that of the Governor's, only entering more into detail. This restriction of shipping only 100 Piculs of Silk in one vessel is one of the most vexatious in our trade; vexations to the seller as well as the buyer, and nobody is benefitted by it, except the ship which has to take it's 100 Piculs, and which if not loading on it's own account, or if what is called the "Silk privilege," i. e. the permit is to export one hundred Piculs of Silk for $ 5 or 600 as the demand may be. The origin of this restriction was the fear of the Chinese that the foreigners might carry away too much silk and not leave them enough for home consumption; but this fear the Government must long since have known to be groundless.

We are obliged to our Correspondent M. V. B. for the sketch he gives of the late Macao festivities. We were an eye witness to them, and confirm all he says of the splendour and convivality of the party.

Our Correspondent X gives an appalling account of the present stagnation of trade here, and one which we believe to be true.

On Thursday morning a thief found means to enter a shop in old China Street, and to escape with about $ 400 worth of Silk Piece goods. The alarm was given after he had left the house, and such was the tumult made on the discovery of the loss, that it was thought a fire had broken out, and the engines came to the spot.

We have just been informed that the Hoppo has issued an Edict against the Passage boats; we suppose it is of the same kind as appears every year, and not meant to be acted on.

---

Two inside fast boats returning from Macao to Canton with four Europeans in each, were attacked yesterday evening at about ten o'clock a few miles below Jennai by a piratical boat, pulling nearly 40 oars, and resembling in appearance one of the large mandarin cruizers. The two boats were fortunately within hail of each other and at the first alarm joined company and lashed to each other. The pirate made one attempt to board, which, had she resolutely persevered in, there is no doubt both the boats might have been captured, as they were, at the moment, quite taken by surprise; they were however repulsed with a volley of stones, and in a few minutes fire arms were hauled, pikes prepared, and every precaution made for a formidable resistance, in case the attempt were repeated. The pirate approached several times, as if intending again to try boarding, firing rockets, and guns apparently not loaded with ball; but was evidently deterred by the strong parcy of foreigners he saw ready to receive him; and, after hovering about them for nearly an hour, disappeared. This is the second instance of piracy which has come to our notice within these last days, as two boats were stopped and plundered of property to the value of $ 5000 close to Macao lately, by pirate vessels of a similar description.

NOTICE.

A Gentleman about to embark for Lisbon wishes for the Company and assistance of a medical Gentleman on his passage to Europe. He intends to leave China in January next, and if any medical Gentleman be desirous to avail himself of this offer, he will please to apply for particulars at the Canton Press Office.

### OFFICIAL NOTICE.

CONSIDERABLE inconvenience and public expense having been incurred, by reason of the improper conduct of certain masters of British merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging to the said vessels; Notice is hereby given, that this practice is contrary to Law, and that the offence may be prosecuted by indictment or information, at the Suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the Court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the county of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendents will take measures to institute proceedings against any master or masters of British merchant vessels who shall so offend herein in future.

By Order of the Superintendents

EDWARD ELMSLIE.
*Acting Secretary and Treasurer.*

April, 15th 1836.

---

NOTICE is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the Receipt of Cash for Bills on the Supreme Government of India at the rate of Two hundred and twenty (220) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after Sight

(Signed) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 25th October, 1836.

---

NOTICE.—In consequence of the intended retirement to Europe of Mr. J. C. WHITEMAN, our firm was dissolved on the 30 h Ultimo, and our business transferred to Mess. DENT & Co.

WHITEMAN & Co.

Canton, 1st July 1836.

---

NOTICE. Mr. GEO. T. BRAINE, late of the firm of Messrs. WHITEMAN & Co., & Mr. JOHN RUSSEL REEVES, late Treasurer to the Hon. E. I. Company in China, have been admitted partners in our firm since the 1st July 1836.

DENT & Co.

Canton, 8th October, 1836.

---

NOTICE

THE Undersigned begs to inform the Public, that his Bark "TRANQUILLIDADE" or "STO. ANTONIO" and at present in the inner harbour, is now undergoing a thorough repair of Careening and new coppering &c.; any party willing to inspect the Block as it is, or if they choose after she is finished and ready for a survey, are hereby invited to go on board of any time by her new Owner.

(Signed) A. V. CORTELLA.

Macao, 30th September, 1836.

---

NOTICE.

Mr. FRED. M. DAVISON, & Mr. WM. F. HUNTER, are admitted Partners in our house, from this date.

DIROM, CARTER & Co.

Bombay, August, 1st 1836.

---

NOTICE.

Mr. JAMES STARKEY, has been admitted a Partner in our Firm from this date.

DIROM & Co.

August, 1st 1836.

---

### UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON,

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance are requested to notify the same, that the Vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed, free of expence to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

*The Agents for the Society are from this day,*

In LONDON,.. Mess. PALMER, MACKILLOP, DENT & Co.
" CALCUTTA, Mess. MACKILLOP, STUART & Co.
" BOMBAY, Mess. FORBES & Co.
" SINGAPORE, Mess. A. L. JOHNSTON & Co,
" MANILA, .. Mess. RUSSELL & STURGIS,

DENT & Co,
*Secretaries.*

Canton, 1st, July, 1836.

---

NOTICE.—Mr. ZACHARY MACAULEY has been admitted a partner in our Establishment from the 1st Instant, and the business will in future be carried on under the firm of "HALL, BAINBRIDGE, & Co."

HALL and BAINBRIDGE.

Madras, 8th June, 1833.

---

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

---

NOTICE is hereby given that the interest and responsibility in our Firm of Mr. CLAUDE SCOTT STUART, and of Mr. JAMES ALEXANDER, ceased on the 31st ultimo.

Mr. HARRY GEORGE GORDON, and Mr. THOMAS KINKMAN FINLAY, have this day been admitted partners in our firm.

RITCHIE STEUART & Co,

Bombay, 4st August, 1836.

---

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing { Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } ₱ 100 ₰ 1.
" Linquist reports, reports of Cargoes &c. ... ₱ 1 50.
" Policies and folio pages. ... ₰ 5.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

---

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will from this date conduct his business under the firm of REVELY & Co.

Penang 22d July, 1836. JOHN REVELY.

---

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE Princess VICTORIA, Cap. JAS. LEE, will sail on or about the 15th October, and can take 250 Tons freight; for terms apply to

WETMORE & Co

Canton, 14th September 1836.

---

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE LOWJEE FAMILY, JOHNSTON will sail for the above Ports on the 15th November.

apply to DENT & Co.

Canton, 24th October, 1836.

---

FOR SINGAPORE & CALCUTTA.

THE COMMERCE FAMILY, Capt. R. WALLACE, to sail from Cum-sing-moon the first week of November. For freight apply to D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 8th October 1836.

---

CHRONOMETERS FOR SALE.

TUESDAY, the 1st of NOVEMBER next at Noon will be sold at Messrs. MARKWICK, EDWARDS & Co.'s, by Auction, two London made CHRONOMETERS. For time and other particulars apply to Mr. Jas. Canton, Canton. 3rd October, 1836.

---

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE first class Ship PRINCE REGENT, of 1000 tons, River Built, Captain J. BILES, will have quick despatch. Apply to

DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 22nd October, 1836.

---

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Ship TIBETIA, Captain C. C. CLARK will sail with all despatch. Apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 10th October, 1836.

---

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY,

THE Ship CALEDONIA, Captain LANCASTER, to sail the middle of October. For Freight apply to

SHAWUCKSHAW RUSTOMJEE,
No. 6 French Hong.

Canton, 23rd August 1836.

---

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship JOHN BANNERMAN, Capt. WILSON, to sail from Whampoa about the 10th Novbr. For freight apply to

MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE.

Canton, 16th September, 1836.

---

TO LET.

THE upper part of a FACTORY in the DANISH HONG to 1st April. Enquire at No 5.

Canton, 21st October, 1836.

---

TO LET.

FROM the first of September next, the house on the S. E. side of Praya Grande, formerly the Spanish Factory, and now occupied by Da. Anna Joaquina Lopez, with large cool apartments. Any Gentlemen wishing to take the said house, will please to address to Jannario Joze Lopes, at Macao.

Macao, 15th August, 1836.

---

FOR SALE ON BOARD THE BARQUE ISABELLA.

ROUGH spars of various sizes, lower masts, topmasts, Jib-booms and other spars.

200 Teak sheathing boards 4 and 3 Inch thick.

20 Teak white boards, 11 feet long and 21 Inches wide.

Also all kinds of ship's stores.

Apply to Capt. HILLAR on board, or

STANFORD & MARKS, at Canton.

Canton, 14th September, 1836.

---

FOR SALE.

AT the CANTON PRESS OFFICE, The first volume of the CANTON PRESS Newspaper, in boards at ₰ 4, and of the COMMERCIAL PRICE CURRENT, of which but few copies remain, at ₰ 4 in boards.

---

MADEIRA Wine,

FOR SALE Superior Old MADEIRA WINE—in Pipes the whole & quarter Casks—from the well known House of KELLY & Co. Apply to

DENT & Co.

Canton 10th September, 1835.

---

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR Sherry in Butts from the House of Duff Gordon & Co. Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 14th September 1836.

---

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR La Rose, St. Emilion and Medoc Claret, also Cognac Brandy. Apply to

DENT & Co.
or Capt. CROCKET at Lintin.

---

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to notify the same, in order that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed, (free of expence to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for this Society are,

London, Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. & Co,
Bombay, Messrs. Mc. Gregor Browning & Co.
Madras, Messrs. E. S. Mure & Co.
Singapore, Messrs. Guthrie & Co.
Messrs. Cockerell & Co. Secs. CALCUTTA.

BELL & Co.
Agents Canton.

---

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current.

For one year payable in advance..... ₰ 12
For six Months..... ₰ 7
For three " ..... ₰ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory, at 30 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each.

---

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Brit. *Sultaney*, Macfarlane, from Singapore and Calcutta. *Hashemy*, Hyde, from Bombay.

SAILED on DESPATCHED. Amer. *Bata*, Barnard for Boston. *Humboldt*, Eldridge, for Manila. Brit. *Samuel Winter*, Rodgers, for Singapore. *Carnatic*, Proodfoot, for Singapore.

The *Comojee Family*, for Singapore and Calcutta, and the *Corsair*, for Singapore, are under despatch this day.

---

### VESSELS EXPECTED.

FROM ENGLAND. *Charles Grant, Viscount Melbourne, Manlerin, Lady Charlotte, Cordelia, William Jardine, Mary Somerville, Young, Theodore, Trusty, Jessalee, Ceylon, East Grop, Africa, Brilliant, Neptune.*

FROM UNITED STATES. *Liberty.*

FROM BENGAL. *Resource, Nerbudda, Ernaud, Lord W. Bentinck, Lord Auckland, Bombay Castle,*

*Tigris, Asia.* —

FROM MADRAS. *Thetis.*

FROM JAVA. *Mercury, Prosper, Amelia Thomas, Schoon Ferbaud, Emily Taylor.*

LATEST DATES, from England to June with ₱ Richard Alsop from United States and June ₱ Humboldt, from Calcutta, September 16th, ₱ Red Rover. From Singapore, 4th October. ₱ From Java, 20th September ₱ Levant. From Bombay, 13th August, ₱ Inglis.

---

## SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

| Vessel's Name. | Flag. | Commander. | Tons | Where from. | Consignees. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fort William | British | W. H. Fraser | 1214 | Bombay | Jardine, Matheson & Co. |
| Earl of Balcarras | " | J. Hine | 1168 | Madras | " |
| Susan | " | Nethay | 523 | Samarang | Fox Rawson & Co. |
| Exchange | Ameri. | Shaw | 493 | Liverpool | Olyphant & Co. |
| Favorite | British | Robinson | 378 | Penaneng | Turner & Co. |
| Pascos | " | W. Morgan | 402 | Bombay | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Glenelg | " | R. Lungley | 767 | " | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Allaverie | " | A. R. Clarke | 360 | " | D. & M. Rustomjee. |
| Eliza Stewart | " | Rob. Millar | 413 | London | Wetmore & Co. |
| Diana | " | Dunman | 430 | Calcutta | Russell & Co. |
| John Bannerman | " | J. L. Wilson | 816 | Bombay | D. & M. Rustomjee. |
| Ann | " | Stead | 537 | Penaneng | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Princess Victoria | British | Jo Lee | 372 | London | Wetmore & Co. |
| Caledonia | " | J. T. Lancaster | 710 | Bombay | Shawuckshaw Rustomjee. |
| Lord Lowther | " | A. Grant | 1400 | " | Jardine, Matheson & Co. |
| Upton Castle | " | Duggan | 396 | " | " |
| Lowjee Family | " | J. H. Johnston | 925 | " | Dent & Co. |
| Eleanor | " | ——— | 340 | London | Turner & Co. |
| Heywood | " | Jones | 441 | Liverpool | Jardine, Matheson & Co. |
| Adelaide | " | Clark | 220 | Java | " |
| Hythe | British | W. Drayner | 1200 | Bombay | Daniell & Co. |
| Inglestorough | " | Ricketts | 460 | " | Daniell & Co. |
| Bengorah Merchant | " | L. W. Monerieff | 551 | London | Lindsay & Co. |
| Prince Regent | " | J. S. Biles | 1020 | Calcutta | Daniell & Co. |
| Malcolm | " | Eyles | 630 | " | J. & W. Craig & Co. |
| Orpheus | " | R. B. Shettler | 500 | " | Dent & Co. |
| John O' Gaunt | " | Robertson | 440 | Liverpool | Turner & Co. |
| Planter | Dutch. | C. L. Abdoll | 302 | Batavia | Russell & Co. |
| Alex. Baring | British | N. St. Croix | 515 | London | " |
| Wm Lockerby | " | Metcalfe | 500 | Batavia | " |
| Regulus | Ameri. | Vanner | | Manila | " |
| Juana | British | Robinson | 304 | Liverpool | Turner & Co. |
| Coventry | British | Purdie | 310 | Madras | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Fergusson | " | Young | 444 | Calcutta | " |
| David Scott | " | P. J. Reeves | 710 | Calcutta | " |
| Theris | " | C. C. Clark | 498 | " | D. & M. Rustomjee. |
| Inglis | " | Wise | 1330 | Bombay | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Keloe Castle | " | Rob. Patullo | 1410 | Calcutta | Lindsay & Co. |
| Carnatic | " | D. Proodfoot | | Bombay | W. Rustomjee. |
| Omega | Ameri. | Russell | | Manila | Gruson & Talbot. |
| Chandler Price | " | Coffin | | Philadelphia | T. Field. |
| Lucrania | " | Pearson | | Manila | Russell & Co. |
| Juliet | British | Wilson | 446 | Sourabaya | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Jane Brown | " | Dunlop | 230 | Singapore | Daniell & Co. |
| Castle Huntly | British | J. K. Jolly | 1200 | Bombay | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Mary Anne | " | Smith | 500 | Java | " |
| Canton | " | W. Coles | 350 | " | " |
| Orixa | " | Ager | 365 | Liverpool | W. T. Bennell & Co. |
| Otterspool | " | Richardson | 603 | Calcutta | T. A. Gibb. |
| Rajpoota | " | Johnson | | Sourabaya | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Anna Robertson | " | Hamilton | 607 | London | Turner & Co. |
| Tarquin | Ameri. | Hunt | | Java | Russell & Co. |
| Enterprize | British | Roberts | 331 | Batavia | T. A. Gibb. |
| Eilora | " | Blair | 313 | Clyde | Turner & Co. |
| Italy | Ameri. | Congrata | | Liverpool | Wetmore & Co. |
| Caledonia | British | Liddell | | Bombay | Turner & Co. |
| Hellas | " | Scanlan | | Calcutta | Daniell & Co. |

---

## SHIPPING AT LINTIN &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Cum-sing-moon &c. The *Ann, Overbeek, Lord Auckland*, Barry Moore, Russell, in Dent & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Governor Findlay*, ———; to British Merchants & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macaldray and *Henry Clay* (Am.) Gibson, to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Scott, to D. & M. Rustomjee. The *Palmyra* (Am.) Perrier, to J. Sturgis; and the *Isabella*, to Stanford & Marks.

| Vessel's Name. | Flag. | Commander. | Tons | Where from. | Consignees. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Johanna Susanna | Dutch. | Bevat | 800 | Batavia | R. V. Braal and Lau & Co. |
| Aurelia | Port | Barros | 160 | Bombay | Dent & Co. |
| Isabella Robertson | British | Jno. Hudson | 372 | Calcutta | Forbes & Co. |
| Erich | Dutch. | J. Hoyt | 360 | Samarang | R. V. Braal and Lau & Co. |
| Hinmaleh | Ameri. | Fraser | 370 | New York | Olyphant & Co. |
| Anna | Port | Aguiar | | Damaun | Framjee Pestonjee. |
| Judith | British | Williams | | Singapore | Fox Rawson & Co. |
| Lady Grant | " | Jeffreys | 180 | Bombay | Framjee Pestonjee. |
| Medora | Dutch. | Laws | | Batavia | Douglas Mackenzie & Co. |
| Layton | British | Wade | 313 | Singapore | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Alexander | Ameri. | Pennigar | 384 | Liverpool | Wetmore & Co. |
| Plymouth | " | | | New york | H. Rawle & T. Lloyd. |
| Elizabeth | British | Shepherd | 190 | Madras | Dent & Co. |
| Cowasjee Family | " | Wallace | 400 | Calcutta | D. & M. Rustomjee. |
| Marblehead | Ameri. | Christie | | Batavia | Russell & Co. |
| Jardine (Schr.) | British | Greig | 100 | Singapore | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Royal Saxon | British | Reuter | | Liverpool | Fox Rawson & Co. |
| Richard Alsop | Ameri. | Mc. Michael | 510 | London | Wetmore & Co. |
| Wahleman | Danis. | Dunes | | | |
| Emily Jane | British | Randle | 400 | Calcutta | Dent & Co. |
| Burong | Dutch. | Mac. Ivor | 250 | Batavia | |
| Strathclelaye | British | Jones | 190 | Sydney | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Victoire Elise | French | Tournetur | | Singapore | R. Gruson. |
| Red Rover | British | Wright | | Calcutta | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Orwell | " | Lancaster | | Madras | " |
| Ann Baldwin | " | Crawford | 290 | Liverpool | Daniell & Co. |
| Tartar | Ameri. | Nichols | | Manila | Russell & Co. |
| Levant | " | Dunaiey | | Boston | " |
| Splendid | " | Rogers | | Manila | Wetmore & Co. |
| Constitution | " | Glidden | | Batavia | |
| Corsair | British | Porter | | Singapore | Dent & Co. |
| Sultanny | " | Macfarlane | | Calcutta | Nanabhay Pestonjee |
| Hashemy | " | Hyde | | Bombay | Jardine Matheson & Co. |

# THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Picul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Chs.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Comm.al Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avoir. 1 Catty.—100 Catties 1331/3 lb avoirs. 1 Picul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—1 Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Spun. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 2d. No. 9. CANTON SATURDAY, NOVEMBER, 5TH, 1836. No. 61

## IMPORTS.

| | PER. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **COTTON MANUFACTURES** | | | |
| Camblets - - 40 yds. in | P. | $ 3. a 4. | |
| Chintzes - - 28 ,, in | ,, | 3½ a 4½ | |
| Handkfs. Mouseiths scarlet - | ,, | 2.25 a 2.50 | dull. |
| ,, ,, blue - - | ,, | 1.25 a 2 | |
| Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in | ,, | 4. a 5. | |
| ,, ,, 80 ,, - - | ,, | 8. a 9. | |
| ,, grey - 40 ,, 38 in | ,, | 4½ a 5. | in demand. |
| ,, ,, - 60 ,, 38 in | ,, | 6½ a 7½ | |
| ,, ,, - 80 ,, 38 in | ,, | 8. a 10. | |
| Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in | ,, | 3. a 3 10. | |
| Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in | P. | 40 a 42. | Sales. |
| ,, ,, 30 @ 32 in | ,, | 40 a 41. | No demand. |
| Calcutta - - 18 @ 24 in | ,, | 36 a 37. | |
| **WOOLLENS.** | | | |
| Broadcloth Ex. Sup.60@62 in | Yd. | 1.80 a 2.20 | |
| ,, Span.s Stripes 60@66 in | ,, | 1.20 a 1.40. | |
| ,, Supers - 58@60 in | ,, | 80 a 90. | |
| ,, Worsters - - | ,, | 60 cts. | |
| ,, Worleys - 24 yds. in | Pr. | 11 a 11½ | No sale. |
| ,, Sup.r Selct. Cutgalarge | P. | 30 a 40. | Cts. dull. |
| Flannel - - - - | yd. | 18 a 20. | |
| Camblets, double 58 yds. 30 in | Pr. | | |
| Fine singles - - - | ,, | 26 a 28. | |
| Second - - - - | ,, | | |
| Bombazets - 40 yds. 33 in | ,, | 26 a 27. | dull. |
| ,, - 40 ,, 28 ,, | ,, | 22 | |
| Bombazets - - - - | ,, | 11 a 12 | |
| Longells scarlet - - - | ,, | 84 a 84. | |
| Assorted colors - - - | ,, | | |
| Worsted yarn - - - | ,, | 105 a 120. | Limited demand. |
| **COTTON.** | | Tael. | |
| Bengal old or inf. - - - | Pl. | 8.8 a 9.4 | |
| ,, sup.r and fine - - | ,, | 10. a 11. | |
| Bombay old or inf. - - | ,, | 9.2 a 9.5 | |
| ,, sup.r and fine - - | ,, | 10.2 a 11.5 | |
| Madras - - - - | ,, | 9 a 11. | |
| Manila - - - - | ,, | | None. |
| **METALS.** | | | |
| Copper Sheets 14 oz. @ 28 oz. | Pl. | $ 34½. | |
| ,, S. American slab - - | ,, | 32. | None. |
| ,, nails assorted - - | ,, | 40. | |
| ,, old - - - - | ,, | 38 | |
| Lead English Pig - - - | ,, | 6. | Enquired. |
| ,, Spanish ,, - - | ,, | | |
| Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - - | ,, | 2 a 2.25 | In demand. |
| ,, Rod 4 @ 6 in - - - | ,, | | |
| ,, Nailrod 3 and under - | ,, | 4. | |
| ,, Hoop 1 @ 6 in - - | ,, | | |
| ,, Scrap - - - - | ,, | 1. a 120 | Not Saleable. |
| Steel English - - - - | ,, | | |
| ,, Swedish - - - - | Tub | 3½ a 4 | |
| Spelter English - - - - | P. | 3½ | Large stock. |
| Tin Plates - - - - | Box | 7½ a 8 | do. |
| Quicksilver - - - - | Pl. | 90. | |
| SHOT Bullet - - - - | 100 | 80. a 85. | |
| Beaver - - - - | each | 4. a 6. | |
| ,, Fox - - - - | ,, | 1. a 1.15. | |
| Otter-Skin - - - - | ,, | 40. a 55. | |
| ,, tails - - - - | ,, | 2.50 a 3 | |
| ,, Land - - - - | ,, | 5. a 7. | |
| Seal - - - - | ,, | 2. a 2.50 | |
| OPIUM Patna old - - - | Ch. | | None. |
| ,, new - - - | ,, | 760 a 765 | |
| Benares old - - - - | ,, | | None. |
| ,, new - - - - | ,, | 685 a 690 | |
| Malwa old - - - - | ,, | 710 a 720 | |
| ,, new - - - - | ,, | | |
| Turkey - - - - | ,, | 630 a 640 | |
| RICE Bengal - - - - | P. | 1.80 a 1.90 | |
| ,, Java - - - - | ,, | 1.65 a 1.75 | |
| ,, White table - - - | ,, | 1.90 a 2. | |
| ,, Manila - - - - | ,, | 1.70 a 1.80 | |
| ,, Paddy - - - - | ,, | 30 per cent less. | than Rice. |
| **STRAITS PRODUCE &c** | | | |
| Bird's nest, fine white - - | Cy. | 80. | |
| ,, ,, inf. - - - | ,, | 11. a 16. | |
| ,, ,, black - - | ,, | 12. a 6. | In little demand. |
| Bees Wax - - - - - | P. | 26. a 28. | |
| Betel nut - - - - - | ,, | 3.0 a 4. | |
| Cloves - - - - - | ,, | 24. a 28 | |
| ,, Mother - - - - | ,, | 10. a 12. | Overstocked. |
| Camphor Baroos - - - - | Cy. | 6. a 25. | |
| Gambir - - - - - | P. | 2½. a 3. | |
| Mace - - - - - | ,, | | |
| Nutmegs - - - - - | ,, | | |
| Pepper - - - - - | ,, | 3½. | in demand |
| Rattans - - - - - | ,, | 2½. a 3. | supplies. |
| Tin Banca - - - - - | ,, | 18. | |
| ,, Singapore &c. - - - | ,, | 18. | |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | | |
| Amber large 1st quality - - | Cy. | 3. a 12 | |
| ,, small fragments - - | ,, | 90 cts a 1½. | |
| Asafœtida - - - - - | P. | 4½. | |
| Bichdemar - - - - - | ,, | 12. a 36. | |
| ,, good - - - - - | ,, | 36. a 50. | |
| Cochineal - - - - - | ,, | 200. a 260 | |
| Coral large beads or pieces - | Cy. | | Dull. |
| ,, fragments - - - | P. | 40. a 50. | |
| Cow Bezoar - - - - - | Cy. | 16. a 25. | No demand. |
| Cudbear - - - - - | P. | 12. | |
| Dutch Pegue - - - - - | ,, | 4. a 4½. | |
| Elephants Teeth or Ivory - | ,, | 70. a 100 | |
| ,, ,, cuttings - - | ,, | 60. a 65. | |
| Fish-maws - - - - - | ,, | 40 a 70. | |
| Flints - - - - - | ,, | 50 cents. | |
| Ginseng crude - - - - | ,, | 15. | |
| ,, clarified. - - - - | ,, | 100 | None in mkt. |
| Mother of Pearl Shell - - - | ,, | 9. a 10. | |
| Myrrh - - - - - | ,, | 3. a 4. | None |
| Olibanum - - - - - | ,, | 3½. a 8 | |
| Patchouck - - - - - | ,, | 14. a 15. | |
| Rose Maloes - - - - - | ,, | | |
| Sappotre at Lintin - - - | ,, | 9½. a 9½. | Sales. |
| Shark's fins - - - - - | ,, | 15. a 30. | |
| Smalts - - - - - | ,, | 30. a 80. | limited demand. |
| Stock fish - - - - - | ,, | 3. a 6. | |
| Thread Gold and Silver - - | Cy. | 38 a 42 | Large stock |
| Wood Ebony Mauritius - - | P. | 4½ | |
| ,, ,, Ceylon - - | ,, | 3. | |
| ,, Bastial Indian - - - | ,, | 18. a 22. | |
| ,, ,, Timor - - - | ,, | 12. a 13 | |
| ,, ,, Sand.h Islands - | ,, | 8. a 10 | |
| ,, Sapan ,, - - - | ,, | 1.50 | |

## EXPORTS.

| | WT. in T. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SILK MANUFACTURES.** | | | |
| Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in | 36 | $ 12½ | |
| ,, col'd ,, by ,, | 30 | 13. | |
| Hkfs. 4-4 black L-vantine | 17 | 5.70. a 6. | |
| ,, fringed 45 in | | | |
| ,, 7 8 ,, ,, | 15 | 5.10 a 5.50 | |
| Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - - | 11 | 7. | |
| ,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk | | | |
| ,, ,, Canton | — | 6½ | |
| Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in | 18 | 7.75 a 7.80 | |
| ,, ,, ,, 30 ,, | 16 | 6.60 a 6.70 | |
| ,, figured ,, 32 ,, | 20 | 10. | |
| ,, ,, ,, 30 ,, | 18 | 9 | |
| Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 | 21 | 12.50 | |
| ,, 36 ,, 29 | 37 | 16.50 a 16.75 | |
| ,, black ,, 24 | 24 | 10.75 a 11.50 | |
| ,, ,, 29 | 30 | 12.75 a 13 | |
| Satins Levantines 30 29 | 33 | 14.75 a 15. | |
| ,, ,, 24 | 30 | 13. | |
| Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 | 18 | 7.10 a 7.80 | |
| ,, black ,, 29 | 28 | 10.30 a 10.50 | |
| Pongees white 30 30 | 30 | 11.75 a 11.85 | |
| ,, ,, 30 29 | 29 | 11.10 a 11.75 | |
| ,, ,, 30 24 | 24 | 12.60 a 12.70 | |
| Sarsnets black N 30 29 | 27 | 4.75 a 4.80 | |
| ,, ,, C. ,, 29 | 29 | 11.40 a 12.75 | |
| ,, ,, ,, 29 | 29 | 10 a 10½ | |
| white 60 29 | 34 | 17 a 17.20 | |
| colored 30 29 | 21 | 12.40 a 12.60 | |
| crossbar'd ,, 24 | 18 | 10.75 | |
| Satins black 18 ,, 29 | 44 | 17 a 17.50 | |
| ,, 18 ,, 29 | 36 | 14.25 a 14.50 | |
| ,, colored 18 ,, 29 | 33 | 17.20 a 17.40 | |
| ,, high ,, 18 ,, 27 | 36 | 18.75 a 19 | |
| ,, damask'd crimson | 38 | 21 a 22. | |
| ,, colored | 38 | 20 a 21. | |
| Seershaws Nank. blk 29 29 | 44 | 15 a 15.50 | |
| ,, colored ,, ,, | 33 | 16 a 16.40 | |
| ,, ,, ,, 19 | 26 | 17 a 17.50 | |
| ,, Canton black 29 | 32 | 10 a 10.20 | |
| Sewing silks assort. colors. lbs | Pl. | 4.70 a 4.90 | |
| ,, black ,, | | 4.30 a 4.40 | |
| Shawls crape 7 4 embrd. - | 7 | 3.40 | |
| ,, ,, 55 a 58 in - | 5½ | 2.90 | |
| ,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63 - | 5 | 2.75 a 2.95 | |
| ,, 7-4 ,, ,, - - | 4 | 1.85 | |
| ,, damas'd col silk 54 a 6 | 4 | 2.50 | |
| Water silks col'd 18 y. 29 in | 32 | 15.45 | |
| **BLACK TEAS.** | Pl | Tael. | |
| ,, Bohea Canton - - | ,, | | |
| ,, Fokeen - - | ,, | | |
| ,, Congou Song. k'd. - - | ,, | | |
| ,, Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd. - | ,, | | |
| ,, Campoi - - - | ,, | | |
| ,, Souchong - - - | ,, | | |
| ,, Hung muey - - | ,, | 30 a 40 | |
| ,, Pekoe - - - | ,, | 60 a 90 | |
| ,, Ning Yong - - - | ,, | 26 a 28 | |
| ,, Ankoi - - - | ,, | 20 a 26 | |
| ,, ,, Pouchong - | ,, | | |
| ,, Orange Pekoe - - | ,, | 80 a 84 | |
| ,, Caper - - - | ,, | 91 a 96 | |
| **GREEN TEAS.** | | | |
| ,, Pwankay - - - - | ,, | 20 a 24 | Canton Tea |
| ,, Skin - - - - | ,, | 43 a 55 | 15 |
| ,, Hyson- - - - | ,, | 36 a 40 | 36 a 39 |
| ,, Young Hyson - - - | ,, | 50 a 51 | 21 a 30 |
| ,, Imperial - - - | ,, | 50 a 51 | 40 a 44 |
| ,, Gunpowder - - - | ,, | 53 a 61 | 40 a 44 |
| RAW SILK. Canton No. 1 | ,, | T.300 | |
| ,, ,, ,, 2 | ,, | 280 | |
| ,, ,, ,, 3 | ,, | 250 | |
| ,, ,, ,, 4 | ,, | 170 | |
| ,, ,, ,, 5 | ,, | 105 | |
| Nankin Taylee - - - - | ,, | 500 a 510 | |
| Taysam- - - - | ,, | 600 a 620 | |
| SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st. | ,, | T. 5.5 a 5.7 | |
| ,, ,, 2d. | ,, | 5.2 | |
| ,, Pingfa - - - | ,, | 7. | |
| ,, Candy Canton - - - | ,, | 7.4 | |
| ,, Chinchew - - - | ,, | 14 a 14½ | |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | | |
| Alum - - - - - | ,, | 1.85 a 1.95 | at Macao. |
| Aniseed star - - - - - | ,, | 10 a 10½ | |
| Camphor - - - - - | ,, | 98 a 30 | at Macao. |
| Cassia at Whampoa - - - | ,, | 10.75 a 11 | |
| ,, Lintin - - - | ,, | 9. | |
| ,, buds - - - - | ,, | 14 a 15 | |
| Cases bamboo - - - - | 1000 | 10 a 14 | |
| ,, Wanges - - - - | ,, | 7 a 12 | |
| China Root - - - - - | Pl. | 5½ | |
| Cubebs - - - - - | ,, | 17 a 18 | |
| Dragon's blood - - - - | ,, | 80 a 100 | |
| Galangals - - - - - | ,, | 3½ a 3½ | |
| Gamboge - - - - - | ,, | 65 a 70 | None good. |
| Glass beads - - - - - | ,, | 11 a 20 | |
| Glue - - - - - | ,, | 9 a 11 | |
| Ginger in Jars - - - - | Case | 5 a 5½ | |
| Hartall or Orpiment - - - | Pl. | 16 a 17 | |
| Lead white - - - - - | ,, | 9 a 10 | |
| ,, red - - - - - | ,, | 10 | |
| Mo.of Pear' Shells colou large | Pl. | | Nodemand. |
| ,, blue edged small | ,, | | |
| Musk warranteil - - - - | Cy. | 45 a 60 | |
| Nankeens, blue 101 yds. 13 in | 100 | 92 | |
| ,, 93 yds. 12 in - - - | Pc. | 85 | |
| ,, Canton made - - - | ,, | 79 | |
| ,, ,, large - - - | ,, | 82 | None. |
| ,, ,, small - - - | ,, | 83 | |
| Yellow yds. in 1st. st. | ,, | 79 a 80 | |
| ,, ,, 2d ,, | ,, | 66 a 70 | None. |
| ,, ,, 3d. ,, | ,, | 58 | |
| ,, small ,, ,, | ,, | | |
| ,, white ,, ,, | ,, | 53 a 55 | Wanted. |
| Oils Aniseed - - - - - | Cy. | 1.10 a 1.20 | |
| Cassia - - - - - | ,, | 1.05 | |
| Rhubarb - - - - - | Pl. | | |
| ,, Dutch cut - - - - | ,, | | |
| Soy in Jars - - - - - | Case | 5 a 8 | |
| Tobacco in baskets - - - | Pl. | 14 a 15 | |
| Tortoiseshell - - - - | Pl. | | |
| Turmeric - - - - - | ,, | | |
| Vermillion 50 catties - - | Box. | | |

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER.

BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

Note. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also higher prices are obtainable for *Camlets, Satipeter, Gimmer* and other Goods on which the Duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton &c.* sometime discharge at Macao or tranship their Cargoes at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rests outside, and River Freights, are various and high.—Send invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pickles &c, Confectionary Stationary, Cutlery, Crockery ware, &c.*, for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction, duty paid.

*Note. Flour*, and *Canals* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c.; and *Raw Silk, Silk* piece goods &c., are sometimes shipped there the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

### RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

| | s. d. |
|---|---|
| On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills. ..... | 4. 10. |
| Government Bills 10 @ 30 days..... none. | |
| United States Bank Bills 6 months sight..... | 4. 10. |
| Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents, 4 | 7½ |
| E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta @ 30 days..... | 220 C. R. |
| E. I. Directors Bills, @ the sight, 208 Sa. Rs. ..... | ,, |
| Private Bills, on Calcutta, ,, Co's. Rs. ..... | ,, |

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves @ $23.50 per Tael weight.
Silver at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 5 per Cent premium ... ,, ,, small 96 a 98 ,, 4 a 4½. ... ,, ,,
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ... ... ... 1 per Cent ,,
,, ,, Old Carolus IV. ... ... ... 12 per Cent ,,
South American Republics ... ... ... None

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet ... £3.10 @ £4. to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none ... ... to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. ,, No Ships.

### DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1st APRIL TO 30th SEPTEMBER 1836.

| | IN SEPTEMBER | | | APRIL TO AUGUST | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Chests.* | *Price.* | *Value in Dollars.* | *Chests.* | *Value in Dollars* | *Stock 1st October.* | |
| Patna ..... old. | 4 | 860 | 3,440 | | | | |
| ,, ..... new | 553 | 760 | 420,280 | 2567½ | 1,868,552 | 11 | |
| Benares ..... old | 16 | 730 | 11,680 | | | 1472 | |
| ,, ..... new | 243 | 680 | 165,240 | 1494½ | 976,470 | 3 | |
| Malwa ..... | 1033½ | 720 | 744,120 | 7360 | 4,982,160 | 4494 | |
| | 1849½ | | 1,344,560 | 11,642 | 7,347,538 | 6,781 | |

Total Chests delivered in the last 6 months 13,491½; Value 8,692,098 Dls.

### RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

| GOOD TREASURE | | GOOD TREASURE | | GOOD TREASURE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay .... ,, | 2½ a 2 | Singapore ... } | 1 a 1 | Hol.or Hamburg .. | 3 a 5 |
| Ceylon .... ,, | | Manila .... } | | Spain or Portugal.. | 3 ,, 5 |
| Madras .... ,, | | Malacca ... } | | America U States .. | 2½ ,, 3 |
| Calcutta .... ,, | | Penang .... } | 1½ 1 | Chili or Peru .... | 3 ,, 5 |
| Rangoon .... ,, | | Batavia .... } | | Mexico .... | 3 ,, 5 |
| Mauritius .... ,, | | Gt. Britain via Sa. | 3 2½ | Continent of China .. | 1 ,, 2 |
| Australia .... ,, | | ,, direct .... | 2½ 2 | Lintin &c. .... | do. |
| Sand. Islands .. ,, | | France .... | 2½ 2 | | |

Note. Above rates are from 20th Oct. to 20th April annually; during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat higher. Risks on Bullion are @ 9 per Cent per annum, @ 4½ for 6 months, @ 2½ for 3 months and @ 1 per month.
The London Assurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, and Bombay, or in Canton.

### WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874256 of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd ,, ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600 ,, 0.7213991 ,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, under 1200 do. ,, 0.656.341 ,, ,,

N B The cubit is 14½ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or 12ds head in Bridge; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the absolute measure.—The largest class pay from @ 45 to @ 1200; 2d class from @ 3700 to @ 4700; 3rd class from @ 3200 and under. The Canton or Present Fee is paid by All vessels 1600 Tons or @ 2225. Linguists fee @ 1734 and Comprador's fees @ 50. Also Pilotage @ 60, inwards and outwards the same. On French and other Foreign vessels they are slightly varied. Russian ships are charged only about @ 1300 in lieu of measurement &c.

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

### IMPORTS.

Cotton Manufactures.—We have hardly any changes to report in these during the last week; owing to the unsettled prices of exports, very little has been doing. This remark applies equally to many Imports from India and the Straits.

Cotton Yarn.—has declined within these few days in consequence of intelligence from Chin-chew of bad markets there, where the principal demand hitherto has been for lower numbers.

Cotton.—There has been rather a brisk demand for good cotton during the week and our highest quotations have been obtained; this is said to arise from there being so very little good cotton on hand, and also from the dealers being bare. The inferior kinds are nearly the same. The stock on the 1st is estimated at 58,600 Bales Bombay, 31,300 Bengal, 6,600 Madras. Total 96,700 Bales. Clearances in October. 11,093 Bombay, 9441 Bengal, 1037 Madras, together 21,551 Bales

Opium.—There is almost an entire cessation of all business in Opium, and most of the brokers as well as smuggling boats, have considered it prudent to keep out of the way, until the object of the late affray regarding Opium is ascertained.

The deliveries were large in October, being,

| Patna. | | Benares. | | Malwa. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| old. | new | old. | new | | | | |
| 2. | 555 | 16. | 224. | 1972½ | | 2015½ | c'ts. |
| | | Stock remaining 1st November, | | | | | |
| 2. | 1808 | 49. | 677 | 3670 | | 6207. | ,, |

### EXPORTS.

Raw Silk.—has, owing to the unwillingness of exporters to ship teas at the exorbitant demands of the Tea-merchants, experienced a livelier demand, in consequence of which prices have advanced a little.

Tea.—a few Chops of Green Teas have been settled at our quotations. Canton Teas have rather declined, from the new arrivals and very slight demand. The Hong-merchants are still unable to come to a settlement with the black-Tea-Men for the Congous.

Exchange.—We omitted in our last to direct attention to another alteration in the rate of the Company's Agent's bills on Bengal, which was raised on the 25th October to the rate of 220 C. R.

# THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 2d. No. 10. CANTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER, 12TH, 1836. No. 62


## LITERARY.

### THE CHINESE REPOSITORY FOR OCTOBER.

The first article of this number is a review, or rather an exposition of the sentiments recorded in the several pamphlets that have appeared during this year in England, on the political relations between that country and China. We have in this paper noticed most of them before; the introductory remarks to these selections, do not quite agree with our often repeated opinions on the subject of British interference; it is a question we are well aware of extremely difficult solution, and looking to the insolent *official* character of the chinese, it is difficult to say, in how far even a quite friendly diplomatic approach might become the cause of eventual hostilities. The steps hitherto taken by the British Government have been proved premature, and no provisions having been made by that Government against the failure of their measures, have had by no means the tendency to improve the British interests. From the late discussions at the Court of Peking respecting the importation of Opium, it may be gathered, that the rapidly extending traffic in that commodity has excited extraordinary interest in the Government, and it appearing at the same time that the Chinese Government, having been put in possession of very circumstantial information regarding this trade, and of the habitual corruption of it's Officers in Canton, two Officers of very high rank have been sent to investigate into the conduct of the local Government. If these officers are men of talent and integrity it is possible that much good may result to the foreign trade from their visit; but if they, in any information they may require from foreigners, continue to stand strictly on the old etiquette, allowing all such information to go through the Hong merchants, and to be moulded by them to their purposes, the misrepresentations of our character and objects will probably continue to be as gross as ever. One of the officers is a Tartar of high rank. "the keeper of the nine gates of Peking," a man reputed to be an enemy to all innovation; the other is a Chinese. Their expected visit has caused considerable excitement among the Chinese, particularly since some acts of severity towards officers of high rank, on their way down have been reported. We still continue of opinion that with the increase of commerce, the restrictive regulations must insensibly give way, and that the means of improving the condition of the Chinese, such as spreading Christianity and knowledge, will never be pushed as outposts to clear the way to a more familiar intercourse, but must follow commerce as it's rear-guard, and may then tend towards giving more stability to our relations with this country. We by no means wish to be understood as if we undervalued the philanthropic labors of several of the Gentlemen connected with the Mission societies; on the contrary, we have the greatest respect for them individually, nor can we help being aware that particularly the OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL under the able direction of DR. PARKER, is not only doing a great deal of practical physical good, but that also the *disinterested* devotion to the relief of suffering cannot but prove to the intelligent chinese that there are foreigners who not only are superior to them in knowlage, but who also have no motives of personal profit, in the discharge of their functions.

The SECOND ARTICLE, is a translation of the report of the Governor of Kwangtung and Kwangsze, and. of the Lieutenant Governor, in reference to the proposal to sanction the introduction of Opium. On this we have nothing now to remark, having given the document already in our columns on a former occasion.

ART. III. *Notices of modern China: Mahomedan states on the western frontier of the Empire: Ladákh; Iskárdo; Kúndúz; Bokhára; Kokan; &c. by R. J.*

This is one of a series of papers that have from time to time appeared in the Repository, in which a great many materials are collected to aid the Historian in forming a history of the chinese Empire, a great many authorities having been consulted and collected, and as such these papers will be very useful. The present contains information of a very interesting kind, being of countries of which but little is known, viz, those bordering on the western frontier of the chinese Empire, and giving interesting details how the two great Empires, the British and the Russian, are gradually approaching the confines of China. We take rather a long extract from this paper, which will no doubt be found interesting, and which we cannot well curtail without injuring it.

"In our last number we supposed the Chinese empire to be threatened certainly, although remotely, by the Christian powers which rule the countries bordering upon her northern and southern limits; we proceed now to notice the several Mohammedan states on the western frontier, where alone the empire has been actually invaded of late years. The next country westward of Tibet is Ladákh, the gelpo or raja of which, a Mohammedan, has been placed under the control of the Chinese resident at Lassa in order to restrain the incursions of his subjects into Tibet. This country borders also upon the Sikh states, one of the chief of which, Golab Singh of Jumún, a dependent on Runjit Singh, has lately invaded it and levied contributions there. Moorcroft visited Leh the capital, several years ago, from Tibet; and two other European travellers, baron Hugel and Mr. Vigne, have lately entered it from Cashmir, along the valley of the Indus in which Leh is situated. The death of Runjit Singh, ruler of Lahore is seldom anticipated, without the supposition being added, that it will hasten the approach of the British to the banks of the Indus. The valley of Cashmir will become then of course a British province, and a new channel will be opened for British commerce into the heart of Tibet. Ladákh will follow in due course; into which another large stream the Shyók, is said to flow to the Indus from the northward, and to take its rise in the (Tsung ling or) Korum mountains, which separate Ladákh from Yárkand.

Following the Chinese frontier westward from Ladákh, we find the mountainous states of Iskárdo, Gilgit, Gunjút, Chitral, &c. Iskárdo or Bolúristan, said to be eight marches northeast from the city of Cashmir has also been invaded by the Seiks from that valley, who appear to have been driven back; but they succeeded in subduing the little intervening principality of Kuthái, which was before independent. Ahmed shah, the present ruler of Iskárdo, is in friendly correspondence with the British political agent at Ludiána. A high road, we are told, leads from Iskárdo to Yárkand in Chinese Turkestan, over which merchants travel in caravans. The rulers of these mountainous states, as well as their people, are Tájiks, that is, the aboriginal natives of the country before it was overrun by the Túrki or Usbeck tribes; but they have been converted to the Shiah sect of the Moslem faith, and they receive their religious education from the Persians. This circumstance is favorable to China, inasmuch as it renders improbable an alliance between these states and the more powerful Mohammedan countries in the west and north, which follow the Súnite creed. Chitral is, however, subject to the chief of Kúndúz, who is an Usbeck, but the mass of his population are Tájiks.

Kúndúz, a small town of 1500 inhabitants in the valley of the Oxus, has given a conqueror to Budakshan, and some of the mountainous states of Wakhan, Shughnan, Hissar, &c. which lie about the mountains which separate Chinese Turkestan from Maweralnehar (Transoxiana). The heir of Kúndúz is an Usbeck, as is also the ruler of Hissar, but their subjects are chiefly Tájiks, and in also the other hill states both prince and people are of the latter race. The high plain of Pamer in the mountains between Budakshan and Yárkand, is inhabited by Kirghis. Besides Kúndúz, the two principal kingdoms in the neighborhood of the Chinese possessions in this quarter, are Bokhára, including its provinces of Samarkad and Bálik, and Kokan.

Bokhára and Kokan may be said to include all Turkestan (not Chinese), since they are the two most influential of its states. The rulers of these countries, and the greater part of their subjects are Usbecks, and Mohammedans of the Súnite sect. Their slaves, who chiefly cultivate the land, are mostly Persians, captured and sold by the Túrkmans of the desert; and those Persians are all Shiahs, whom the Súnites do not consider as true believers. The connexion of Bokhára, according to Burnes, with China, Cabúl, and Turkey is friendly, and all of them have sent embassadors. The bazars of Bokhára, he continues, are supplied with European merchandise by the caravans from Russia, and also with British fabrics by the native merchants from India. The Russian government is supposed to have been straining every nerve, since the time of Paul, to force a trade in this direction; whilst the English commerce, with very little if any effort on the part of its government, has widely extended, so that the Russian merchant discovers a formidable rival in the diminution of this trade." A considerable trade is also carried on from Bokhára and other countries of Maweralnehar to Cashgar, and Yárkand, where European commodities among others find their way in exchange chiefly for tea.

Kokan, which is the next considerable country on the western frontier of Chinese Turkestan, is bounded on the north by the Russian dependencies of Orenburg and Tomsk, and thus we complete the chain of foreign powers around the Chinese frontier. There are however, some roving tribes of Kussaks, and Kirghis among the mountains bordering on the Chinese territories, who are apparently in half subjection only to one or other of the powers on each side of them. They are all tribes of the same Túrkish stock who have alternately overrun these countries and established themselves there; and they have all been converted to Mohammedanism except the Kalmuks."

The fourth article is a report of the Committee of the BRITISH SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL SOCIETY in China, giving the rules of that institution, and containing an account of it's proceedings hitherto.

It appears that the funds of that Society including the donation by the British Government, (to be equal to the sum subscribed by others and now amounting to $ 4500) amount to $ 8488.39; and that as a temporary arrangement Mr. Johnstone of the Ship *Earl of Balcarres* is now stationed at Whampoa to give medical assistance. Messrs. Colledge and Anderson, surgeons to H. M. Superintendents, the former at Macao, and the latter at Lintin, who have offered their services to the society, have already treated about 200 cases. We find room only for the following extract, explaining the reasons, why a Hospital Ship at Whampoa has been determined on. We hear it said that a ship of a suitable size has lately been purchased.

"The necessity for the establishment of a hospital ship at Whampoa was deeply impressed on the minds of the committee, and if a doubt had ever existed on the subject, it would have been entirely removed by the following extract of a letter from Mr. Colledge, who, from his long and intimate knowledge of the diseases prevalent there, must be considered the best authority in such case.

"I am not called upon for my opinion by the committee, but consist pass over this opportunity of offering a few remarks. The Committee must bear in mind, that almost all the subjects they are about to provide assistance for, are young men, or men in the prime of life, just from Europe, full of health and vigor, and that the diseases they are most prone to in Whampoa reach during the months of July, August, September, and October, are of a highly inflammatory character, requiring on the part of the medical practitioner, prompt, decided, and energetic measures; as in many cases, an hour's loss of time in applying appropriate means will render the cases tedious, and in some instances, perhaps, place life in imminent danger; whereas a timely bleeding, combined which other antiphlogistic means will at once subdue a formidable attack, and enable the patient to return to his duty in as many days as it would otherwise be weeks. When cases occur which have passed over the first symptoms unchecked, I shall, provided the committee or surgeons send them to me, do my best for their restoration; but I would repeat, that as almost all the cases are inflammatory, no time should be lost in treating them, and that the distance between Whampoa and Macao must preclude my seeing patients under incipient symptoms."

ART. V. is a collection of Armenian Apothegms.

ART. VI. "Literary notices." Is a short resumen of what has lately been written on China and on our intercourse with the Chinese in several of the English periodicals, on which we have no comment to offer.

ART. VII. gives an account of the movements of Missionaries in Asia and the Indian Archipelago; from which it appears that the Mission Societies and their Agents continue their vigorous efforts to convert the heathen.

ART. VIII. *Journal of occurrences.* We extract only the following.

"PROCLAMATIONS, edicts, manifestoes, &c. have been the order of the day during the month. On a preceding page we have given the Report of the chief provincial authorities respecting the importation of opium: it seems probable, judging from all that we can learn that the question whether it shall or shall not be introduced is undergoing a thorough revision, and new and strange inquiries are on foot both here and at Peking. What will be the result of them, we will not venture even to guess. * * *

In a late number of the Canton Court Circular, the arrival of an official agent from Hoonan, is announced; he has come hither to procure fire-engines for that province.

---

*( From the Indo Chinese Gleaner. )*

INDIA PRESENTED TO THE EMPEROR OF CHINA, ON HIS BIRTH-DAY.

Peking, May 8, 1811.

The Emperor's commands to the following effect, have been most respectfully received.

"In the 24th year of my reign, the anniversary of my 60th year occurs. It has been the usage of the MUNG-GHO Kings and Nobles to make willow-images of Buddah and present them. But the place in which these are dedicated, is already full of them, and if they be added to every ten years, they will be so crowded as to have a want of respect. Let all the MUNG-GHO Kings and Nobles be informed, that when the time shall arrive, there is no occasion to adhere pertinaciously to former usage, and to present images of Buddah, but let them appropriate the money which they would spend on these to the repair and beautifying of the Temples at Jo-ho, where I constantly descend to bless the place and to burn incense. Thus they will display their feelings of sincere veneration. Respect this."

---

CRIMINALS IN CHINA

In the close of 1816, there were in the various prisons of the Chinese Empire, 11,271 criminals convicted of capital offences, and awaiting the Imperial order, to carry into effect the sentence of death. They consisted of persons who had been respited at various times, either from their crimes being less atrocious than of those consigned immediately to the sword of the executioner; or on whose guilt there still hung some shadow of doubt. The sufferings of criminals detained in prison for years are great. The Chinese in their best state are not very cleanly in their dwelling houses. In prisons, criminals are at nights chained to inclined boards on which they sleep, and without the power of removing them to an appropriate place, to perform the offices of nature; hence their prisons become at once disgusting and unhealthy in the highest degree. Money can procure some alleviation, and the prisoners of long standing, attach, in the most ferocious manner, unhappy persons who newly enter. They seize them by the arms and legs, toss them, beat them, and bite them, to extort money from them.

## CORRESPONDENCE

### TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Sir,—Allow me through the medium of your Paper to offer a few remarks on the singular position in which the Trade with China is at present situated.

Both the Canton Press and Register have alluded to the stagnation of trade at this usually active season of the year, consequent on the unreasonable demands of the Tea-men and both have published a paper entitled "Combination of the Black Tea-men" which your contemporary characterises as "an audacious manifesto, utterly indefensible on any commercial principle." That their actual proceedings are so, no one doubts, but it appears to me that neither of you have given a clear exposal of the real grounds of dispute between us, for the information of those parties in England or elsewhere, who are deeply interested in the result. The regulations published, as agreed to by the Tea-men, are in themselves not so very unreasonable, nay some, such as that which states that "if in settling accounts, a complete clearance is not made, the masters of new ones will not be forthcoming," which means that they will not commence a new score with a Hong-merchant, till the arrears of the former season are cleared off, appears founded on a most just and business-like principle. The really unjustifiable points of the combination, which now threatens us, are not even alluded to; they may be briefly stated as follows. All the Black Tea-merchants have combined together and refuse to deliver a single chop of Congo or Souchong, which form the bulk of the Black Tea, except at prices fixed by themselves and which it would be perfectly ruinous for us to accede to. Taking the Company's standard, the Tea-men demand an advance of from 8 to 10 taels per picul on Souchong, of 10 to 14 taels on Pekoe-kaik Congou, and but little less on Congou of inferior quality. The Hong-merchants have entered into extensive contracts with the foreign merchants at Company's Prices for Souchong, and Souchong Congou, and at an advance of 2 to 4 taels P picul on Pekoe-kaik Congou; but it appears that they have neglected to bind down the Tea-men to supply them at adequate rates to enable them to fulfil their engagements, though they have made large advances to them on account. These parties encouraged by the success they have met in raising prices during the two past seasons, now evidently think that both the Hong and foreign merchants are at their mercy, and that they can dictate their own terms. They have witnessed the eagerness which has been shewn in former seasons to load and dispatch the ships, and now seeing Whampoa reach filled with empty shipping, they appear to think that we must submit to any sacrifice to be enabled to fill them and send them back to their homes.

But fortunately for us in their extreme rapacity, they have somewhat overstepped the mark; our position would be worse if their demands were considerably lower, for then many might be inclined to yield, rather than submit to a temporary inconvenience. But, as it is, it appears impossible that any can be so negligent of the interests of their constituents in general, and of their own, as to think of making a compromise for the sake of accommodating a few. Let every one bear in mind that the price demanded on Souchongs and Congou of about 10 taels per picul on an average beyond the contract prices of the season, would more than pay the entire freight of every ship in Whampoa reach bound for Great Britain, and let them moreover remember that if a successful resistance is not now made, the battle will have to be fought again next year, and again and again, until successive losses and the ruin of many have by bitter experience convinced us of the necessity of devising some effectual mode of resistance.

The question then comes: how is this efficient resistance to be made? The answer is simple. The prosperity of our commerce is threatened by a powerful combination against us; the only way to meet it, is by a counter combination for self-defence on our part, which, if properly conducted, must speedily ensure a complete victory. I address myself particularly to my brother merchants in China. We are all deeply interested in the question; we all allow that a remedy is simple and easy; yet I doubt whether any could be found to give a satisfactory reason, why that remedy is not adopted.

The first attempt to establish a Chamber of Commerce in China, was made during a period of great political excitement and violent personal animosities, both of which contributed to its failure. I allude to the period when lord Napier was in Canton, and though the originators of it were undoubtedly actuated by the most patriotic and praiseworthy motives, none can doubt that it entirely failed in it's objects. The first of these counter acting causes no longer exists, the ardour is much subsided, and

it is to be hoped, will ere long entirely cease. The time therefore appears to be now much more favorable for entering again on the subject in that calm and dispassionate mood which is essential to ensure its success. One great and radical defect appears to me as existing in the constitution of the former Chamber, namely that of making it consist solely of British subjects, to the exclusion of all others.

Against this several conclusive reasons could be urged, the first and most prominent consists in the fact that a very considerable portion of the British Trade is at present under the management of American houses, who certainly could not with any shew of reason be excluded from a voice in what immediately concerned them. The main object of a Chamber of Commerce is to adjust and decide commercial differences, and in peculiar cases like the present, to devise means for mutual protection.—I will venture to say, that hardly a week elapses without some one or more of us practically feeling the inconvenience which arises from the non existence of such a body, which to be really useful must comprise in it's numbers the most respectable merchants of every nation trading with China, to enable it to take cognizance of any case which may be submitted to it. This is more peculiarly applicable to our position here, where we have no laws to appeal to, and I am sorry to say, little or no protection from our respective Governments. Is it not then doubly incumbent on us to unite to protect ourselves, not only against the frequently recurring acts of injustice on the part of the Chinese Government which all Foreigners are equally interested in opposing, but also for the purpose of establishing some tribunal, which may efficiently check the unjustifiable acts occasionally committed by foreigners towards each other, and towards the Chinese for which there is now no appeal, and which form a fruitful source for creating angry disputes and ill will, all of which might be obviated, did an efficient Chamber of Commerce exist to whose decision all such cases would be referred.

Allow me in conclusion to express a hope that the remarks I have made may have the effect of drawing some attention from my Cotemporaries in China. Let us only meet together to discuss the point and we shall be surprised to find that we are almost, if not quite, unanimous in the opinion that something should be done towards the immediate establishment of a Chamber of Commerce. As to the details, the proper time for discussing them will be after we are once agreed upon the principle.

I remain,—Your obedient Servant,
a RESIDENT MERCHANT.

Canton, Nov. 10th 1836.

## PASSAGE BOATS.

Wan, by Imperial Appointment Superintendent of Maritime Customs at the Port of Canton, promoted twice, again raised two steps and recorded sixteen times, proclaims to the Hong merchants for their full information.

On the 23rd day of the 9th moon of the 16th, Year of Tau-Kwang (November 1st) I received a dispatch from the Governor the contents of which state that on the 15th day, of the 9th moon, he the Governor, had received a dispatch from Admiral Kwan, stating that on the 9th day, of the 9th moon, Colonel Shay Tsing of the Central Batallion had reported to him as follows.

"It is on record that in the 6th moon, of the 14th year, of Tau-Kwang, Le, who then held the Office of Commander in chief of H. M's maritime forces, made a representation to Loo, the then Governor to the following effect."

"Hitherto the English Barbarian Eyes, when travelling in the passage Boats, were allowed to hoist flags; but they not being on board, on no account were the Boats permitted to display flags

For the transmission of letters, small boats only were permitted to be used; before leaving the river they were obliged to report themselves at the Tsing seun station and before entering it at the Bogue Stations After having been examined at all the Custom House Stations, and found to have no smuggled goods or military weapons on board, they received passes which on being shewn to the Revenue Cruisers and Forts, enabled them to pass unmolested.

On arrival at Whampoa they were obliged to deliver up their passes at the Cutom House there; and leaving the river they were obliged to deliver them at the Bogue Custom House.

Those that came up to Canton delivered theirs at the Tsing seun station.

If Military Weapons were discovered to be clandestinely kept on board the boats, no passes were granted to them by the Custom Houses, nor were they permitted to pass the Bogue Forts.

The various small boats, besides those belonging to the foreign merchant vessels, which brought letters, also received passes and were allowed, according to Custom, to pass in and out at will. It was not permitted to molest or hinder them contrary to the established regulations."

"In this manner every emergency was provided for and anticipated; but now upon examination it is found that lately the foreign passage boats entering and leaving the river, availing themselves of the breeze pass direct on their way without reporting themselves, being examined, or even seen at the Bogue Custom Houses, who are not able to communicate to the officers of the Forts and cruisers, that the boats have passed.

This is decidedly contrary to the old regulations.

Now the fast Country Ship Greighing anchored in the Lintin waters, it is necessary that a strict vigilant and secret watch be kept over her movements.

I earnestly request Y. E. to represent to H. E. the Governor the necessity of ordering the barbarian traders to obey the old established regulations respecting the passage Boats.

It is imperative that, when they leave and enter the river, they report themselves at the Custom House stations and request passes; and that they be examined whether they have smuggled goods or military weapons on board: they will then be permitted to pass unmolested by the Forts and cruisers.

And the old regulations will be respected."

Such was the Colonels report.

"This coming before me the Admiral, I have examined and find that there are old established regulations respecting the foreign passage Boats entering and leaving the river; let them be obeyed and all may yet proceed smoothly.

In regard to the contents of the Colonels petition it is proper that I instantly prepare a report for H. E. the Governor's inspection, and request him to issue orders for the Hong-merchants' full information, which orders must be transmitted to each of the barbarian traders directing them to order their passage boats on entering and leaving the river to report themselves at the Custom house stations, to request passes, and to be examined, so that they may be permitted to pass by the Forts and cruisers. Thus the consequences of disobedience will be prevented."

"This coming before me the Governor, I have examined and find that there are old established regulations respecting the Foreign passage boats entering and leaving the river. Their passages should be conducted in respectful conformity to these regulations. I therefore issue strict orders for the Hong merchants' guidance. These orders must also be transmitted to each of the barbarian traders that they my respectfully obey. It is imperative that on leaving or entering the river, the foreign passage boats report themselves at the different Custom House stations for passes and examination. The officers of the Forts and Cruizers being provided with the necessary information will allow the Boats to proceed unmolested, and the evil consequences of disobedience will be prevented.

I forthwith forward the circumstances, of the case to the Hoppo for his examination and that he may jointly with me issue an edict. So that the orders may have their due course."

This coming before me the Hoppo I unite with H. E. in issuing an Edict.

The Hong merchants, on receipt of it, are instantly to obey H. E's orders contained therein. Let them immediatly transmit copies of it to each of the barbarian traders, ordering them to obey the old regulations repecting the passage boats (Here follow the beforementioned orders.)

Let there be no remissness or delay
Haste! Haste!
A special Edict.
9th moon, 25th day.

# CANTON PRESS,

12th November 1836.

*Fire in Canton.* A fire broke out on Tuesday morning last, in a district of the suburbs called *Shaming*, on the water's edge, about a quarter of a mile to the westward of the Factories. It apparently began in one of the wooden houses built on piles in the river-bed, and the wind being northerly, the whole of the buildings stretching farther into the river, and a great many flowerboats were soon one mass of flame. The combustible materials were however soon consumed, and after two hours only the smoking or burning piles, on which the houses had stood, were seen, the fire having cleared a space of, we suppose, at least 200 yards square. The water happened to be very low and the boats not being able to move, and the fire spreading with extraordinary velocity, many of their inmates, only fled when part of their dwellings were already on fire. It is rather a matter of wonder that no more fatal accidents occurred than have been reported, which are limited to a very few in number, the bed of the river being very soft, and presenting great obstacles to speedy flight. But as is usual on such occasions a great number of thieves were collected, who, in spite of the numerous police, carried on their depredations successfully, and succeeded in carrying off, not only a good deal of property, but also stole a great number of young women (some say about 40) who had been the inmates of the boats destroyed by fire. This is a common practice with Chinese thieves, who afterwards either give up the females for a ransom, or sell them to others; from the apparent facility of achieving this kind of theft it may almost be suspected that the females themselves may not be very unwilling to change their situations. Many troops were seen to hasten to the spot, with their Captains on horseback and servants carrying a chair for the accommodation of their masters, should they have occasion to alight. The Lieutenant Governor arrived at the Consoo-house during the fire, and some luckless thieves have been caught following their calling, *in flagrante delicto*; they were forthwith brought before him, and had a due portion of blows with the bamboo administered to them, the execution of the sentence following it's pronunciation on the spot.

---

At a meeting of the MORRISON EDUCATION SOCIETY held at the residence of the Revd. Mr. Bridgman on Wednesday last, the following Gentlemen were elected Trustees to the Society.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lancelot Dent Esq. | President. |
| Thomas Fox Esq. | Vice President, |
| William Jardine Esq. | Treasurer, |
| Revd. E. C. Bridgman | Corresponding Secry. |
| J. R. Morrison Esq. | Recording Secretary. |
| W. S. Wetmore Esq. | Auditors. |
| H. H. Lindsay Esq. | |

A resolution was passed, that the proceedings at this and the former meetings, shall be printed and distributed.

---

The arrivals during the week have been but few. The *Liberty* from Philadelphia 28th June, bring no later dates than we were in possession of before by the *Panama*, nor do we find in the papers any thing worth extracting.

The *Elizabeth Walker* in 71 days from Valparaiso, brings, we hear, accounts from Peru and Chili, by no means of a satisfactory nature. After Salaverry's execution, President Santa Cruz had been at the head of the Government, and from personal feelings of animosity, he is said to entertain against the President of Chili, a war between that country and Peru was anticipated; neither of the countries can gain any thing by such a war, and it is to be feared that the prosperity of Chili, which has enjoyed peace during the last nine years, will be destroyed.

In another column will be found a letter from "a resident merchant," on the present state of our trade with regard to tea, which well merits the attention of our readers, particularly of those engaged in the trade. It were much to be wished that a combination of foreign merchants could be brought about to oppose that of the black tea-merchants, and if it were taken in hand by one or two of our influential merchants, it is, we hope, not unlikely that the project may succeed.

We have frequently urged upon the foreign community the necessity of establishing a General Chamber of Commerce, but though most of our neighbours with whom we have conversed concerning it appear to entertain the same opinions on the subject, not expressed by our correspondent, and before by us, nothing, that we are aware of, has yet been done to attain this object. If some of our neighbours were to draw up propositions for the constitution of a Chamber of Commerce, and then convene a general meeting before which to lay them, it is probable that not many, if any, will decline to become members; from the importance of the object to be gained, it is, at all events, well worth a trial.

On the 24th of September last, we directed the attention of the public to the crowded state of the space allotted to foreigners to dwell on. Since then, the influx of strangers, partly visitors for a short time only, and partly permanent residents, has been very great, and the evil has become worse than ever. Something surely might be done to extend our limits, and a representation to the Vice-roy, signed, if no other signatures can be obtained, merely by such as can find no comfortable house to live in, would, we believe, be numerously enough signed, to call the attention of the local Government to the subject. The Chinese, in allowing people to trade with them, will hardly refuse them the necessary shelter; we recommend to our neighbours to get up such a representation. Minqua ought also to be prevailed on to leave his premises, and to give them up to the use of foreigners.

---

We give the translation of the Hoppo's Edict regarding passage boats, which we mentioned in our last; hitherto it's provisions have not been enforced, as far as we can learn.

We likewise give a translation, with which we have been kindly favored, of the Emperor's order to the Grand Council, which, with a note from that Council and two Memorials (one from Choo-Tsun, and the other from Heu-Kew.) were received by Governor Tang on the 16th October. The two memorials, the existence of which we noticed last week, are of considerable length, and as only such copies as have been transcribed here, can be obtained, which frequently are in a manner incorrect, we have not yet been able to obtain a translation, which we hope however to be able to lay before the public in our next.

## OPIUM.

On the 17th day of the 9th month, (October 16th), the Governor, while in the district Teenpih, received from the Grand Council of State the following communication, dated the 9th day of the 8th month (19th September.)

"To Tang, governor of Kwangtung and Kwangse, and Ke, lieut.-governor of Kwantung.—to be also rejoined by them on Wan, the Commissioner of maritime customs.

"We have received the following imperial Edict."

"The Councellor Choo-Tsun has presented a "memorial recommending increased severity in the "prohibitory exactments against Opium; the sub-"censor Heu-Kew has also respectfully presented a "statement of his views on the same subject, with "a supplemental memorial with reference to su-"pressing traitorous conduct on the part of Chinese.

"Opium, an article of foreign importation, has "spread its baneful influence over the empire, and "has become the object of very severe prohibitory "enactments. Lately a difference of opinion has "arisen in regard to it, some recommending to our "consideration an entire change of policy; and "others advising the continuance of strict prohibi-"tions against it. It is necessary that a thorough "and particular investigation of the circumstances "be made, looking at the whole subject in every "light, that such measures may be adopted as may "without detriment continue for ever in force. "Such a plan is the only safe and good one. Let "Tang and his colleagues take into consideration "the several propositions of the above named me-"morials; namely, that the traitorous natives who "deal in the opium, the Hong-merchants, who "bargain for it, the brokers who purchase and store "it up, the fast boat men by whom it is conveyed to "the provincial city, and the military who are "bribed to connive at it,—be all strictly sought "after and apprehended. These propositions let "them thoroughly and attentively consider, and let "them be strenuous in their endeavors to stop up "the source of these evils; and having so done, let "them faithfully report to us. As regards the "statements contained in the supplemental memo-"rial of Heu-Kew, in reference to the foreigners "from beyond sea, let the same functionaries con-"sider them in detail, and report also as to their "truth, whether such things have or have not exist-"ed Let copies of the memorial be sent for their "perusal and together with this edict be made "known to Tang and Ke, and to the Superintend-"ent of maritime Customs, Wan. Respect this."

"In obedience to the imperial will, we the Grand "Council of State transmit the enclosures."

---

The following few verses have been taken from a poem "*Terrible Tractoration*" by *Doctor Cassalis*, and will, we hope, prove amusing to Phrenologists.

S

We have for sale the seeds of humps,
Which dibbled in the heads of grumps,
Take root without the aid of thumps,
And grow as large as camels' humps.

Can take a wicked ugly tyke,
And every organ we dislike
Pull out or drive in, at a venture,
Thus change each bump to an indenture.

Protuberant *destructiveness*,
Placed in our phrenologic press,
Is render'd, by its power immense,
Exuberant *benevolence*.

In infancy, in half a trice,
We thus extinguish every vice,
Before it has had time to harden,
As easily as weed a garden.

We keep fine faculties ready made,
Thus beat dame Nature at her trade
Of manufacturing mental powers,
For her's are not half up to ours.

## NOTICE.

A Gentleman about to embark for Lisbon wishes for the Company and assistance of a medical Gentleman on his passage to Europe. He intends to leave China in January next, and if any medical Gentleman be desirous to avail himself of this offer, he will please to apply for particulars at the CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

NOTICE. We have established ourselves in this place as general Commission Agents in connexion with Mr. William Gemmell of Glasgow, and Messrs. Gemmell & Co. of Valparaiso.

WM. & THOS GEMMELL & Co.

Canton, 3d November, 1836.

## OFFICIAL NOTICE.

CONSIDERABLE inconvenience and public expense having been incurred, by reason of the improper conduct of certain masters of British merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, nets belonging to the said vessels; Notices hereby given, that this practice is contrary to Law, and that the Offence may be prosecuted by indictment or information at the Suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the Court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the country of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendents will take measures to institute proceedings against any master or masters of British merchant vessels who offending herein in future.

By Order of the Superintendents.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.
*Acting Secretary and Treasurer.*

April 15th 1836.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the Receipt of Cash for Bills on the Supreme Government of India at the rate of Two hundred and twenty (220) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after Sight

(Signed) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 25th October, 1836.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the intended retirement to Europe of Mr. J. C. WHITEMAN, our firm was dissolved on the 30th Ultimo, and our business transferred to Messrs. DENT & Co.

WHITEMAN & Co.

Canton, 1st July 1836.

NOTICE. Mr. Geo. T. Basevi, late of the firm of Messrs. Whiteman & Co., & Mr. John Russell Reeves, late Assistant Inspector to the Hon. E. I. Company in China, have been admitted partners in our firm since the 1st July 1836.

DENT & Co.

Canton, 8th October, 1836.

## NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs to inform the Public, that his Bark "Tranquelmane" ex "Sto. Antonio" and at present in the inner harbour, is now undergoing a thorough repair of Carpenter and sew-ering &c.; any party willing to inspect the Block as it is, or if they choose after she is finished and ready for a survey, are hereby invited to go on board «any time by her new Owner.

(Signed) A. V. CORTELLA.

Macao, 30th September, 1836.

## NOTICE.

Mr. Fred M. Davison, & Mr. Wm F. Hunter, are admitted Partners in our house, from this date.

DIROM, CARTER & Co.

Bombay, August 1st 1836.

## NOTICE.

Mr. James Starkey, has been admitted a Partner in our Firm from this date.

DIROM & Co.

August, 1st 1836.

## UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON,

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

*The Agents for the Society are from this day,*

In London, .. Messrs. Palmers Mackillop Dent & Co.
.. Calcutta Messrs. Mackillop Stuart & Co.
.. Bombay, .. Messrs. Forbes & Co,
.. Singapore, Messrs. A. L. Johnston & Co,
.. Manila, .. Messrs. Russell & Sturgis,

DENT & Co.
*Secretaries.*

Canton, 1st, July, 1836.

NOTICE.—Mr. Zachary Macaulay has been admitted a partner in our Establishment from the 1st Instant, and the business will in future be carried on under the firm of "HALL, BAINBRIDGE, & Co."

HALL and BAINBRIDGE.

Madras, 9th June, 1833.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE is hereby given that the interest and responsibility in our Firm of Mr. Claude Scott Steuart and of Mr. James Alexander, ceased on the 31st ultimo.

Mr. Harry George Gordon, and Mr. Thomas Kirkman Finlay, have this day been admitted partners in our firm.

RITCHIE STEUART & Co,

Bombay, 1st August, 1836.

## NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } ₱ 100 @ 1.
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c. " " " 1 50.
" Policies and folio pages. " " " 2.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

## NOTICE.

THE undersigned will from this date conduct his business under the firm of REVELY & Co.

Penang 22d July, 1836. JOHN REVELY.

## FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE Princess Victoria, Cap. Jas. Lee, will sail on or about the 15th October, and can take 250 Tons freight; for terms apply to

WETMORE & Co

Canton, 14th September 1836.

## FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Lowjee Family, Johnston will sail for the above Ports on the 15th November.

apply to DENT & Co.

Canton, 24th October, 1836.

## FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE "Lady Grant," Captain Jeffrey will leave Lintin on the 7th Instant for freight apply to

FRAMJEE PESTONJEE.

Canton, 9th November 1836.

## FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE first class Ship Prince Regent, of 1000 tons, River Built, Captain J. Bilby, will have quick despatch. Apply to

DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 22nd October, 1836.

## FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Ship Thetis, Captain C. C. Clark will sail with all despatch. Apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 18th October, 1836.

## FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship Caledonia, Captain Lancaster, to sail the middle of October. For Freight apply to

SHAWUCKSHAW RUSTOMJEE.
No. 6 French Hong.

Canton, 23rd August, 1836.

## FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship John Bannerman, Capt. Wilson, to sail from Whampoa about the 10th Novbr. For freight apply to

MUNCHEEJEE JAMSETJEE.

Canton, 16th September 1836.

## TO LET.

FROM the first of September next, the house on the S. E. side of Praya Grand, formerly the Spanish Factory, and now occupied by Dr. Anna Joaquina Lopez, with large wood spar sheds. Any Gentlemen wishing to take the said house, will please to address to Jannario Jose Lopez at Macao.

Macao, 15th August, 1836.

## FOR SALE ON BOARD THE BARQUE ISABELLA.

ROUGH spars of various sizes, lower masts, topmasts, Jibbooms and other spars.
240 Teak sheathing boards 4 and 1 Inch thick,
20 Teak wide boards, 11 feet long and 21 Inches wide.
Also all kinds of ship's stores.
Apply to Capt. Hillar on board, or to

STANFORD & Marks, at Canton.

Canton, 14th September, 1836.

## FOR SALE.

AT the Canton Press Office, The first volume of the Canton Press Newspaper, in boards at ₱ 6, and of the Chinese Commercial Price Current, of which but few copies remain, at ₱ 4 in boards.

## MADEIRA Wine,

FOR SALE Superior Old Madeira Wine—in Pipes Hogsheads & quarter Casks—from the well known House of Reid & Co. Apply to

DENT & Co.

Canton 10th September, 1835

## FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR Sherry in Butts from the House of Duff Gordon & Co. Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 14th September 1836.

## FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR La Rose, St. Emilion and Medoc Clarets, also Cognac Brandy. Apply to

DENT & Co.
or Capt. CROCKET at Lintin.

## ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to notify the same, in order that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for this Society are.

London, Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. & Co,
Bombay, Messrs. Mr. Gregor Broworig & Co.
Madras, Messrs. E. S. Mocat & Co.
Singapore, Messrs. Guthrie & Co.
Messrs. Cockerell & Co. Bees, Calcutta.

BELL & Co.
Agents Canton.

## TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current.
For one year payable in advance ..... @ 12
For six Months ..... @ 7
For three .. ..... @ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory, at 30 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Brit. *Elizabeth Walker*, Hall, from Valparaiso. Amer. *Paneus*, from Manila. *Henry Tuke*, Williams from Manila. Amer. *Liberty*, Mc.Dowell from Philadelphia 28th June.

PASSENGERS.—₱ *Elizabeth Walker*, Messrs. Thomas Gemmell and John E. Naylor. ₱ *Liberty*, Dr. Bousal.

SAILED or DESPATCHED.—Brit. *Conqueror Family*, Wallace for Singapore and Calcutta. *Governor Findlay* for Bombay. *Port William*, Fraser, for Bombay. Amer. *Exchange*, Shaw for Manila and New-york.

The *Emily Jane*, Randle, for Singapore and Calcutta, to be despatched this day.

The *Sir Richards* from New-york 29th June, and the Albion from Liverpool passed Anjer, the former on the 30th September and the latter on the 1st October.

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

FROM ENGLAND. *Charles Grant, Viscount Melbourne, Mandarin, Lady Charlotte, Cordelia, William Jardine, Mary Somerville, Penang, Tinmouth, Trusty, Jamaica, Clifton, Earl Grey, Africa, Brilliant, Neptune.*

FROM UNITED STATES. *Miss Richards.*

FROM BENGAL. *Resource, Herbadilla, Brunet, Lord W. Bentinck, Lord Auckland, Bombay Castle, Tigris, Asia.*

FROM MADRAS. *Thames.*

FROM JAVA. *Mercury, Paicana, Amelia Thomson Schoen Verband, Emily Taylor.*

LATEST DATES, from *England* to June 20th ₱ *Richard Alsop*. From *United States* 29th June ₱ *Panama*. From *Calcutta*, September 10th. ₱ *Red Rover*. From *Singapore*, 6th October, From *Java* 20th September ₱ *Levant*. From *Batavia* 13th August. ₱ *Inglis*.

## SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

| *Vessel's Name.* | *Flag.* | *Commander.* | *Tons* | *Where from.* | *Consignees.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Earl of Balcarras | British | J. Hine | 1188 | Madras | Jardine Mathesen & Co. |
| Nassau | " | Nethy | 458 | Samarang | Fox, Rawson & Co. |
| Favorite | British | Robinson | 394 | Samarang | Turner & Co. |
| Paiocea | " | W. Morgan | 302 | Bombay | Jardine Mathesen & Co. |
| Glenelg | " | R. Langley | 767 | " | Jardine Mathesen & Co. |
| Ada evie | " | A. R. Cuckc | 700 | " | D. & M. Rustomjee. |
| Eliza Stewart | " | Rob. Minter | 653 | London | Wetmore & Co. |
| Diana | " | Duthie | 450 | Calcutta | Russell & Co. |
| John Bannerman | " | J. L. Wilson | 816 | Bombay | D. & M. Rustomjee. |
| Asia | " | Steel | 537 | Samarang | Jardine Mathesen & Co. |
| Princess Victoria | British | Ja Leo | 372 | London | Wetmore & Co. |
| Caledonia | " | J. J. Lancaster | 710 | Bombay | Shawuckshaw Rustomjee. |
| Lord Lowther | " | A. Grant | 1107 | " | Jardine Mathesen & Co. |
| Upton Castle | " | Duggan | 396 | " | " |
| Lowjee Family | " | J. Johnston | 998 | " | Dent & Co. |
| Eleanor | " | —— | 300 | London | Turner & Co. |
| Heywood | " | Jones | 441 | Liverpool | Jardine Mathesen & Co. |
| Adelaide | " | Clark | 220 | Java | " |
| Hythe | British | W. Drayner | 1200 | Bombay | Daniell & Co. |
| Ingleborough | " | Ricketts | 408 | " | " |
| Monmouth Merchant | " | L. W. Moncrieff | 351 | London | Lindsay & Co. |
| Prince Regent | " | J. S. Bliss | 1020 | Calcutta | Daniell & Co. |
| Malacca | " | Lyon | 650 | " | J. & W. Craig & Co. |
| Hunter | " | R. B. Shettler | 280 | " | Dent & Co. |
| John O' Gaunt | " | Robertson | 440 | Liverpool | Turner & Co. |
| Panter | Dutch. | C. L. Abdoll | 292 | Batavia | Russell & Co. |
| Alex. Baring | British | N. St. Croix | 315 | London | " |
| Wm Lockeroy | " | Metcalfe | 630 | Batavia | " |
| Hyginus | Ameri. | Vanner | | Manila | " |
| Jamna | British | Robinson | 364 | Liverpool | Turner & Co. |
| Guernsey | British | Purdie | 318 | Madras | Jardine Mathesen & Co. |
| Ferguson | " | Young | 554 | Calcutta | " |
| David Scott | " | P. J. Reeves | 770 | Calcutta | " |
| Alberic | " | C. C. Clark | 400 | " | D. & M. Rustomjee. |
| Lightfoot | " | Wise | 1350 | Bombay | Jardine Mathesen & Co. |
| Bertie Castle | " | Rob. Patullo | 1418 | Calcutta | Lindsay & Co. |
| Catharine | " | D. Proudfoot | | Bombay | W. Henderson. |
| Omega | Ameri. | Russell | 399 | Manila | Gordon & Talbot |
| Chamber Prize | " | Coffin | | Philadelphia | T. Field. |
| Lucenia | " | Pearson | | Manila | Russell & Co. |
| Juliet | British | Wilson | 666 | Samarang | Jardine Mathesen & Co. |
| Jane Brown | " | Dunlop | 320 | Singapore | Daniell & Co. |
| Castle Huntly | British | J. K. Jolly | 1200 | Bombay | Jardine Mathesen & Co. |
| Mary Anne | " | Smith | 380 | Java | " |
| Cantin | " | W. Coles | 350 | " | " |
| Orixa | " | Agee | 366 | Liverpool | W. T. Gemmell & Co. |
| Otterpool | " | Richardson | 401 | Calcutta | T. A. Gibb. |
| Egyptian | " | Johnson | | Sourabaya | Jardine Mathesen & Co. |
| Anna Robertson | " | Hamilton | 647 | London | Turner & Co. |
| Ta quin | Ameri. | Hunt | | Java | Russell & Co. |
| Insurgente | British | Roberts | 331 | Batavia | T. A. Gibb. |
| Eliora | " | Blair | 315 | Clyde | Turner & Co. |
| Italy | Ameri. | Cosgrain | 299 | Liverpool | Wetmore & Co. |
| Caledonia | British | Liddell | | Leith | Turner & Co. |
| Hellas | " | Scanlan | 300 | Calcutta | Daniell & Co. |
| Henry Tuke | Ameri. | Williams | | Manila | Douglas Mackenzie & Co. |
| Panama | " | —— | | " | Wetmore & Co. |

## SHIPPING AT LINTIN &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, Crockett, *Lord Amherst*, Rees; *Hindostan* Reynell; to Dent & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; to Jardine Mathesen & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Hunnaday and *Harry Ling* (Am.) Gilman, to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Scott to D. & M. Rustomjee. The Privateer (Am.) Perrier, to *J. Sturgis*; and the *Isabella*, to Stanford & Marks.

| *Vessel's Name.* | *Flag.* | *Commander.* | *Tons* | *Where from.* | *Consignees.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Johanna Susanna | Dutch. | Berent | 900 | Batavia | S. V Boxel van Lier & Co. |
| Aurelia | Port | Barros | 160 | Bombay | Dent & Co. |
| Isabella Robertson | British | Jno. Hudson | 379 | Calcutta | Perein & Co. |
| Erich | Dutch. | J. Hoyt | 360 | Samarang | S. V Boxel van Lier & Co. |
| Himmaleh | Ameri. | Fraser | 370 | New-York | Olyphant & Co. |
| Anna | Port | Aguiar | 146 | Damaun | Framjee Pestonjee. |
| Judith | British | Williams | 960 | Singapore | Fox, Rawson & Co. |
| Lady Grant | " | Jeffreys | 180 | Bombay | Framjee Pestonjee. |
| Medora | Dutch. | Lawe | | Batavia | Douglas Mackenzie & Co. |
| Layton | British | Wade | 513 | Singapore | Jardine Mathesen & Co. |
| Alexander | Ameri. | Penniger | 384 | Liverpool | Wetmore & Co. |
| Plymouth | " | —— | | New york | H. Rowe & T. Lamb |
| Elizabeth | British | Shepherd | 190 | Madras | Dent & Co. |
| Martinhenus | Ameri. | Christie | | Batavia | Russell & Co. |
| Jardine (Schr.) | British | Greig | 160 | Singapore | Jardine Mathesen & Co. |
| Royal Saxon | British | Renner | | Liverpool | Fox Rawson & Co. |
| Richard Allsop | Ameri. | Mc. Michael | 310 | London | Wetmore & Co. |
| Whitewater | Dania | Dawes | | | |
| Emily Jane | British | Randle | 800 | Calcutta | Dent & Co. |
| Barong | Dutch. | Mac. Ivor | 430 | Batavia | " |
| Strathfieldsaye | British | Jones | 180 | Sydney | Jardine Mathesen & Co. |
| Victoire Elise | French | Tournour | | Singapore | B. Clement |
| Red Rover | British | Wright | | Calcutta | Jardine Mathesen & Co. |
| Orwell | " | Lancaster | 1450 | Madras | " |
| Ann Baldwin | " | Crawford | 990 | Liverpool | Daniell & Co. |
| Tartar | Ameri. | Nickels | | Manila | Russell & Co. |
| Levant | " | Dumaresq | | Boston | " |
| Splendid | " | Rogers | 675 | Manila | Wetmore & Co. |
| Constitution | " | Gliddon | 675 | Batavia | " |
| Cornsir | British | Porter | | Singapore | Dent & Co. |
| Sullimany | " | Macfarlane | | Calcutta | Nemkhong Pemajee |
| Hashemy | " | Hyde | | Bombay | Jardine Mathesen & Co. |
| Elizabeth Walker | " | Hall | | Valparaiso | W. & T. Gemmell & Co. |
| Liberty | Amer. | Mc Dowell | | Philadelphia | B. Boisg |

# THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avoir. = 1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avoirs, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—64 Cys, 1 Cwt.—1 Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Spn. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 2d. No. 10. CANTON SATURDAY, NOVEMBER, 12TH, 1836. No. 62.

## IMPORTS.

| | PER. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **COTTON MANUFACTURES.** | | | |
| Cambrics - - 20 yds. - in | P. | $ 3. a 4. | |
| Chintzes - - 28 " - in | " | 3½ a 5½ | |
| Handkfs. Mouseline scarlet - | " | 2.25 a 2.50 | dull. |
| " " blue - - | " | 1.25 a 2 | |
| Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in | " | 4. a 5. | |
| " " 30 " " | " | 2. a 2. | |
| " grey - 40 " 38 in | " | 4½ a 5 | in demand. |
| " " - 60 " 38 in | " | 6½ a 7½ | |
| " " - 80 " 38 in | " | 8. a 10. | |
| Am. brown Cots. 30 " 36 in | " | 3. a 3.10. | |
| Cotton yarn Nos. 14 @ 28 in | P. | 40 a 42. | Sales. |
| " " " 30 @ 32 in | " | 40 a 41. | No demand. |
| Calcutta - - 18 @ 24 in | " | 36 a 37. | |
| **WOOLLENS.** | | | |
| Broadcloth Et. Sup. 60@62 in | Y. | 1.80 a 2.20 | |
| " Span. Stripes 60@62 in | " | 1.20 a 1.40. | dull. |
| " Supers - 58@60 in | " | 80 a 90. | |
| " Woorsters - - | " | 60 cts. | |
| " Worleys - 23 yds. in | P. | 11 a 11½ | No sale. |
| " Sup. Belet. Cuts large | P. | 30 a 40. | Cts. dull |
| Flannel - - - - | yd. | 15 a 20. | |
| Cambleets, double 54 yds. 30 in | P. | | |
| Fine singlet - - - - | " | 26 a 28. | dull. |
| Second - - - - - | " | | |
| Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in | " | 36 a 37. | dull. |
| " - - 40 " 28 " | " | 28 | |
| Bombazets - - - - | " | 11 a 12 | |
| Longulls scarlet - - - | " | 8½ a 9. | |
| Assorted colors - - - | " | | improving. |
| Woollen yarn - - - - | " | 105 a 120. | Limited demand. |
| **COTTON.** | Tael. | | |
| Bengal old or inf. - - - | P. | 8.5 a 9.4 | |
| " sup. and fine - - | " | 10. a 11. | |
| Bombay old or inf. - - - | " | 8.2 a 9.5 | |
| " sup. and fine - - | " | 10.5 a 11.8 | |
| Madras - - - - - | " | 9 a 11. | |
| Manila - - - - - | | | None. |
| **METALS.** | | | |
| Copper Sheets. 16 oz. @ 32 oz. | P. | $ 34½ | |
| " S. American slab - - | " | 24. | None. |
| " nails assorted - - | " | 40. | |
| " old - - - - | " | 18 | Enquired. |
| Lead English Pig - - - | " | 6. | |
| " Spanish - - - | " | | |
| Iron Bar 1 @ 2 in - - | " | 2 a 2.50 | In demand. |
| " Rod ½ @ in - - | " | | |
| " Nailrod ½ and under | " | 3½ a 4. | |
| " Hoop. 1 @ in - - | " | | |
| " Scrap - - - - | " | 1. a 1.20 | Not Saleable. |
| Steel English - - - - | | | |
| " Swedish - - - - | Tub | 3½ a 4 | |
| Spelter English - - - - | P. | 5½ | Large stock. |
| Tin Plates - - - - - | Box | 7½ a 8 | do. |
| Quicksilver - - - - - | P. | 90. | |
| SKINS Rabbit - - - - - | 100 | 60. a 65. | |
| Beaver - - - - - - | each | 4. a 6. | |
| " Fox - - - - - | " | 1. a 1.15. | |
| Otter-Sea - - - - - | " | 40. a 55 | |
| " " tails - - - | " | 2.50 a 3 | |
| " Land - - - - - | " | 5. a 7. | |
| Seal - - - - - - | " | 2. a 2.50 | |
| OPIUM Patna old - - - | Ch. | | None. |
| " " new - - - | " | 760 a 765 | |
| Benares old - - - - - | " | | None. |
| " new - - - - - | " | 685 a 690 | |
| Malwa old - - - - - | " | 710 a 720 | |
| " new - - - - - | " | | |
| Turkey - - - - - - | P. | 630 a 640 | |
| RICE Bengal - - - - - | P. | 1.80 a 1.90 | |
| " Java - - - - - | " | 1.65 a 1.75 | |
| " White table - - - | " | 1.90 | |
| " Manila - - - - - | " | 1.75 a 1.85 | |
| " Paddy - - - - - | " | 30 pct less. | than Rice. |
| STRAITS PRODUCE &c | | | |
| Bird's nest, fine white - - | Cr. | 30. | |
| " " inf. - - - | " | 11. a 16. | In little demand. |
| " " black - - - | " | 1½. a 5. | |
| Bees Wax - - - - - | P. | 26. a 28. | |
| Betel nut - - - - - | | 3. a 3½. | supplied. |
| Cloves - - - - - - | | 34. a 38. | |
| " Mother - - - - | | 10. a 12. | Overstocked. |
| Camphor Baroos - - - | Cr. | 6 a 25. | |
| Gambir - - - - - - | P. | 2½. a 3. | |
| Mace - - - - - - | | | |
| Nutmegs - - - - - - | | | |
| Pepper - - - - - - | | 8½. | in demand |
| Rattans - - - - - - | | 2½. a 3. | supplies. |
| Tin Banca - - - - - | | 19. | in demand. |
| " Singapore &c. - - | | 18. | |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | |
| Amber large 1st quality - - | Cr. | 3. a 12 | |
| " small fragments - - | " | 70 cts. a 1.5 | |
| Asafœtida - - - - - | P. | 4½. | |
| Bichdemar - - - - - | | 12. a 26. | |
| " good - - - - - | | 36. a 50. | |
| Cochineal - - - - - | | 200. a 240 | |
| Coral large beads or pieces | Cr. | | Dull. |
| " fragments - - - | P. | 40. a 50. | |
| Cow Bezoar - - - - - | Cr. | 16. a 25. | No demand. |
| Cudbear - - - - - - | P. | 12. | |
| Cutch Pegue - - - - - | | 4. a 4½. | |
| Elephants Teeth or Ivory | | 70. a 100. | |
| " cuttings - - - | | 60. a 65. | |
| Fish-maws - - - - - | | 40 a 70. | |
| Flints - - - - - - | | 40 cents. | |
| Ginseng crude - - - - | | 75. | |
| " clarified. - - - - | | 100 | None in mkt. |
| Mother of Pearl Shell - - | | 9. a 10. | |
| Myrrh - - - - - - | | 3. a 4. | |
| Olibanum - - - - - - | | 3½. a 8 | None |
| Putchuck - - - - - - | | 14. a 15. | |
| Rose Maloes - - - - - | | | |
| Saltpetre at Lintin - - - | | 9½. a 9¾. | Sales. |
| Shark's fins - - - - - | | 15. a 30. | |
| Smalts - - - - - - | | 30. a 50. | limited demand. |
| Stock fish - - - - - | | 5. a 6. | |
| Thread Gold and Silver - - | Cy. | 32. a 42. | Large stock |
| Wood Ebony Mauritius - - | P. | 2½ | dull. |
| " " Ceylon - - - | " | 3. | |
| Sandal Indian - - - - | | 18. a 22. | in demand. |
| " " Timor - - - - | | 12. a 13. | |
| " " Sand'h Islands - - | | 8. a 10 | |
| Sapan. - - - - - | " | 1.50 | |

## EXPORTS.

| | WT. in T. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SILK MANUFACTURES.** | | | |
| Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in | 36 | $ 13½ | |
| " col'd " by " | 30 | 13. | |
| Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine | 17 | 5.70. a 6. | |
| " fringed 45 in | 13 | 5.10 a 5.50 | |
| " 7-8 " " | 11 | 7. | |
| Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - - | | | |
| " Sarsnet, Nankin silk | | 6½ | |
| " Canton " | — | 7.75 a 7.80 | |
| Hkfs. white Pongee 24 " | 18 | 6.60 a 6.70 | |
| " " " 30 " | 16 | 9 | |
| " figured " 32 " | 20 | 10. | |
| " " " 30 " | 18 | 12.50 | |
| Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 " | 24 | 16.50 a 16.75 | |
| " " 30 " " 24 | 24 | 10.75 a 11.50 | |
| " black " " 24 | 30 | 12.75 a 13 | |
| Satins Levantines 30 29 " | 33 | 14.75 a 15. | |
| " " " 24 " | 30 | 13. | |
| Lutestrings mixt 18 " 24 " | 18 | 7.10 a 7.90 | |
| " black " " 29 " | 28 | 10.30 a 10.50 | |
| Pongees white 30 " 30 " | 30 | 11.75 a 11.85 | |
| " " 30 " 29 " | 29 | 11.10 a 11.25 | |
| " Szechuen 19 " 19 " | 27 | 12.60 a 12.70 | |
| Sarsnets black N 30 " 29 " | 27 | 4.75 a 4.80 | |
| " C. " " 19 " | 27 | 11.40 a 11.75 | |
| " " " 29 " | 22 | 7.80 a 8.10 | |
| " wh te 60 " 27 " | 34 | 17 a 17.20 | |
| " colored 30 " 29 " | 21 | 12.40 a 12.60 | |
| " crossbarr'd " 24 " | 18 | 10.75 | |
| Satins black 18 " 29 " | 44 | 17 a 17.50 | |
| " " 18 " 29 " | 36 | 14.25 a 14.50 | |
| " colored 18 " 29 " | 33 | 17.20 a 17.40 | |
| " high " 18 " 29 " | 36 | 18.75 a 19 | |
| " damasked crimson " | 38 | 21 a 22. | |
| " colored " | 38 | 20 a 21. | |
| Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 " | 44 | 15 a 15.50 | |
| " colored " " | 33 | 16 a 16.40 | |
| " " " 19 " | 36 | 17 a 17.50 | |
| " Canton black 29 " | 33 | 10 a 10.20 | |
| Sewing silks assort. colors 1s | PL. | 4.70 a 4.90 | |
| " black - - - | | 4.30 a 4.40 | |
| Shawls grape 7 4 embrd. - - | 7 | 3.40 | |
| " " 55 @ 58 in - | 5½ | 2.90 | |
| " 8-4 Satin figd. 63 - | 5 | 2.15 a 2.25 | |
| " 7-4 " " - - | 4 | 1.85 | |
| " " damasked silk 54 @ 4 | 6 | 2.50 | |
| Water silks col'd 18 " 29 in | 32 | 15.45 | |
| **BLACK TEAS.** | Pl. | Tael. | |
| " Bohea Canton - - | " | | |
| " Fokeen - - | " | | |
| " Congou Song. k'd. - - | " | | |
| " Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd. - - | " | | |
| " Campoi - - - - | " | 38 a 44 | |
| " Souchong - - - - | " | 44 a 50 | |
| " Hung muey - - - - | " | 27 a 40 | |
| " Pekoe - - - - | " | 60 a 90 | |
| " Ning Yong - - - - | " | 26 a 28 | |
| " Ankoi - - - - - | " | 20 a 22 | |
| " " Pouchong - - | " | | |
| " Orange Pekoe - - - | " | 26 a 28 | |
| " Caper - - - - - | " | 26 a 30 | |
| **GREEN TEAS.** | | | |
| " Twankay - - - - - | " | not settled | Canton Tea |
| " Skin - - - - - - | " | 19 a 26 | 13 |
| " Hyson - - - - - - | " | 42 a 55 | 36 a 37 |
| " Young Hyson - - - - | " | 34 a 40 | 24 a 30 |
| " Imperial - - - - - | " | 32 a 38 | 40 a 41 |
| " Gunpowder - - - - | " | 55 a 61 | 40 a 41 |
| **RAW SILK.** Canton No. 1 | " | T. 300 | |
| " " " " 2 | " | 280 | |
| " " " " 3 | " | 250 | |
| " " " " 4 | " | 170 | |
| " " " " 5 | " | 105 | |
| Nankin Tsatlee - - - | " | 500 a 550 | |
| " Tayasam- - - - | " | 400 a 420 | |
| **SUGAR RAW.** Canton 1st. | " | T. 5.5 a 5.7 | |
| " " " 2d. | " | 5.2 | |
| " Pingfa - - - - - | " | 6.6 | |
| " Candy Canton - - - | " | 7.4 | |
| " " Chinchew - - | " | 14 a 14½ | |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | | |
| Alum - - - - - - | " | 1.85 a 1.95 | at Macao. |
| Aniseed star - - - - - | " | 10 a 10½ | |
| Camphor - - - - - - | " | 28 a 30 | at Macao. |
| Cassia at Whampoa - - - | " | 10.75 a 11 | |
| " Lintin - - - - | " | 9. | |
| " buds - - - - - | " | 14 a 15 | |
| Canes bamboo - - - - - | 1000 | 10 a 14 | |
| " Wangees - - - - | " | 7 a 12 | |
| China Root - - - - - | Pl. | 3½ | |
| Cubebs - - - - - - | " | 17 a 18 | |
| Dragon's blood - - - - | " | 80 a 100 | |
| Galangals - - - - - | " | 3½ a 3½ | |
| Gamboge - - - - - - | " | 65 a 70 | None good. |
| Glass beads - - - - - | " | 17 a 22 | |
| Glue - - - - - - - | " | 9 a 11 | |
| Ginger in Jars - - - - | Case | 5 a 5½ | |
| Hartall or Orpiment - - - | Pl. | 16 a 17 | |
| Lead white - - - - - | " | 9 a 10 | |
| " red - - - - - | " | 10 | |
| Mo. of Pear' Shells Sooloo large | Pl. | | |
| " blue edged small | " | | No demand. |
| Musk warranted - - - - | Cy. | 45 a 60 | |
| Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in | 100 | 92 | |
| " 9½ yds. 12 in - - - | Ps. | 85 | |
| " Canton made - - - | " | 79 | |
| " " large - - - | " | 82 | |
| " " small - - - | " | 65 | None. |
| Yellow yds. in 1st. st. | " | 79 a 80 | |
| " " " 2d. " | " | 66 a 70 | None. |
| " " " 3d. " | " | 58 | |
| " small " " | " | | |
| " white " " | " | 55 a 63 | Wanted. |
| Oils Aniseed - - - - - | Cy. | 1.10 a 1.20 | |
| " Cassia - - - - - | " | 1.65 | |
| Rhubarb - - - - - - | Pl. | | |
| " Dutch cut - - - - | " | | |
| Soy in Jars - - - - - | Case | 4 a 8 | |
| Tobacco in baskets - - - | Pl. | 14 a 15 | |
| Tortoiseshell - - - - - | " | | |
| Turmeric - - - - - - | " | | |
| Vermillion 30 catties - - | Box. | | |

**N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER. BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.**

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also higher prices are obtainable for *Camblets, Sattpoire, Ginseng* and other Goods, on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton &c.* sometimes discharge at Macao or translhip their Cargoes, at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rents outside, and River Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pictures &c, Confectionary Stationary, Cutlery, Crockery ware, &c.*, for foreign-ers consumption, are sold at Auction, duty paid.

*Note. Alum*, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; and *Raw Silk, Silk piece goods &c.*, are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

### RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

| | s. d. |
|---|---|
| On LONDON or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills. | 4. 10. |
| Government Bills 10 @ 30 days. | none. |
| United States Bank Bills 6 months sight. | 4. 10. |
| Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents. | 4 7½ |
| E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta @ 30 days. | 220 C. R. |
| E. I. Directors Bills, 60 ds. sight, 208 Sa. Rs. | " " |
| Private Bills, on Calcutta, " Co's. Rs. | " " |

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves @ $23.50 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 5 per Cent premium
" " small 96 a 98 " 4 a 4½. " "
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, " " 1 per Cent "
" " Old Carolus IV. " " 12 per Cent "
South American Republics " " None

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cubic feet ..£1.10 @ 5.
" to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none.
" to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet.

### DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1st APRIL TO 31st OCTOBER 1836.

| | IN OCTOBER | | | APRIL TO SEPR. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Chests. | Price. | Value in Dollars. | Chests. | Value in Dollars. | Stock 1st Novbr. |
| Patna ..... old. | 2 | 850 | 1,700 | | | |
| " ..... new | 545 | 755 | 411,475 | 3144½ | 2,292,272 | 9 |
| Benares ..... old | 5 | 730 | 3,650 | | | 1000 |
| " ..... new | 264 | 685 | 180,840 | 1753½ | 1 153,340 | 49 |
| Malwa ..... | 1202½ | 720 | 865,800 | 8593¾ | 5 247,086 | 3670 |
| | 2018½ | | 1,463,465 | 13,491½ | 8 892,698 | 5,397 |

Total Chests delivered in the last 7 months 15,510; Value 10,156,163 Drs.

### RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

| GOODS TREASURE | | GOODS TREASURE | | GOODS TREASURE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay .... | 2½ | Singapore .... | 1 4 | Hol.or Hamburg .. | 3 2½ |
| Ceylon .... | | Manila .... | | Spain or Portugal.. | 3 2½ |
| Madras .... | | Mallacca .... | | America U.States .. | 2½ 2 |
| Calcutta.... | | Penang .... | 1½ 1 | Chili or Peru .... | 3 " |
| Rangoon .... | | Batavia .... | | Mexico .... | 3 " |
| Mauritius .. | | Gt. Britain via Sg | 3 2½ | E.coast of China .. | 1 p m. |
| Australia .. | | " direct .... | 2½ 2 | Lintin &c. .... | ½ do. |
| Sund. Islands .. | | France .... | 2½ 2 | | |

Note. Above rates are from 20th Oct. to 20th April annually; during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat higher. Risks on Hlocks are @ 9 per Cent per annum, @ 4½ for 6 months, @ 2½ for 3 months and @ 1 per month.
The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, and Bombay, or in Canton.

### WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st class vss. measg. | 1600 cubits & upwards pay | 0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit. | |
| 2nd " " " | 1200 do. & under 1600 | 0.7241091 | " " |
| 3rd " " " | under 1200 do. | 0.5062341 | " " |

N. B. The cubit is 14½ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or taller head to Brigs, and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products.—The largest class pay from @ 13 to @ 1328; 2d class from @ 3700 to @ 3780; 3rd class from @ 3700 and under. The Cumshaw or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Tacls or @ 2223. Linguists fee @ 173½ and Comprador's fees @ 50. Also Pilotage @ 6", inwards and outwards the same. On French and other Foreign vessels they are slightly varied. Recleaden ships are charged only about @ 1300 in lieu of measurement &c.

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

### IMPORTS.

We have no improvement to notice in our market since our last; it continues, in the same inactive state.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—are without demand.

COTTON YARN.—Continues dull.

WOOLLENS.—Broad-cloth and Spanish Stripes are not enquired after, but we have to notice a slight improvement in Longulls.

PEPPER.—Is in good demand at our quotation.

RATTANS.—The supplies keep equal to the demand, and we do not alter quotations.

BUTTERNUT.—Has given way a little.

TIN.—In demand, without improving in price,

EBONY.—Is dull at our rates.

SANDAL WOOD.—Is in good demand, and would realize our quotation.

COTTON.—Prices shew a tendency to rise, especially for the Bombay Cotton, and perhaps the Timevelly.

OPIUM.—No alteration since last week, the same causes for cessation of business continuing.

### DELIVERIES TO THE 8th WEEK.

| PATNA. | BENARES. old, new | MALWA. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 136 | 7. 60 | 308 | 503 chests. |

### EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.—But little of the best is in the market, and the lower quality is very inferior.

TEA.—Our quotations have, we believe, been paid for the green Teas; a few chops of better quality are down, and for them the Teamen demand higher prices. We have hitherto not quoted Campoi and Souchong, doubting the correctness of our information, that such high prices had really been paid; we however quote them now upon tenantworthy information. Where our prices for Black Teas are lower than last week, they are for inferior qualities, and not owing to a decline in price for good Teas.

# THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 2d. No. 11. CANTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER, 19th, 1836. No. 63


## LITERARY,

*( From the late Chinese Gleaner. )*

### THE PRESS NOT FREE IN CHINA.

From the great number of persons in China, devoted to letters as the road to preferment and honors in the state, the press since its invention in the 10th century, may be said to have been fertile. The number of books printed and reprinted, being all in the native language, are perhaps as numerous as in any country of the world. But China has always been subject to an absolute monarchy. The press had not been free. And not only in politics has it been restricted, but on some occasions also respecting the philosophy to be promulgated. The authority does not appear to have been at any time in the hands of Monks, or religionists of any description, but man is the same under every variety of external profession.

The histories of China have generally been edited by the Governments; and all their histories have emanated from themselves, from which it is natural to expect great partiality.

The late Emperor Kien-lung, put several persons to death for some things which they published; * and the Peking Gazette of *May*, 1818, contains a notification of his Majesty's displeasure against the compilers of the history of the last Dynasty. They were writing in obedience to the Imperial order, and had ventured to insert at the close of the Ming Dynasty, something complimentary to the reigning family.

The Emperor is vexed to see any thing respecting his own family, blended with accounts of the falling fortunes of the house of Ming, and he has sentenced to banishment those who presumed, without asking his advice, to insert their flatteries in such an inauspicious place.

Modern books in China, indicate no effort of the human intellect to enlarge the spheres of knowledge: they are mostly voluminous compilations made in obedience to the commands of the Sovereign; or the collections of industrious individuals; they are productions of the HAND, rather than of the MIND. The authors have little more merit than that of being laborious transcribers.

Topography tediously minute; commentaries on the ancient books, and which have been a thousand times repeated; prize essays of the successful candidates at the triennial examinations; scraps of poetry, and occasional novels of a very inferior description; with corrupting ballads similar to those common in Europe, are the chief of their productions. In science and natural history the Chinese press seems at a stand.

### CHARACTERS OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE IN THE DIFFERENT PROVINCES, TRANSLATED FROM THE COURT CALENDAR.

1. Peking—Or Shun-tien-foo. The people are strong and brave—silent—famous for politeness and justice; plain, unceremonious, and moral—regenerated by their vicinity to the Emperor.

   Pien-ting-foo. Literati not endowed with remarkable talents—an agricultural people.

   Yung-ping-foo. The Literati value their reputation—a frugal people, attentive to agriculture.

   Tien-tsin-foo. A mixed people from every part of the country; gay and extravagant—some frugal.

2. Keang-soo — Keang-nin-foo. An expensive people, a great number of Literati.

   Soo-chow. The scholars are very polite, and the people taught to love each other.—Their manners are pure and instruction has a powerful effect.

   Sung-keang-foo. The Literati are studious—the people eminent for benevolence.

3. Gan-hwuy. A light unsteady people—economical and of good appearance.

4. Keang-se. The Literati are partial to classical learning; the people attentive to husbandry.

5. Che-keang.—Hang-chow-foo. Gems and curiosities are here collected. Foreign and home trade are united. The people are genteel, and elegant. The Literati are very methodical.

6. Fo-kien.—Fo-chow-foo. Inwardly sincere—and of a gay exterior.—Very attentive to business, and value economy.

7. Hoo-pe.—Woo-chang-foo. A mixture from every part of the Empire. Every family observes its own customs.

* A Kew-jin graduate suffered for some expression contained in his prize essay. It is said of him, that he wrote verses on his way to the place of execution.

We find in the Historical and Descriptive account of China by Mr. Murray, the following ridiculous description of the outward appearance of the Chinese. "The external form of the natives is marked by peculiarities which have become familiar to us by the paintings on their porcelains; yet both Le Comte and Du Halde assure us that they are by no *means so deformed as their cups and saucers would indicate.* This arises from the great imperfection in the drawing of the human figure, with which their artists are duly charged. The leading characteristics, however, are a broad flat face, with *pointed chin* giving to the head the appearance of an *inverted cone*; high cheek-bones; eyes small, distant from each other, in an oblique position, depressed towards the nose, the corner next which resembles the end of an ellipse; nose short, low and broad at the root; ears large and broad; and black hair. Mr. Barrow considers them as bearing a great similarity to the *Hottentots*! Their features also much resemble those of the Tartars, though their form is taller and more slender."

It is an odd thing for an historian to look to his tea-cup for information on the physical qualities of the nation he describes; had the compilers gone to the London docks and looked at a real Chinaman, and then compared his features and figure with those of the Hottentot Venus, which may, for any thing we know to the contrary, be still exhibiting in London, they would find how little similarity there is between them. It is any thing but flattering to the Chinese, who, however their features may differ from ours, are a well formed race of people, to be pronounced similar to, with the exception we believe of the aborigines of New Holland, the ugliest race of human beings on the earth.

### EUROPE NEWS.

*( From the Atlas, June, 26 )*

SPAIN

Cordova was to leave Madrid for the army on the 16th. Mendez Vigo had commenced his duties as Minister of War. Bonelle and Evans remained in their positions, as did Don Carlos, but at Berriel, Col. Canovas had fallen in with Quilez and defeated him, killing 100 men.

General Villareal has succeeded Eguia in the command of the Carlist army. There was a skirmish with the Carlists at Penagos on the 9th in which Lord John Hay took part; a heavy cannonade from his lordship drove back the assailants with great loss.

The Carlist officers taken in Arragon have been shot by the Queen's troops at Jaen; they were Torres, Sanz, and the Canon Lembiola. They all died with great courage, and Membiola showed the most violent enthusiasm for the cause of Don Carlos up to the last moment.

A report from the *Bayonne Telegraph* says, that on the 16th the Carlist chiefs declared to Don Carlos, that, as they could no longer find means of subsistence in the mountains of Navarre, they were determined to proceed to Arragon and carry on the war in that province. Later dated letters do not mention the report.

We have reason to believe (says the *Courier*) that the Spanish government show no disposition to treat with the consideration they deserve the eminent services of our gallant countrymen in Spain. General Evans has found himself obliged to return the Grand Cross of the Order of San Fernando, in consequence of the irregular and far from complimentary manner in which it was transmitted to him. We have even heard that General Espartero, his junior in rank, has been placed in command over his head. This is, no doubt, one of the results of Gardoqui's visit to Madrid. We are also informed that General Evans has remonstrated with the Spanish government respecting the treatment the legion has received, intimating, at the same time, that unless more attention is paid to their wants, he may be forced, on the conclusion of the first year's service, on the 1st July, to claim the protection of his government, with a view to the return of the legion to their own country.

The celebrated Abbe Sieyes died at Paris on Monday last, in the 88th year of his age. He was by turns a member of the Constituent Assembly and of the Republic, a count and peer of the empire. He voted the death of Louis XVI., for which he was the National Convention, a Director and Consul of proscribed from France under the Restoration. After the revolution of 1830, he, like all the other French exiles, returned to his native country; but he never re-appeared on the political scene. It is supposed he had prepared not less than 30 constitutions at various times for the benefit of France.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE LOUIS PHILIPPE

*( From the Spectator, July, 2. )*

A frank attempt to assassinate Louis Philip has thrown Paris into consternation. On Saturday evening about six o'clock, the King, with the Queen and Madame Adelaide, left the Tuileries in his carriage for his country-seat at Neuilly. The carriage was passing slowly under the gateway which leads to the Pont Royal, when a young man, who had been conversing with an Algerine, advanced to the open window of the carriage, and deliberately levelled a gun in the shape of a cane at the King's head: he fired, and though the muzzle was almost close to the object, missed his aim; part of the wadding was lodged in his Majesty's whisker, but the ball hit the roof of the carriage. The King instantly put his head out of the carriage, and said, "Is any body hurt?" The assassin dropped his gun, and was secured by the National Guard; one of whom, named Deviesne, a gun-smith, recognised him as the purchaser of several cane-shaped guns at his shop, a few weeks before, and among them the one in question. The prisoner was taken to the guardhouse: where he attempted to stab himself with a pentard, but was prevented.

Louis Philip continued his journey to Neuilly. He has since received addresses from numerous deputations of the two Chambers, and other public bodies. He is said to be cool and calm as usual, but collectedly. Every body is now repeating his answer to Gisbert, who after the failure of the Fieschi plot, congratulated him on his escape, and said that a similar attempt would never be made again: to which the astute King of the Barricades replied—"Ah, my friend, Henry the Fourth escaped twenty-two attempts to assassinate him, and fell by the twenty-third."

The assassin has undergone several examinations; but little has been published to gratify public curiosity as to his motive, or his accomplices, if he had any. His name is Louis Alibaud; his age about twenty-four; his calling that of a commercial traveller. He appeared to be in extreme poverty, and his under garments were filthy. He pretends to be a sublime villain à la Fieschi; in whose prison room he also is confined; but whose example as talkative he swears he will not follow. He says that his own head was the chief of his conspiracy, and his arms the members of it; that there are thousands sworn to kill the King; that his motives cannot be appreciated by the egotists of the present day,—and such like nonsense. He is to be tried on Monday, by the Court of Peers: and thus the villain's appetite for notoriety will be gratified. Numerous arrests have been made by the Police; who, as usual, are very active after the event; but nothing has transpired which leads to implicate other parties in Ali-mont's conspiracy. The King will not review the troops at the next anniversary of "the Days of July;" and he has also been advised, by Lord Granville, not to ride about the country, of which he is very fond. But his Majesty will not give up this gratification. Couriers have been despatched for the Duke of Orleans and Nemours to hasten their return from Germany.

Parties in Paris are divided as to the best mode of preventing future attempts on the King's life. One set cry out for the rigid execution of the laws on all offenders, and say that the King has been too clement; while others assert that the refusal of the amnesty to political offenders has created a feeling of exasperation, which is the real source of danger; and that the extension of the Royal mercy to numerous prisoners would be likely to disarm the animosity of their friends and kindred. This appears to be by far the wisest policy.

*( Singapore Free Press Extra 7th Oct.*

### NEW SUGAR DUTIES.

The following are the duties to be levied, from the 5th of July last, on sugar imported into Great Britain:—

| | £. s. d. |
|---|---|
| Sugar.—Brown, or Muscovado or Clayed Sugar, not being refined, the Hundred weight | 2 8 0 |
| Ditto ditto, the growth of any British possession in America, and imported from thence the Hundred weight | 1 6 0 |
| Ditto ditto, the growth of any British possession within the limits of the East India Company's Charter into which the importation of foreign Sugar may be by this act prohibited, and imported from thence the hundred weight | 1 6 0 |
| Ditto ditto, Brown or Muscovado or clayed sugar, the growth of any other British possession within those limits and imported from thence, the hundred weight | 1 10 0 |
| Ditto ditto, Mauritius, the hundred weight | 1 7 0 |
| Ditto ditto, the produce of, and imported from any Brit. possession the hundred weight | 0 2 0 |
| Ditto ditto, refined, the hundred weight | 0 2 0 |
| Ditto ditto, candy, brown, the hundred wt. | 2 12 0 |
| Ditto ditto, white, the hundred weight | 3 8 0 |

The Moniteur of Wednesday (22nd July) states, on the authority of a telegraphic despatch from Bayonne, that on the 16th the Carlist Chief Gomez, at Don Carlos, that as they could no longer find means of subsistence in the mountains of Navarre, they were determined to proceed to Arragon, and carry on the war in that province. This report is however contradicted by others.

M. LAFARGUE, the celebrated naturalist, died in Cuba in June last.

The following is an instance of rapidity with which intelligence may be conveyed to a great distance. The vote of the colonies for Algiers was passed by the Chamber of Deputies at half past four in the afternoon on the 11th June. The news reached Toulon by Telegraph on the 14th, and on the same day a steam packet set off with it for Algiers, where it was passed up in the forts and made generally known on the 16th, having thus been transferred from Paris to Algiers in the space of three days. (Times.)

### Recent Accidents.

By the *John Calvin*, in 28 days from Gibraltar, the fate of Peruvian and Chilian papers have been received, and we have been kindly favored with the loan of them. It appears from the manifesto issued of General Santa Cruz, that he is entirely engaged in restoring the peace of the country and in consolidating it's internal resources, but it is feared that Peru will be involved in a war with Chili, and some hostilities have already taken place. Some time ago a small expedition was fitted out in this port of Callao, with an intention of attacking the coast of Chili; many of these adventurers had previously to this enterprise, been banished from Chili. The Chilians, to resent this upon the Peruvians, sent a brig of war, the *Aguilas*, to Callao, which anchored in the port on the 31st of August, and remained there quietly at anchor during the whole of the day, the Captain being all the while ashore with the Huaches[illegible] and others, obtaining such information as he required, as to the effective state of the Peruvian vessels then in port. At twelve o'clock that same night, the boats of the *Aguilas* took possession of the Schooner *Peruviana*, which had at the time only two hands on board, and of the Brig *Arequipeno* and the Corvette *Santa Cruz*, both which vessels, not expecting an enemy, were not prepared to receive one, and with these prizes the Aguilas left the port immediately, and was within two miles of the port the whole of the following day, when the prizes, chosen as well as others, were sent back to Callao.

General Santa Cruz enjoys the following high sounding titles, which head every one of his letters "Captain General of Bolivia, great marshall Protector of Peru, supreme Protector of the southern and northern Peruvian States, &c. &c." It seems that, for the present at least, the whole of the legislative and executive power is in his hands, and that he is fully as absolute as any western king, if not more so.

On looking over these South American papers, we were reminded of the arguments on Lotteries we had with our Mauna Cantonensis some short time ago, on coming to them a list of such lotteries as had come up prizes, with their different drawers, of which the following two are a fair sample—"John Morris and Joseph." One Grandfather and one Grandmother. "The most holy Trinity." No mail without a house "God's will be done." My

mother's soul. "I have my basket filled" and more of the same kind. We hope that our Contemporary will agree with us, that in this instance the lotteries have been the cause of a good deal of frivolity and even blasphemy.

## SHIPPING AT CUMSINGMOON.

Tang. President of the Military Board, and Governor of the two Kwang Provinces, proclaims to the Hong merchants for their full information.

The Heang-shan Hëe and Yuen have jointly prepared a report to the following effect.

"We have examined and find that there are no laws permitting barbarian ships to anchor in the inner-waters of Cum-sing-moon, except in very stormy weather when they are allowed to enter.

Now, the barbarians daringly presuming on this accustomed concession, yearly increase the number of their vessels (which anchor in Cumsing moon). If they are not strictly restrained, it will not be possible to foretell the disturbances they will create. We should not wait till they have entered, and then proceed to drive them out, for that would be the cause of wrangling disturbance; but if we prevent them before they enter, many of the evil consequences will be avoided.

At this present time the barbarian vessels have all anchored in the waters of Lintin.

We again request your excellency to intimidate them with stern majesty. The Hong merchants should have strict orders to transmit copies of an Edict to the Ships of the different foreign nations, sternly prohibiting them to anchor in Cum-sing-moon under pretence of the weather being stormy. Thus the laws will be obeyed and the firesides of the inhabitants respected."

This coming before me the Governor, I have examined and find that Cum-sing-moon is situated in the inner-waters, and is not allowed to be used as an anchorage for the Ships of the different barbarian nations.

How can the fixed and splendidly luminous laws bear with these barbarians, when they in open defiance of them, enter?

Now it appears upon examination that all the foreign vessels have anchored in the outside waters. But who can be certain that in a few days their former cunning will not again display itself and that they will not return and anchor (in Cum-sing-moon). Apprehending this, hasten to issue an Edict for all the Hong-merchants' full information. Let them immediately transmit Copies of it to the different barbarian traders for their implicit obedience.

From this time forward let all the barbarian trading Ships which come to Canton, in obedience to the laws, remain at anchor at Lintin until they have permission to enter the Port and discharge their cargoes. They must not under pretence of the weather being stormy enter and anchor in the inner waters of Cum-sing-moon. If in disobedience to this they do so, assuredly I will order the Cruisers to drive them out.

Let there be no remissness or neglect —Haste! Haste! A special Edict.

10th Moon, 3rd day,—November 11th, 1836


# CANTON PRESS,

19th November 1836.


### General Chamber of Commerce.

We must dissent from our brother Editor of the Register's opinion, that the *nucleus* round which a General Chamber of Commerce is to be formed, ought to be the remains of the "British Chamber of Commerce, "an institution," as our cotemporary rather pompously observes, "the acts and correspondence of which are on record in the public archives of Gt. Britain." This latter circumstance is just one of the reasons why the General Chamber of Commerce which in it's constitution and objects must be necessarily very different from the defunct British Chamber, the public utility of which is disproved in these very records, may not, even if in appearance only, mix itself up with this latter, as it might then be supposed by people at home to be an offspring of the same stock, and the inefficiency of the British Chamber, from causes which it would now be unnecessary to explain, while it existed, would augur unfavorably for the new institution now under consideration. Our Corresponden "a Resident Merchant" never meant, if we understand rightly what he says, that *British* merchants should first form this institution, and then deliberate on the propriety of admitting also merchants of other nations, thereby changing the *ci devant* British into a General Chamber of Commerce. Our correspondent speaks of forming the latter, and this has been the object of many articles which before have at various times appeared in this paper. The proposal for a Chamber of Commerce must be made to all the foreign resident merchants here at the same time, in order to obtain their cordial co-operation, and the primary object of it's establishment must be the protection of all foreign trade, against aggressive or extortionate acts of the Chinese Government, as well asthe protection of private interests, in differences of account or disputed commercial usages among foreigners or between foreigners & Chinese. The British Chamber of Commerce has served the purposes for which it was established by Lord Napier, but the circumstances under which it rose into being do no longer exist; let it therefore, though fondly cherished and nursed during it's decline, be entombed with so many other projects, which, however conceived with the best of intentions, were found not to answer in practice.

The reason why a General Chamber of Commerce, only, ought to be established here, not the offspring of a sickly parent, but as a new and vigorous shoot, is, that the object of all foreigners residing in China is the same, namely, trade; and the policy of the Chinese Government against foreigners, is the same likewise, namely; to look on them with either real or feigned suspicion; to prevent as much as possible their free intercourse with the natives; and to derive from them and their commerce the greatest possible revenue; to this must be added the many unauthorized acts of oppression and rapacity committed or attempted upon foreigners by the Government officers.

Assuming therefore that the interests of all foreigners coming to trade here, are similar, it follows that they ought all to share in their mutual protection, and that the Establishment of a General Chamber of Commerce may be of considerable utility in effecting this object is very probable, nor is it less so that the attempt at it's establishment would meet with the cooperation of most merchants here. Let only the beginning be made, and zealously be persevered in and we do not doubt of success.

It is a matter of surprise to us that, though the want of an institution like the one under consideration, has been so frequently felt, and it's establishment been desired by most with whom we conversed on the subject, no individual has yet come forward to make the attempt. The reason of this may be, that failure is dreaded, but we rather think that the difficulties to be encountered, will considerably diminish on approaching them, and that, if the object be only pursued with sufficient energy and perseverance, success cannot be wanting.

---

Per *Syed Khan* from Calcutta the overland despatch of 1st July, and P Amer. *Anawon* news from England to the fourth of July have reached us. We give on the other side such extracts as we deemed interesting, and have only to add, that the latest accounts state that some difference had arisen between the Turkish and British Governments, in consequence of the ill treatment of Mr. Churchill, who by accident had shot a Turk, and was by Turkish officers thrown into the Bagnio and personally illtreated. The demands for satisfaction made by the British Minister at Constantinople, had been disregarded by the Turkish Government, and the same affair is said to have caused a coolness between Lord Durham and Count Nesselrode at Petersburg. An English Frigate had been refused entrance into the Euxine Russian influence seemed to be paramount at Constantinople.

### Captain James Horsburgh.

In a letter signed "a sailor" which appeared in the Canton Register of the 15th, we are, conjointly with that paper, called on to propose a subscription to be raised for the erection of a monument to the memory of the justly celebrated hydrographer, Captain James Horsburgh, lately deceased. No book similar to Horsburgh's Directory, has ever been of so much utility to the navigator, particularly between Europe and Asia; and the Indian Trade is much obliged to him, as to his directions, without which, we believe, no ship now ever ventures to India and China, the preservation of many a ship, and many valuable lives is due. That a monument should be erected to the memory of a man who has conferred such signal benefits, not only on his own country, but on navigators of all nations, is a proposal in which we heartily concur, and hope that our neighbours will be willing to cooperate by their subscriptions in the carrying into effect the object proposed. It is certainly more honorable, though we are sorry to say, less frequent, to honor the memory of those who saved human lives, and contributed to their welfare, than of such as destroyed mankind heroically.

After writing the above we have seen a Circular requesting that a General meeting, to take into consideration the best means of honoring the memory of Capt. James Horsburgh, should be held on Tuesday next at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the 22d inst. at Mr. Markwick's Hotel in the Imperial Hong, and shall be glad to see it well attended.

We take the following from the Macanese Impartial of 10th of the month. "It is said that the Governor's officers, accompanied by 500 men, went to Lintin this day to destroy the huts of the Chinese on shore in order to prevent their intercourse with foreigners. Three days ago Chinese Commissaries arrived here, to obtain information as to the Chair-coolies and wetnurses in houses of Europeans. These Mandarins were informed by the local officers, that the Coolies served by no means as slaves, but for regular wages; and that it were better to allow this, than to cause the increase of the black porters, by whom disturbances might be created and that the nurses are in no danger in European houses, being necessary there to take care of the new-born infants. Withal some arbitrary acts have been committed, such as to seize coolies etc; but no order on the subject has been published; we must wait for the decision of the Governor on his receiving the commissioner's report. The Chinese were a good deal frightened, but without sufficient cause, it appears."

---

The following taken from the Canton Register of the 15th November, are the concessions the Glasgow merchants wish to obtain from the Chinese Government, as expressed in a memorial addressed by them to Lord Palmerston. These demands are similar to others made in a number of memorials addressed to Lord Palmerston, and though their fulfilment no doubt would be of considerable advantage to our trade, we do not at present see by what means they can be obtained. The arrival of the daily expected Commissioners from Peking will be the time for the foreign merchants to push their interests, and memorials addressed to them, explaining the privations and grievances of which we have to complain, requesting them to make them known to the Emperor, may perhaps make a favorable impression.

Demands of the Glasgow merchants:

1st. Freedom of communication with the supreme Government at Peking, as a protection against the oppression of the subordinate authorities—also with the local authorities at Canton, as a protection against the inferior Chinese officers and merchants.

2nd Domicile at Canton, not only for the individual merchant, but for his wife and family.

3rd Permission to erect and possess ware-houses at Canton.

4th Permission to trade with any other Chinese as well as with those of the Co-hong.

5th The protection of Chinese laws such as they are.

6th The privilege of trading with Amoy, with Ning-po, and a third port near Peking to the northward.

7th The obtaining by negociation or purchase, an Island on the Eastern coast of China, where a British Factory may reside subject to its own laws, and exposed to no collision with the Chinese.

8th Admiralty Jurisdiction to at least the extent of securing proper discipline on board of our own Ships.

---

We give this day the translation of an Edict against ships anchoring at Cumsingmoon, where during the months of May to September inclusive, they seek shelter from the Typhoon. This edict appears at a time when there is not a single ship at Cumsingmoon, and is probably meant to prove to the Commissioners on their arrival here, how implicitly his Excellency's orders are obeyed by Foreigners, ships being now, as is their custom during the wintermonths, anchored at Lintin. The Edict, though a knowledge of the Ships being at Lintin is therein expressed, seems tacitly to acknowledge their right to that anchorage, and may as such become a document of some value in future disputes.

Schooner *Syed Khan*. Off the little Andamans this vessel, on her passage from Calcutta to China, sprung her foremast, and was obliged to put in a new one at Singapore. After she left Singapore, she had light winds and calms as high as 7° north, when the north-easterly winds set in; on the 24th October, in 11° north, she experienced a very severe N. Easterly gale, which lasted till the 29th, with a tremendous sea, when she sprung her mainmast and lost a man over board; carried away the foretopmast, jib and fore-stay-sail and the fore-stay, and had the bowsprit cap washed off. From that latitude she came under very easy sail, and carrying only a double reefed mainsail. Great credit is due to the Captain of this vessel for his successful exertions in bringing her in so well under these circumstances, and the vessel herself has proved an excellent seaboat.

We are sorry not yet to be able to lay before our readers the Memorials of the two Censors, Chou-tsun and Hew-kew, against the legalising of the Opium trade, which we promised to them in our two last papers, but this delay is chiefly owing to the difficulty of obtaining complete and correct transcriptions.

A private of the 3d Company of Artillery at Macao, on interfering in a scuffle between Chinese and Manilla and Malayan sailors, which took place on the 14th inst, was stabbed by a Manila man and died a few minutes after. We hear that the sailors belonged to a French Ship now in the Typa.

We give the translation of a letter addressed by the senior Hong merchant Howqua, to each of the foreigners whose names were mentioned in an Edict from the Governor which we published a fortnight ago, from which it will be seen that these Gentlemen are required to give an account of their dealings, with a view to ascertain how far they are interested in the Lintin trade. We believe that several of them have answered this letter, and that *Howqua* has reported to the Vice-roy, that the foreign merchants whom he addressed on the subject, state that they never smuggled Opium to Whampoa or Canton; and that he (Howqua) was ignorant of what was going on in the outer seas. In how far this answer will be deemed satisfactory by the Local or Imperial Governments, or by the Commissioners, remains to be seen.

---

The following remarkable surgical case occurred at the Ophthalmic Hospital a few days since.

A young man of the name of Po-Asing, now 23 years old, six years ago fell from the roof of a house, and broke the left arm midway from the elbow to the shoulder. He applied to a Chinese Physician, and the arm again became serviceable to him, till about six months ago, by some accident, it was broken a second time. From that period it began to enlarge gradually, till it attained an enormous size. When he came to the Hospital on the 2d November, the average circumference was 20 inches; the veins passing over it were considerably enlarged. It evidently contained fluid, and strong suppurations were entertained that it might be of an aneurismal character. The weight of the arm was burdensome in the extreme, and painful; at several points it seemed ready to burst; which if, as supposed, the artery was opened, the consequences might be immediately fatal. Under these circumstances a consultation of several Gentlemen was held, and all were unanimous that something must be done soon, if ever, for the safety of the young man. On Monday last, Doctor Parker, assisted by Messrs. Cox, Cullen, Jardine and Bonsall, punctured the arm with a lancet, preparations being made for the removal of the arm if necessary. Thirty two ounces of dark fluid and semi-purulous blood were discharged, but the father of the young man not being present to take upon him the responsibility of an operation, it was deferred till Tuesday, when he gave the agreement usual in cases of danger of fatal termination. The above Gentlemen again giving their assistance, the arm was amputated at the shoulder joint; the time did not exceed one minute since the scalpel was applied to the arm, till it was laid aside, the axillary artery was readily secured with a moderate loss of blood. The patient endured the operation remarkably well. The whole arm weighed 16 catties equal to about 5 21. The bone except an inch and a half of each extremity was *completely absorbed*, and it's place supplied by cartilage 3 inches deep on the innerside and near the elbow.

The patient is now doing remarkably well, and a favorable termination is confidently expected.

This is, to our knowledge, the first chinese that has voluntarily submitted to the amputation of a limb, it being against their principles.

---

### Letter from the Hong Merchants.

To Mr. Dent.

We beg to inform you, that on a former day, we received the command, of the Governor, Deputy Governor and Hopoo, to examine yourself and others in relation to the Opium trade, and acknowledge your answer to our communications on these subjects, the contents of which we have examined, and placed before the proper authorities.

Having done so, we again received a mandate from the Governor, which commands foreigners, in consideration of their being permitted to remain and trade at the port, to comply with its fixed regulations, and enquires, why you have remained stationary at the city, during 10 years or even before that period, and attributes your so doing to some unfair motive. It also enjoins upon us further investigation, and to discover, why you have dwelt so long at the port, and have not in compliance with its laws returned home, and if you are concerned in the vessels which are stationed to facilitate the traffick in Opium, as well as to enquire in what manner the operations of receiving chits, paying money, and taking the drug, are carried on, and in 3 days we are required to give an answer to these interrogations.

It is also to remind yourself and other foreigners, that you should be sensibly aroused to the overwhelming compassion of the Celestial Empire, that you should conduct your business with care, and submit it to those laws for its Government, with which you are acquainted, and not be deluded and stray into a wrong path.

This we communicate and beg your attention to it.

*Signed* Howqua.

Taou-Kwang, 10th day, 10th moon, 8th day.
November 18th, 1836.

---

Probable distribution of Sales of Bengal Opium for 1837.

| | | *Patna* | *Benares* | *Total.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st. | Sale 4th. January | 5,000 | 2,400 | 7,400 |
| 2d. | do. 20th. February | 1,500 | 1,000 | 2,500 |
| 3d. | do. 30th. March | 1,500 | 1,000 | 2,500 |
| 4th. | do. 29th. April | 3,000 | 2,000 | 5,000 |
| | | 11,000 | 6,400 | 17,400 |

NOTICE. Having admitted Mr. WILLIAM POTTER LIVINGSTON, a Partner in my business, it will in the future be conducted under the Firm of GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.

T. A. GIBB.

Canton, 14th November, 1836.

## NOTICE.

A Gentleman about to embark for Lisbon wishes in the Company and assistance of a medical Gentleman on his passage to Europe. He intends to leave China in January next, and if any medical gentleman be desirous to avail himself of this offer, will please to apply for particulars at the CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

NOTICE. We have established ourselves in this place as general Commission Agents in connexion with Mr. William Gemmell of Glasgow, and Messrs. Gemmell & Co. of Valparaiso.

WM. & THOS. GEMMELL & Co.

Canton, 3d November, 1836.

## OFFICIAL NOTICE.

CONSIDERABLE inconvenience and public expense having been incurred, by reason of the improper conduct of certain masters of British merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging to the said vessels; Notices hereby given, that this practice is contrary to Law, and that the Offence may be prosecuted by Indictment or Information at the Side of His Majesty's Attorney General in the Court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the country of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendents will take measures to institute proceedings against any master or masters of British merchant vessels so offending herein in future.

By Order of the Superintendents.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.
*Acting Secretary and Treasurer.*

April, 15th 1836.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the Receipt of Cash for Bills on the Supreme Government of India at the rate of Two hundred and twenty (220) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after Sight

(Signed) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.

Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 25th October, 1836.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the intended retirement to Europe of Mr. J. C. WHITEMAN, our firm was dissolved on the 30th Ultimo, and our business transferred to Mess. DENT & Co.

WHITEMAN & Co.

Canton, 1st July 1836.

NOTICE. Mr. GEO. T. BRADDELL, late of the firm of Messrs. WHITEMAN & Co., & Mr JOHN RUSSEL REEVES, late Ten-inspector to the Hon. E. I. Company in China, have been admitted partners in our firm since the 1st July 1836.

DENT & Co.

Canton, 8th October, 1836.

## UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON,

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

*The Agents for the Society are from this day,*

In London,.. Mess. PALMERS MACKILLOP DENT & Co.
" CALCUTTA Mess. MACKILLOP STUART & Co.
" BOMBAY, Mess. FORBES & Co,
" SINGAPORE, Mess. A. L. JOHNSTON & Co,
" MANILA, .. Mess. RUSSELL & STURGIS,

DENT & Co,
*Secretaries.*

Canton, 1st, July, 1836.

NOTICE.—Mr. ZACHARY MACAULEY has been admitted a partner in our Establishment from the 1st Instant, and the business will in future be carried on under the firm of "HALL, BAINBRIDGE, & Co."

HALL and BAINBRIDGE.

Madras, 8th June, 1833.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE is hereby given that the interest and responsibility in our Firm of Mr. CLAUDE SCOTT STUART and of Mr. JAMES ALEXANDER, ceased on the 31st ultimo.

Mr. HARRY GEORGE GORDON, and Mr. THOMAS KIRKMAN FINLAY, have this day been admitted partners in our firm.

RITCHIE STEUART & Co,

Bombay, 1st August, 1836.

## NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } ₱ 100 ₰ 1.
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c. .. .. .. .. 1 50.
" Policies and folio pages. .. .. .. 5.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

## NOTICE.

THE undersigned will from this date conduct his business under the firm of REVELY & Co.

Penang 22d July, 1836. JOHN REVELY.

## FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE Princess VICTORIA, Cap. JAS. LEE, will sail on or about the 15th October, and can take 250 Tons freight; for terms apply to

WETMORE & Co

Canton, 14th September 1836.

## FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Lowjee Family, Johnston will sail for the above Ports on the 15th November, apply to DENT & Co.

Canton, 24th October, 1836.

## FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE "Lady Grant," Captain JEFFREY will leave Lintin on the 2 th Instant for freight apply to FRAMJEE PESTONJEE.

Canton, 9th November 1836.

## FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE first class Ship PRINCE REGENT, of 1000 tons, River Butts, Captain J. BILES, will have quick despatch. Apply to DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 22nd October, 1836.

## FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship CALEDONIA, Captain LANCASTER, to sail the middle of October. For Freight apply to SHAWUCKSHAW RUSTOMJEE.
No. 6 French Hong.

Canton, 23d August, 1836.

## FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship JOHN BANNERMAN, Capt. WILSON, to sail from Whampoa about the 10th Novbr. For freight apply to MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE.

Canton, 16th September, 1836.

## WANTED.

A young man who writes a good hand and understands accounts; a situation by reference will be required. Apply at No. 4 Dutch Hong.

Canton, November 17th, 1836.

## TO LET.

FROM the first of September next, the house on the S. E. side of Pooya Grande, formerly the Spanish Factory, and now occupied by Da. Anna Joaquina Lopez, with large cool Apartments. Any Gentlemen wishing to take the said house, will please to address to Jannario Jose Lopes, at Macao.

Macao, 15th August, 1836.

## FOR SALE ON BOARD THE BARQUE ISABELLA.

ROUGH spars of various sizes, lower masts, topmasts, Jib-booms and other spars.
300 Teak sheathing boards 1 and 1 Inch thick,
20 Teak wide boards, 11 feet long and 21 Inches wide.
Also all kinds of ship's stores.
Apply to Capt. HILLAR on board, or STANFORD & MARKS, at Canton.

Canton, 14th September, 1836.

## FOR SALE.

AT the CANTON PRESS OFFICE, The first volume of the CANTON PRESS Newspaper, in boards at ₰ 6, and of the COMMERCIAL PRICE CURRENT, of which but few copies remain, at ₰ 44 in boards.

## MADEIRA Wine,

FOR SALE Superior Old MADEIRA WINE—in Pipes, Hogsheads & quarter Casks—from the well known House of Keil & Co. Apply to DENT & Co.

Canton 16th September, 1835

## FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR La Rose, St. Emilion and Medoc Clarets, also Cognac Brandy. Apply to DENT & Co, or Capt. CROCKET at Lintin

## ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to notify the same, in order that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

London, Bombay, Madras, Singapore, The Agents for this Society are, Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. & Co, Messrs. Mr. Gregor Browning & Co. Messrs. E. S. Moral & Co. Messrs. Guthrie & Co. Messrs. Cockerell & Co. Secs, CALCUTTA. BELL & Co. Agents CANTON.

## TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current.
For one year payable in advance..... ₰ 12
For six Months.. .. .. .. ₰ 7
For three .. .. .. .. ₰ 4
Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory, at 50 cents, and Price Current six at 10 cents each.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVED.—Brit. *Themes*, Hornblow, from Madras. *Wm. Jardine* Highat, Liverpool, June 21st, and Batavia October 6th. *Viscount Melbourne*, Thomas, from Calcutta and Singapore. *Syed Khan*, Gallie, Calcutta September 20th, Pinang *Khan*, Gallie, Calcutta September 20th, Pinang October 2nd and Singapore 11th. *Lady Charlotte*, Williams, Liverpool, and Batavia October 8th. Dutch. *Hermina*, Leman, Surabaya. American. *Aanuwan*, Rathbone, Newyork, and Liverpool June 8th. British *Arabian*, Brown, Bristol, June 16th and Batavia October 6th. *Midlothian*, Morison, and Batavia. Amer. *Silas Richards*, Pearse, Newyork. *Eben Preble*, Crocker, Manila. *Asia*, Coles, Boston and Batavia. *Ceylon*, Gore, Newyork and Batavia. *John Gilpin*, Walsh, Callao. *Albion*, Pitcairn, Liverpool, June 30th. Brit. Asia, Pearson, Calcutta

PASSENGERS.—*Arabian* Mrs. Brown. *Viscount Melbourne*, Mr. C. G. Schwabe. *Silas Richards* Mrs. King. Mess. H. H. Ladd and C. W. King. *Wm. Jardine*, Mrs. Boyd. Messrs. A. P. Boyd and James Mathieson, D. Mackenzie, and T. H. Middleton. *Albion*, Mr. C. V. Gil. *Aanuwan*, Mr. W. P. Livingston. *Hermina*, Mr. J. Hearder. *Thames*, Lieutenant. Whitty and Mr. Wm. Havlett.

SAILED AND DESPATCHED.—Brit. *Emily Jane*, Randle; *David Scott*, Reeves. *Enterprize*, Roberts, for Singapore and Calcutta. *Cornelia*, Porter, for Singapore. *Salimady*, Macfarlane, for Singapore and Calcutta. Amer. *Constitution*, Gledden, for Manila.

The packets for Calcutta per *Thetis*, will close to day, and those for London per *Asia*, and for Bombay per *Lady Grant*, on Monday.

PASSENGER.—(omitted in our last) per *Fort William*, Mr. W. Davis. *Emily Jane*, Mrs. Wm. Dent. *Courier Family*, Mr. Geo. T. Braine and Mr Stopford.

Capt. Williams of the *Lady Charlotte* reports having encountered a Typhoong on the 5th inst. in which the ship was on her beam-ends, and had some of his sails blown away from the yards, though they were furled and properly secured.

*For* particulars of the *Syed Khan's* passage from Calcutta, we refer to another part of our paper.

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

FROM ENGLAND. *Charles Grant, Hendaris, Cordelia, Mary Somerville, Fanny, Thomson, Trusty, Jamaica, Clifton, EarlGrey, Africa, Brilliant, Neptune.*

FROM BENGAL. *Lord W. Bentinck, Lord Auckland, Bombay Castle Tigris.*

FROM JAVA. *Mercury, Amelia Thomson, Schoon Verbond, Emily Taylor.*

LATEST DATES, from *England* to July 8th ₱ *Auxuan.* From *United States* 9th June ₱ *Pennsylvania.* From *Calcutta*, September 18th. ₱ *Syed Khan.* From *Singapore*, 9th October. *From Java*, 9th October per *Lady Charlotte.* From *Bombay* 13th August, ₱ *Ingles.*

## SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

| *Vessel's Name.* | *Flag.* | *Commander.* | *Tons* | *Where from.* | *Consignees.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Earl of Balcarras .... | British | J. Hine .... .... | 1488 | Madras ... | Jardine Mathesons & Co. |
| Susan .... | " | Netbey .... .... | 373 | Samarang ... | Pox Ranson & Co. |
| Favorite .... | " | Robinson .... .... | 339 | Samarang ... | Turner & Co. |
| Pascoe .... | " | W. Morgan .... | 502 | Bombay .... | Jardine Mathesons & Co. |
| Glenelg .... | " | R. Langley .... | 767 | " .... | Jardine Mathesons & Co. |
| Eliza Stewart .... | " | Robt. Archer .... | 473 | London .... | Wetmore & Co. |
| Diana .... | " | Dudman .... .... | 450 | Calcutta .... | Russell & Co. |
| John Bannerman .. | " | J. L. Wilson .... | 816 | Bombay .... | D. & M. Rustomjee. |
| Ann .... .... | " | Stead .... .... | 537 | Samarang .... | Jardine Mathesons & Co. |
| Princess Victoria .... | " | Ja Lee .... .... | 370 | London .... | Wetmore & Co. |
| Caledonia .... | " | J. T. Lancaster .... | 710 | Bombay .... | Shawuckshaw Rustomjee. |
| Lord Lowther .... | " | A. Grant..... .... | 1400 | " .... | Jardine Mathesons & Co. |
| Upton Castle .... | " | Duggan .... .... | 500 | " .... | " |
| Lowjee Family .... | " | J. Johnston .... | 693 | London .... | Dent & Co. |
| Eleanor .... .... | " | ——— .... .... | 300 | London .... | Turner & Co. |
| Heywood .... .... | " | Jones .... .... | 441 | Liverpool .... | Jardine Mathesons & Co. |
| Ashdale .... .... | " | Clark .... .... | 240 | Java .... | " |
| Hythe .... .... | " | W. Drayner .... | 1300 | Bombay .... | Daniell & Co. |
| Inglewood .... | " | Ricketts .... .... | 400 | " .... | " |
| Bencoolen Merchant | " | L. W. Mouriell .... | 331 | London .... | Lindsay & Co. |
| Prince Regent .... | " | L. S. Bliss .... .... | 830 | Calcutta .... | Daniell & Co. |
| Malcolm .... .... | " | Kyles .... .... | 430 | " .... | J. & W. Cragg & Co. |
| Orestes .... .... | " | R. B. Shettler .... | 420 | " .... | Dent & Co. |
| John O' Gaunt .... | " | Robertson .... .... | 449 | Liverpool .... | Turner & Co. |
| Planter .... .... | Dutch. | C. L. Abdoll .... | 392 | Batavia .... | Russell & Co. |
| Alex. Baring. .... | British | N. St. Croix .... | 515 | London .... | " |
| Wm Lockerby .... | " | Metcalfe .... .... | 400 | Batavia .... | " |
| Regulus .... .... | Amer. | Vanuer .... .... | | Manila .... | " |
| Jumna .... .... | British | Robinson .... .... | 364 | Liverpool .... | Turner & Co. |
| Coventry .... .... | " | Purdie .... .... | 318 | Madras .... | Jardine Mathesons & Co. |
| Ferguson .... .... | " | Young .... .... | 554 | Calcutta .... | " |
| Thetis .... .... | " | C. G. Clark .... | 498 | Calcutta .... | D. & M. Rustomjee. |
| Inglis .... .... | " | Wise..... .... | 1350 | Bombay .... | Jardine Mathesons & Co. |
| Kelloe Castle .... | " | Rob. Patullo .... | 1418 | Calcutta .... | Lindsay & Co. |
| Carnatic .... .... | " | D. Proudfoot .... | | Bombay .... | W. Henderson. |
| Omega .... .... | Amer. | Russell .... .... | 320 | Manila .... | Gordon & Talbot |
| Chandler Price .... | " | Coffin .... .... | | Philadelphia .... | T. Field, |
| Lutonia .... .... | " | Pearson .... .... | | Manila .... | Russell & Co. |
| Juliet .... .... | British | Wilson .... .... | 444 | Samarang .... | Jardine Mathesons & Co. |
| Jane Brown .... | " | Dunlop .... .... | 430 | Singapore .... | Daniell & Co. |
| Castle Huntly .... | " | L. K. Jolly .... | 1300 | Bombay .... | Jardine Mathesons & Co. |
| Mary Anne .... | " | A. Smith .... .... | 480 | Java .... | " |
| Canton .... .... | " | W. Coles .... .... | 330 | " .... | " |
| Orina .... .... | " | Agar .... .... | 365 | Liverpool .... | W. T. Gemmell & Co |
| Otterspool .... | " | Richardson .... | 431 | Calcutta .... | T. Gibb. |
| Egyptian .... .... | " | Johnson .... .... | | Sourabaya .... | Jardine Mathesons & Co. |
| Anna Robertson .... | " | Hamilton .... | 477 | Batavia .... | Turner & Co. |
| Tarquin .... .... | Amer. | Hunt .... .... | | Java .... | Russell & Co. |
| Elliza .... .... | British | Blair .... .... | 313 | Clyde .... | Turner & Co. |
| Italy .... .... | Amer. | Comarais .... .... | 298 | Liverpool .... | Wetmore & Co. |
| Caledonia .... .... | British | Liddell .... .... | 300 | Leith .... | Turner & Co. |
| Helka .... .... | " | Scanlan .... .... | 308 | Calcutta .... | Daniell & Co. |
| Henry Tuke .... | Amer. | Williams .... | | Manila .... | Douglas Mathesons & Co. |
| Panama .... .... | " | Benjamin .... | | " .... | Wetmore & Co. |
| Plymouth .... .... | " | | | New york .... | H. Rawle & T. Lewis |
| Marcheland .... | " | Christie .... .... | | Batavia .... | Russell & Co. |
| Richard Allnop .... | " | Mc. Michael .... | 180 | London .... | Wetmore & Co. |
| Strathbeleinaye .... | British | Jones .... .... | 510 | Sydney .... | Jardine Mathesons & Co. |
| Orweil .... .... | " | Lancaster .... .... | 1438 | Madras .... | " |
| Ann Baldwin .... | Amer. | Crawford .... .... | 280 | Liverpool .... | Daniell & Co. |
| Tartar .... .... | Amer. | Nickels .... .... | | Manila .... | Russell & Co. |
| Levant .... .... | " | Dumaresq .... .... | | Boston .... .... | " |
| Splendid .... .... | " | Rogers .... .... | | Manila .... | Wetmore & Co. |
| Silas Richards .... | " | Pearse .... .... | | Manila .... | Russell & Co. |
| Eben Preble .... | " | Preble .... .... | | Newyork .... | " |

## SHIPPING AT LINTIN &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, Crockett, *Lord Amherst*, Rees; *Mavis*, Reynell; to Dent & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; to Jardine Mathesons & Co. The *Linlin*, (Am.) Macomber and *Henry Clay* (Am.) Gilman, to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Swanzie to D. & M. Rustomjee. The *Volunteer* (Am.) Perrier, to J. Sturgis; and the *Isabella*, to Stanford & Marks.

| *Vessel's Name.* | *Flag.* | *Commander.* | *Tons* | *Where from.* | *Consignees.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Johanna Susanna .. | Dutch. | Berest .... .... | 800 | Batavia .... | B. V Boxel too Lee & Co. |
| Aurelia .... .... | Port | Barros .... .... | 800 | Bombay .... | Dent & Co. |
| Isabella Robertson .. | British | Jno. Hudson .... | 372 | Calcutta .... | Peretes & Co. |
| Erich .... .... | Dutch. | J. Hoyt .... .... | 580 | Samarang .... | B. V Boxel too Lee & Co. |
| Himmaleh .... .... | Amer. | Bester .... .... | 370 | New York .... | Olyphant & Co. |
| Anna .... .... | Port | Aguiar .... .... | 168 | Damaun .... | Pestonjee Pestonjee. |
| Judith .... .... | Bretish | Williams .... | 260 | Singapore .... | Pox Ranson & Co. |
| Lady Grant .... | " | Jeffreys .... .... | 180 | Bombay .... | Pestonjee Pestonjee. |
| Medora .... .... | Dutch. | Laws .... .... | | Batavia .... | Douglas Mathesons & Co. |
| Layton .... .... | British | Wade .... .... | 513 | Singapore .... | Jardine Mathesons & Co. |
| Alexander .... .... | Ameri. | Penniger .... .... | 344 | Liverpool .... | Wetmore & Co. |
| Elizabeth .... .... | British | Shepherd .... .... | 190 | Madras .... | Dent & Co. |
| Jardine (Schr.).... | " | Greig .... .... | 180 | Singapore .... | Jardine Mathesons & Co. |
| Royal Saxon .... | " | Renner .... .... | | Liverpool .... | Pox Ranson & Co. |
| Burong .... .... | Dutch. | Mac. Ivor .... | 480 | Batavia .... | Dent & Co. |
| Victoire Elise .... | French | Tourneur .... .... | | Singapore .... | B. Guinard |
| Red Rover .... .... | British | Wright .... .... | | Calcutta .... | Jardine Mathesons & Co. |
| Hasheny .... .... | " | Hyde .... .... | | Bombay .... | " |
| Elizabeth Walker .... | " | Hall .... .... | | Valparaiso .... | W. & T. Gemmell & Co. |
| Liberty .... .... | Ameri. | Mc Dowell .... | | Philadelphia .... | B. Etting |
| Thames .... .... | British | H. Rathbone .... | 1695 | Madras .... | Lindsay & Co. |
| Wm. Jardine .... | " | Highat .... .... | 670 | Liverpool .... | Jardine Mathesons & Co. |
| V. Melbourne .... | " | H. L. Thomas .... | 700 | Calcutta .... | Daniell & Co. |
| Syed Khan .... | " | J. L. Gallie .... | | " .... | Peretes & Co. |
| Lady Charlotte .... | " | William .... .... | 190 | Liverpool .... | Dirom & Co. |
| Hermina .... .... | Dutch. | R. Lemon .... .... | 600 | Sourabaya .... | B. van Boxel too Lee & Co. |
| Aanuwan .... .... | Amer | Rathbone .... | | Liverpool .... | Dent & Co. |
| Arabian .... .... | British | Brown .... .... | 391 | Bristol .... | " |
| Midlothian .... | " | Morison .... .... | | Batavia .... | Turner & Co. |
| Asia .... .... | Amer. | Cole .... .... | | Boston .... | Russell & Co. |
| Ceylon .... .... | " | Gore .... .... | | Newyork .... | Russell Sturgis & Co. |
| John Gilpin .... | " | Walsh .... .... | | Callao .... | Wetmore & Co. |
| Albion .... .... | " | Putnam .... .... | | Liverpool .... | Olyphant & Co. |
| Asia .... .... | British | J. Pearson .... | 1012 | Calcutta .... | Jardine Mathesons & Co. |

# THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Picul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Comsl. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. stock. 1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avoda. 1 Picul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys. 1 Ton.—24 Cys. 1 Cwt.—4 Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace. 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dol 7 Mace 3 cn 7 cash.

VOL. 2d. No. 11. CANTON SATURDAY, NOVEMBER, 19TH, 1836. No. 63

## IMPORTS.

| | PER. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| COTTON MANUFACTURES. | | | |
| Cambrics - - 60 yds. - in | P. | $ 3. a 4. | |
| Chintzes - - 28 " - in | " | 3½ a 4½ | |
| Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet - | " | 2.25 a 2.50 | dull. |
| " blue - - | " | 1.25 a 1.75 | |
| Long-cloths white 12 yds. 36 in | " | 4. a 5. | |
| " " 80 " - - | " | 8. a 9. | |
| " grey - 40 " 38 in | " | 4½ a 5. | in demand. |
| " " - 60 " 38 in | " | 6½ a 7½ | |
| " " - 90 " 38 in | " | 8. a 10. | |
| Am. brown Cots. 30 " 36 in | " | 3. a 3.10. | |
| Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in | Pl. | 40 a 42. | Sales. |
| " " 30 @ 32 in | " | 40 a 41. | No demand. |
| Calcutta - - 18 @ 24 in | " | 36 a 37. | |
| WOOLLENS. | | | |
| Broadcloth Et. Sup' 60@62 in | Yd. | 1.80 a 2.20 | |
| " Span' Stripes 60@62 in | " | 1.20 a 1.40. | dull. |
| " Supers - 58@60 in | " | 80 a 90. | |
| " Worsteds - - - | " | 60 cts. | |
| " Worleys - 25 yds. in | Pc. | 11 a 11½. | No sale. |
| " Sup' Sclet. Cuzcs large | Pl. | 30 a 40. | Cts. dull. |
| Flannel - - - - | yd. | 15 a 20. | |
| Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in | Pc. | | |
| Fine singles - - - | " | 28 a 30. | dull. |
| Second - - - - | " | | |
| Dutch - - 40 yds. 33 in | " | 36 a 37. | dull. |
| " - 40 " 28 " | " | 28 | |
| Bombasets - - - - | " | 11 a 12 | |
| Longells scarlet - - - | " | 8½ a 9½. | |
| Assorted colors - - - | " | | improving. |
| Woollen yarn - - - | " | 104 a 120. | limited demand. |
| COTTON. | | Tael. | |
| Bengal old or inf. - - - | Pl. | 8.5 a 9.6 | |
| " sup' and fine - - | " | 10. a 11. | |
| Bombay old or inf'. - - | " | 8.2 a 9.5 | |
| " sup'. and fine - - | " | 10.5 a 11.8 | |
| Madras - - - - - | " | 9 a 11.5 | |
| Manila - - - - - | " | | None. |
| METALS. | | | |
| Copper Sheets, 14 oz. @ 32 oz. | Pl. | $ 34½. | |
| " S. American slab - - | " | 26. | None. |
| " nails assorted - - | " | 40. | |
| " old - - - - | " | 18. | Enquired. |
| Lead English Pig - - - | " | 8. | |
| " Spanish " - - - | " | | |
| Iron Bar 1 a 3 in - - - | " | 2 a 2.50 | In demand. |
| " Rod ½ in - - - | " | | |
| " Nailrod 4 and under | " | 3½ a 4. | |
| " Hoop. 1 a in - - | " | | |
| " Scrap - - - - | " | 1. a 1.20 | Not Saleable. |
| Steel English - - - | " | | |
| " Swedish - - - | Tub | 3½ a 4 | |
| Spelter English - - - | Pl. | 6.60 a 5 | Large stock. |
| Tin Plates - - - - | Box | 7½ a 8 | do. |
| Quicksilver - - - - | Pl. | 90. | |
| SKINS Rabbit - - - - | 100 | 60. a 65. | |
| Beaver - - - - - | each | 4. a 6. | |
| " Fox - - - - - | " | 1. a 1.15. | |
| Otter-Sea - - - - | " | 40. a 55 | |
| " tails - - - | " | 2.50 a 3 | |
| " Land - - - - | " | 5. a 7. | |
| Seal - - - - - | " | 2. a 2.50 | |
| OPIUM Patna old - - | Ch | | None. |
| " new - - - | " | 770 | |
| Benares old - - - - | " | | None. |
| " new - - - | " | 700 | |
| Malwa old - - - - | " | 715 | |
| " new - - - | " | | |
| Turkey - - - - - | " | 640 | |
| RICE Bengal - - - - | Pl. | 1.80 a 1.85 | |
| " Java - - - - - | " | 1.65 a 1.70 | |
| " White table - - - | " | 1.90 | |
| " Manila - - - - | " | 1.70 a 1.80 | |
| " Paddy - - - - | " | 90 pct less. | than Rice. |
| STRAITS PRODUCE &c | | | |
| Bird's nest, fine white - | Cy. | 30. | |
| " " inf. - - - | " | 11. a 16. | In little demand. |
| " " black - - | " | 4. a 5. | |
| Bees Wax - - - - - | Pl. | 26. a 28. | |
| Betel nut - - - - - | " | 34. | |
| Cloves - - - - - - | " | 34. a 38. | |
| " Mother - - - - | " | 10. a 12. | Overstocked. |
| Camphor Baroos - - - | C. | 6 a 25. | |
| Gambier - - - - - | P. | 2½. a 3. | |
| Mace - - - - - - | " | | |
| Nutmegs - - - - - | " | | |
| Pepper - - - - - - | " | 6½. | Small stock. |
| Rattans - - - - - | " | 2½. a 3. | supplies. |
| Tin Banca - - - - - | " | 24. | in demand. |
| " Singapore do. - - | " | 19. | |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | |
| Amber large 1st quality - | Cy. | 3. a 13 | |
| " small fragments - - | " | 70 cts a 1½. | |
| Asafœtida - - - - - | P. | 4½. | |
| Bichdemar - - - - - | " | 13. a 36. | |
| " good - - - - | " | 36. a 50. | |
| Cochineal - - - - - | " | 200. a 240 | |
| Coral large heads or pieces | Cy. | ..... | Dull. |
| " fragments - - - | P. | 40. a 50. | |
| Cow Bezoar - - - - | Cy. | 16. a 25. | No demand. |
| Cudbear - - - - - | P. | 12. | |
| Cutch Pegue - - - - | " | 4. a 4½. | |
| Elephants Teeth or Ivory | " | 70. a 100. | |
| " " cuttings | " | 60. a 65. | |
| Fish-maws - - - - - | " | 40 a 70. | |
| Flints - - - - - - | " | 40 cents. | |
| Ginseng crude - - - | " | 75. | |
| " clarified. - - - | " | 100 | No sale in mkt. |
| Mother of Pearl Shell - | " | 8. a 10. | |
| Myrrh - - - - - - | " | 3. a 4. | Large stock. |
| Olibanum - - - - - | " | 3½. a 8. | |
| Putchuck - - - - - | " | 14. a 15. | |
| Rose Mahoe - - - - | " | | |
| Saltpetre at Lintin - - | " | 8½. a 9½. | Sales. |
| Shark's fins - - - - | " | 15. a 30. | |
| Smalts - - - - - - | " | 30. a 50. | limited demand. |
| Stock fish - - - - - | " | 5. a 6. | |
| Thread Gold and Silver - | Cy. | 38 a 42 | Large stock |
| Wood Ebony Mauritius - | P. | 3½ | dull. |
| " Ceylon - - | " | | |
| " Bandal Indian - - | " | 18. a 20. | in demand. |
| " Timor - - - | " | 12. a 13 | |
| " Sand' Islands - | " | 8. a 10 | |
| Sapan. - - - - | " | 1 50 | |

## EXPORTS.

| | WT. in T. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| SILK MANUFACTURES. | | | |
| Camlets blk. 10 yds. by 24 in | 36 | $ 13½ | |
| " col'd " " by " | 30 | 13. | |
| Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine | 17 | 5 70. a 6. | |
| " fringed 45 in | | | |
| " 7-8 | 15 | 5.10 a 5.50 | |
| Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - | 11 | 7. | |
| " Sarsnet, Nankin silk | | | |
| " " Canton - - | — | 6½ | |
| Hkfs. white Pongees 32 in | 18 | 7.75 a 7.80 | |
| " " " 30 " | 16 | 6.60 a 6.70 | |
| " figured " 32 " | 20 | 10. | |
| " " " 30 " | 18 | 9 | |
| Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 | 24 | 12. 0 | |
| " " 30 " 29 | 37 | 16.50 a 16.75 | |
| " black " " 24 | 24 | 10.75 a 11.50 | |
| " " " 29 | 30 | 12.75 a 13 | |
| Satins Levantines 30 29 | 33 | 14.75 a 15. | |
| " " " 24 | 30 | 13. | |
| Lutestrings mixt 18 " 24 | 18 | 7.10 a 7.20 | |
| " black " " 29 | 28 | 10.30 a 10.50 | |
| Pongees white 30 " 30 | 30 | 11.75 a 11.85 | |
| " " 30 " 29 | 29 | 11.10 a 11.25 | |
| " " 30 " 32 | 32 | 12.60 a 12.70 | |
| " Szechuen 19 " 19 | 27 | 4.75 a 4.80 | |
| Sarsnets black N. 30 " 29 | 27 | 11.40 a 11.75 | |
| " " C. " 19 | 25 | 10 a 10½ | |
| " " " 29 | 29 | 7.80 a 8.10 | |
| " white 60 " 29 | 34 | 17 a 17.20 | |
| " colored 30 " 29 | 21 | 12.40 a 12.60 | |
| " crossbarr'd " 24 | 18 | 10.75 | |
| Satins black 18 " 29 | 44 | 17 a 17.50 | |
| " " 18 " 29 | 36 | 14.25 a 14.50 | |
| " colored 18 " 29 | 33 | 17.20 a 17.40 | |
| " high " 18 " 29 | 35 | 18.75 a 19 | |
| " damasked crimson | 34 | 21 a 22. | |
| " " colored | 38 | 20 a 21. | |
| Sinshaws Nank. blk 29 29 | 44 | 15 a 15.50 | |
| " " colored " " | 33 | 16 a 16.40 | |
| " " " 19 | 36 | 17 a 17.50 | |
| " Canton black 29 | 33 | 10 a 10.20 | |
| Sewing silks assort. colors. in | Pl. | 4.70 a 4.90 | |
| " " black - - - | | 5.30 a 5.40 | |
| Shawls crape 7 4 embrd. - | 7 | 3.10 | |
| " " 5 5 @ 5 8 in - | 5½ | 2.90 | |
| " 8-4 Satin figd. 63 - | 5 | 2.15 a 2.25 | |
| " 7-4 " - - - | 4 | 1.85 | |
| " " damas'd silk 54 @ 4 | 4 | 1.50 | |
| Water silks col'd. 18 y. - 29 in | 32 | 15.45 | |
| BLACK TEAS. | Pl | Tael. | |
| " Bohea Canton - - | " | | |
| " Fukeen - - - | " | | |
| " Congou Souq. k'd. - | " | | |
| " Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd. | " | | |
| " Campoi - - - - | " | 38 a 44 | |
| " Souchong - - - | " | 44 a 50 | |
| " Hung muey - - - | " | 27 a 40 | |
| " Pekoe - - - - | " | 80 a 90 | |
| " Ning Yong - - - | " | 26 a 28 | |
| " Ankoi - - - - | " | 20 a 22 | |
| " " Pouchong - - | " | | |
| " Orange Pekoe - - | " | 26 a 34 | |
| " Caper - - - - | " | 26 a 30 | |
| GREEN TEAS. | | | |
| " Twankay - - - - | " | not settled | Canton Tea |
| " Skin - - - - - | " | 19 a 26 | 12 |
| " Hyson- - - - - | " | 42 a 55 | 36 a 39 |
| " Young Hyson - - - | " | 34 a 40 | 24 a 30 |
| " Imperial - - - - | " | 32 a 36 | 40 a 44 |
| " Gunpowder - - - | " | 35 a 61 | 40 a 44 |
| RAW SILK. Canton No. 1 | T. | | None |
| " " " " 2 | " | 980 | Small stock. |
| " " " " 3 | " | 960 | |
| " " " " 4 | " | 170 | |
| " " " " 5 | " | 105 | |
| Nankin Tsatlee - - - | $ | 500 a 550 | |
| " Taysaam - - - | | 400 a 420 | |
| SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st. | T. | 5. 5 a 5.7 | |
| " " 2d. | " | 5.2 | |
| " Pingfa - - - - | " | 6.7 | |
| " Candy Canton - - - | " | 7.4 | |
| " " Chinchew - - | " | 14 a 14½ | |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | " | | |
| Alum - - - - - - | " | 1.85 a 1.95 | at Macao. |
| Aniseed star - - - - | " | 10 a 10½ | |
| Camphor - - - - - | " | 28 a 30 | at Macao. |
| Cassia at Whampoa - - | " | 10 75 a 11 | |
| " Lintin - - - - | " | 9. | |
| " buds - - - - - | " | 14 a 15 | |
| Canes bamboo - - - - | 1000 | 10 a 14 | |
| " Wangees - - - - | " | 7 a 12 | |
| China Root - - - - - | Pl. | 3½ | |
| Cubebs - - - - - - | " | 17 a 18 | |
| Dragon's blood - - - - | " | 80 a 100 | |
| Galangals - - - - - | " | 2½ a 3½ | |
| Gamboge - - - - - - | " | 65 a 70 | None good. |
| Glass beads - - - - - | " | 17 a 22 | |
| Glue - - - - - - - | " | 9 a 11 | |
| Ginger in Jars - - - - | Case | 5 a 5½ | |
| Hartall or Orpiment - - | Pl. | 16 a 17. | |
| Lead white - - - - - | " | 9 a 10 | |
| " red - - - - - | " | 10 | |
| Mo. of Pearl Shells colon large | Pl. | | Nodemand. |
| " blue edged small | | | |
| Musk warranted. - - - - | Cy. | 45 a 60 | |
| Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in | 100 | 92 | |
| " 9½ yds. 12 in - - - | Ps. | 85 | |
| " Canton made - - - | " | 79 | |
| " " large - - - | " | 82 | |
| " " small - - - | " | 65 | None. |
| Yellow yds. in 1st. qt. | " | 79 a 80 | |
| " " " 2d " | " | 66 a 70 | None. |
| " " " 3d. " | " | 50 | |
| " small " " - - | " | | |
| " white " " - - | " | 55 a 85 | Wanted. |
| Oils Aniseed - - - - | Cy. | 1.10 a 1.20 | |
| " Cassia - - - - | " | 1.65 | |
| Rhubarb - - - - - - | Pl. | | |
| " Dutch cut - - - - | " | | |
| Soy in Jars - - - - - | Case | 4 a 5 | |
| Tobacco in baskets - - - | Pl. | 14 a 15 | |
| Tortoiseshell - - - - | P. | | |
| Turmeric - - - - - | " | | |
| Vermillion 50 catties - - | Box. | | |

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER. BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also high prices are obtainable for *Canisters, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other *Goods* on which the Duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton* &c sometimes discharge at Macao or transship their Cargoes at Lintin & to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rents outside, and River Freights, are various and high.—All invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pickles &c, Confectionary Stationery, Cutlery, Crockery ware, &c.*, for foreign-ers consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

*Note.* Alum, and Cassia are presentable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c.; as *Raw Silk, Silk piece goods &c.*, are sometimes shipped there the latter Port avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Pounds required for the ship when at Whampoa.

### RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

| | s. d. |
|---|---|
| On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills: | 4. 10. |
| Government Bills 10 @ 20 days. | 4. 10. |
| United States Bank Bills 6 months sight | 4. 10. |
| Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents. 4 7½. | |
| E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta @ 30 days. | 230 C. R. |
| E. I. Directors Bills, 60 da. sight, 208 Sa. Rs. | |
| Private Bills, on Calcutta, " Co's. Rs. | |

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 23.50 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 5 per Cent premium.
" " small 96 a 98 " 4 a 4½. " "
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, " " 1 per Cent "
" " Old Carolus IV. " " 12 per Cent "
South American Republics " " None

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub. feet ... £4.10 s. b.
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, measurement
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet.

### DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1st APRIL TO 31st OCTOBER 1836.

| | IN OCTOBER | | | APRIL TO DITTO. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Chests. | Price. | Value in Dollars. | Chests. | Value in Dollars. | Stock in Canton. |
| Patna ..... old. | 2 | 850 | 1,700 | | | |
| " ..... new | 545 | 755 | 411,475 | 3144½ | 2 292,272 | 2 |
| Benares ..... old | 5 | 720 | 3,650 | | | 1800 |
| " ..... new | 281 | 685 | 180,840 | 1753½ | 1 153,340 | 49 |
| Malwa ..... | 1202½ | 720 | 865,800 | 8503½ | 5 247,096 | 3670 |
| | 2035½ | | 14 63,465 | 13,491½ | 9 692,698 | 6,397 |

Total Chests delivered in the last 7 months 15,510½ Value 10,156,163 Drs.

### RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 16th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

| GOODS TREASURE | | GOODS TREASURE | | GOODS TREASURE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay ..... | 2½ a 2 | Singapore ... | 1 ½ | Hol. or Hamburg ... | 3 2 |
| Ceylon ..... | | Manila ..... | | Spain or Portugal. | 3 2½ |
| Madras ..... | | Malacca ... | | America U States .. | 2½ 2 |
| Calcutta ..... | | Penang ..... | 1½ 1 | Chili or Peru ... | 3 ... |
| Rangoon ..... | | Batavia ..... | | Mexico ..... | 3 ... |
| Mauritius ... | | Gt. Britain via Sg | 3 2½ | Ecouat of Union .. | 1 pm. |
| Australia ... | | " direct ..... | 2½ 2 | Lintin &c. ..... | ½ do. |
| Sand. Islands ... | | France ..... | 2½ 2 | | |

Note. Above rates are from 20th Oct. to 20th April annually; during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat higher. Risks on Blocks are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ ½ per month.
The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, and Bombay, or in Canton.

### WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd " " " 1200 do. & under 1600 " 0.7221091 " "
3rd " " " under 1200 do. 0.5062341 " "

N B. The cubit is 14¼ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Forecast to the Mizen mast; or tiller head to Brigs; and abreast of the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products.—The largest class pay from $ 43 0 to $ 630; 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 4700; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Comprador Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Tons or $ 22223. Linguists fee $ 17½ and Comprador's fee $ 50. Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. On French and other Foreign vessels they are slightly varied. Rice laden ships are charged only about $ 1300 in lieu of measurement &c.'

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

### IMPORTS.

There have been but few changes in the market during the last week. COTTON MANUFACTURES.—continue dull, nor can any improvement in these be expected, until the Hong and Teu merchants shall have settled the price of Teas.
WOOLLENS.—Both Broadcloths and Longells command rather better prices than before, as will be seen from our quotations.
BAR IRON.—is rather improving.
RICE.—Difficult of sale at our quotations, in consequence of the abundant crop, and fine weather in reaping it.
BETTELNUT.—the supplies have been comparatively small, and prices are steady at our rates.
PEPPER.—little or none in the market, and prices have consequently improved.
RATTANS.—for Barjermassings $ 3, and for good Straits $ 3½ may be obtained.
TIN.—Banca may now be quoted at $ 24, but there is none in the market. Of Straits also we have had no supplies for some time.
COTTON.—We have no alteration to make in our last week's prices. There has been a little demand for the finer kinds in the early part of the week, but it has ceased and prices are nominal.
OPIUM.—There was a little stir amongst the dealers a few days since, and some sales of Patna and Malwa were made, but the demand has ceased again.

### DELIVERIES TO THE 15th WEEK.

| PATNA. | BENARES. old, new | MALWA. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 130 | 7, 99 | 270 | 506 chests. |

### EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.—of the first qualities of Canton Silk there is little or none in the market. No. 3 has advanced to our quotations.
SILK MANUFACTURES.—Some contracts have, we hear, been made during the week at prices similar to our rates.
TEA.—We hear that a slight advance has been paid on the opening prices of Hysons and Skin. The Congou Prices have not yet been settled.

# THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 2d No. 12. CANTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER, 2[illegible], 1836. No. 64.


BIRTH.

At Macao on the 12th inst the Lady of A. C. Bowman Esq. of a Son.

DIED.

At Whampoa Reach on Wednesday at midnight Mr. CHRISTOPHER JOHNSTONE, Surgeon of The Earl Balcarres.

To see the loss of this estimable young man is severely felt and deeply lamented by all his shipmates, is scarcely adequate enough to his memory. The whole fleet at Whampoa may be truly called his mourners.

On the formation of the Seamans Hospital Mr. JAMES STONE volunteered his Services to the Committee, and from that time to the moment of his illness he was most zealous in the discharge of his new duties.

Death has suddenly closed the job on this industrious fellow; it will be the Prayer of many a sorrowing sailor that he is gone to receive his reward above!

On the 18th in the evening of dysentery Mr. GEORGE HILL, at the house of Messrs. TURNER & Co.

## LITERARY.

*( From the Indo Chinese Gleaner. )*

TRANSLATIONS, &c.

A TOOTH OF FUH.

At a temple in Fung-ping, there is a Superbone of the god Fuh; according to vulgar tradition it was exposed once in 30 years; when exposed the year was fruitful and the people happy. The Emperor Heen-tsung sent an officer, holding a Telgraph Power, to meet it with respect——and having kept it in the place three days, presented it back to the temple; on which an officer named Hwuy-ta, sent up the following document to the Emperor:

"The worship of Fuh, is the practice of foreigners: it entered China in the time of How-hay. Before that time there was no such thing. Fuh-hee, Hwang-te sat upon the throne 100 years, being 110 years of age; Shaou-haou sat upon throne 80 years, and was 100 years of age; Chuen-heu sat on the throne 79 years, and was 98 years of age; Te-kwuh sat on the throne 10 years, and was 105 years of age; Te-yaou sat on the throne 98 years, and was 118 years of age; and Emperors Shun and Yu were both of them 100 years of age: at that time the Empire enjoyed great tranquility, the people were peaceful and happy, and lived to a great age, yet China had not then embraced Fuh. Afterwards Thang of the Yin Dynasty was also 100 years of age, and his grandson Tae-woo sat on the throne 75 years; Woo-ting sat on the throne 59 years: history does not record to what age they arrived, but the number of their years could not be much short of 100. Wan-wang, the ancestor of the Chow Dynasty, was 97 years of age, and Woo-wang was 93 years of age; Mo-wang sat on the throne 100 years——and all this time the laws of Fuh had not entered China, so that it could not be, that they attained this great age, through serving Fuh. In the time of Ming-te, of the Dynasty Han, they then began to obey Fuh, but Ming-te sat on the throne only 18 years; after him confusions and rebellions followed close upon each other——and seasons of rest were not long. Then followed the various Dynasties of Sung, Tsee, Leang, Chin, Yuen, and Wei, who served Fuh more and more eagerly, but the period which those Dynasties existed was still shorter: only Woo-te of he Leang Dynasty sat upon the throne 48 years, first and last three several times he gave up his body to the god Fuh——in the sacrifices in the ancestorial temple, he would not use slain animals——he ate once a day, and lived on nothing but fruit and vegetables, at last he was chased by his general, Hew-king, and starved to death in the city of Tea; his kingdom also was overthrown——this is serving Fuh for the sake of happiness, and on the contrary falling into misery, if we consider this, we shall find that Fuh is not to be believed, how much less to be served. When the first Emperor of the present Dynasty received the kingdom from Suy, he consulted about abolishing the religion of Fuh, but the ministers of that time possessed but inferior talents and discernment, and could not deeply investigate the upright way of the former kings, with what is suitable both in ancient and modern times; they could not therefore, improve and carry out the enlightened proposition of the prince, in order to rid us of this disgrace; the consequence was that the matter dropt, to my great and constant vexation. I now bow to your Majesty, as an enlightened sage, a martial and politic Emperor, a spiritual and holy hero, whose equal has not appeared for hundreds and thousands of years. When you first ascended the throne, you forbade the proselyting of persons to become priests and nuns of Fuh, or ministers of the sect of Taou; and would not permit the building of temples and nunneries; I began to cherish the idea, that the resolutions of your ancestor, would be carried into effect by the hand of your Majesty——but your present indulgence and want of prompt decision, how will it on the contrary pamper them, and cause them to increase more and more!

"I have lately heard that your Majesty has ordered the host of priests to bring with respect the bone of Fuh from Fung-tsiang, into the Imperial chamber for inspection, and then into the Imperial palace, ordering, all the temples to contribute and supply it with sacrifices. Now, though I am the most stupid of men, yet I know that your Majesty is not deceived by Fuh, but have performed this service, in order to pray for prosperity. But truly to appoint in your capital and before your eyes, these false and imposing spectacles, these instruments of folly, in order to render the harvest abundant, the people happy, and their hearts obedient——how could one possessing sacred intelligence act thus, and believe such things as these? The blind and stupid people are easily deceived and slowly understand, but when we see your Majesty thus, we must certainly conclude that your whole mind is given up to the service of Fuh——all will say, "that if the Emperor so exalted and intelligent, is still with his whole heart believes in Fuh, who are we, people, that we should not, much more give up our very lives?" They will singe their crowns and burn their fingers, and by tens and hundreds go to give away their clothes and distribute their money to the priests, from morning to evening, imitating one another, till I fear, by and bye, both young and old will run away, utterly neglecting their business and employments. If you do not instantly prohibit these things, but increase their temples still more, then there will soon be persons amputating their limbs and mincing their bodies, for offerings to Fuh, ruining our morals, and exciting the ridicule of surrounding nations; this will not be a trifling matter. Now Fuh was originally a foreigner, speaking a language different from that of China, wearing clothes of a different pattern; his mouth not uttering the rules of the ancient kings, his person not submitting to their laws, ignorant of the duties of princes and people, and the affections of parents and children——now suppose he were at present still alive, and had received the orders of his country, to come and wait upon your Majesty; your Majesty condescending to receive him, would only allow him one audience in the Seun-ching hall, appoint a single feast usual for guests, give him one change of raiment, and see him safely protected to the borders of your kingdom, and not suffer him to tempt your people: now that his body is long since dead, and his bones are rotten, this remnant of unpropitious filth, how unsuitable is it to bring it into the Imperial palace! Confucius said, "Respect the gods, and keep them at a distance." The ancient princes, when they went to console the neighbouring princes, first ordered a necromancer to pronounce spells, and with the plant Taou-le, to drive away calamities, and then they entered to console: but now without any cause, you have taken a putrid filthy thing, have come yourself to inspect it, without any necromancer preceding, or without using the Taou-le. The host of ministers have not spoken of the impropriety of it——nor have the Imperial Examiners reported the error. I am really and truly ashamed of it. I intreat that this bone may be delivered to some officer, to cast it into fire or water, and for ever exterminate its essence——in order to remove the doubts of the Empire, to counteract the temptations of former Dynasties, and cause the people in the Empire to know that the example of our great Sage infinitely exceeds those of common useless things. His example how amazingly full! How exceedingly pleasant!

"If Fuh is indeed a spirit, and can make men miserable, whatever calamities he is able to inflict, let him heap them upon my person.——Heaven is my witness——I will not retract or complain——I cannot contain myself——my passions are roused to the extreme height of devotedness,——I respectfully present my petition to your Majesty——excessively trembling and filled with fear."

On the receipt of this document, the Emperor was exceedingly enraged, degraded Han-yu from his office, and banished him to a part of the Canton province, which was then in an uncultivated and barbarous state;——Han-yu, however, improved his banishment to the good of his neighbours, and instructed them in the doctrines of the sages. The inhabitants of that part, to this day, mention his name with peculiar respect

---

In "Murrays China" we find the following curious information.——"The British trade, formerly "transacted by the Company's Factory, an establish- "ment which cost £ 100 000 per annum, is now "carried on by Royal Commissioners. They are "three in number, with a secretary and master "attendant to assist them in details."

We congratulate the commissioners at Macao, that occupation has been found for them, though this has been a secret thus in China, hitherto.

We find further "The beach (at Canton) is cover- "ed with vast piles of goods, which have been "landed from the country boats, ready to be trans- "ferred into others for conveyance to the ships at "Whampoa. The crowd of clerks and porters run- "ning to and fro, and vociferating to one another; "the numberless boats upon the water, crowded with "people, pigs and poultry, render this, in Mr. "Wathen's opinion, the most tumultuous and noisy "scene in the whole world; *the hour is drawing "and almost (since) nine.*"

---

L.N.——FE-KING.

THE SURVIVOR AND A PET CRANE.

*( Continued from No. 9 )*

Early on the Pingtsiw days of the 8th and 9th moons he used to enter the seu hein chamber and with his fore finger tapping nine blows on his teeth he earnestly regarded the southern Horizon which is the mansion of the Go Inf Summer, whose surname is Tanyang and name Tangyuen.

On one of these days, while Shaou was thus occupied, the God, in his carnation robes, riding on a flying dragon, and with the twelve pure and beautiful virgins of the vermillion Palace in his train, descended from his heavenly mansion, and entered Shaou's fasting chamber, when he presented him with a divine charm, which he immediately swallowed and thanking the God, recited the following verses.

"Vermillion vested God of purity and truth
Thy excellence surmounts is Tanyang
The carnation robes are of the purest silk
And elegantly flow with a wide spread."

"When thou entered my apartment it reflected
Of thy ruddy hue
When thou was gone it was dismally vacant
Thou dwelst aloft from thy mansion of purity and lustre
And entering my dwelling thou gavest me a vermillion card."

"Attended by five Gods and the delicately vested virgins
Riding on a vermillion Fung* thou roamest through the heavens
Vying in splendour with the rising sun
Thou excellest eternal nourishment to the elements"

F.

*( Liverpool Standard. )*

TURKEY.

*( From our own Correspondent. )*

*Constantinople, 15th May, 1836.*

A great sensation has been occasioned by the arrest and imprisonment of a respectable British merchant, a Mr. Churchill, who has been a long time resident here, and is well known as a clever and upright man. The cause of this arrest was trivial, when it is considered with what unusual severity he has been treated, and that his incarceration is the strongest and most insulting violation of our capitulations ever remembered of this nature. It may in some measure be accounted for and our astonishment will be diminished when it is known that Mr. C. has been for some time actively employed in representing to the people of England the dangerous position of this country, exposing the most secret machinations of her enemy, and praying them to watch and guard her from utter annihilation——cause of the displeasure of Russia sufficiently obvious in the influences exerted to insult and punish the individual, thereby gaining the double end of revenge, and devising the estrangement of the nations friendly to Turkey.

The accident which gave rise to this important circumstance was occasioned by wounding a Turkish boy in the leg with small shot fired at a bird, whilst sporting at Kadekoi, a village on the Asiatic shore, opposite to the Seraglio point. The boy was laying hidden in the long grass, at a considerable distance, and was consequently invisible to Mr. Churchill when he fired. Instantly afterwards, hearing cries and seeing a boy rise about a hundred paces off, in the direction of his fire, he approached to see what had happened, and then saw that a shot or two had scratched the skin of his leg, causing infinitely more fear than injury. Some labourers came up, and, hearing the boy's story, that the Frank had shot him, seized Mr. Churchill, whilst one ran for the guard. The guard came, commanded by a yuzbashi, (one of a hundred) who paid no regard to Mr. C's statements, but, on the contrary, proceeded to inflict the severest blows upon him with their muskets. They then led him to the hall of the village, who sat half and hour in judgment, receiving the testimony of the child and labourers, who all asserted Mr Churchill had attempted, purposely, to destroy him. A sentence was made out, drawn from this evidence, and addressed to the vali effendi, and the prisoner was conducted under a guard to be dealt with as the vali effendi might direct. Many this proceeding above is in direct contravention of our capitulations, which declare that when a British subject is committed for any offence whatever he shall only be kept in the confinement of the Turkish authorities until such time as notice is given to the janissaries, or the nearest British consul, who at once claims his person, and answers to the Turks for his being impartially judged according to the laws of his own country. But this is nothing compared with what followed. When Lord Ponsonby was informed of Mr. Churchill's arrest, he sent his dragoman to require his immediate release. This was not only refused, but, in the very face of our ambassador's message, orders were given that Mr. Churchill should be transported to the Bosnso, to be there imprisoned and chained; and, what is worse, to be thrown amongst the crowd of the most infamous criminals——wretches that pollute even a prison. Those who have read *Anastasius* will form an idea of his situation.

Lord Ponsonby was highly and justly indignant on learning the contempt and insult with which his authority was received. He again sent to the vali effendi to insist on his release, and satisfaction being given; and now he was joined in his demand by the French, Austrian, and Prussian ambassadors. So alarming an encroachment was this on all the existing treaties with the Porte, that each embassy considered itself interested in protesting against it; indeed, what awakened the sympathies of the Austrians more was an occurrence somewhat similar in nature, and of a late date, in the arrest and imprisonment of one of their subjects, and for whose release even the personal request of the ambassador was made in vain. France, hand in hand with England, wrote a note to the Russian embassy, intimating that it was reported Russian influence had been used in leading the Turks to offer so gross an insult to the British nation, and that the only manner in which it could be disproved would be by Russia's acting strenuously in the same cause with herself. This was of good effect. Russia joins England in her demand for redress.

Three days or more elapsed ere Mr. Churchill was released, and, during that time, frequent applications were made by the ambassadors in vain. It was only when they demanded of the Sultan that the vali effendi should be banished from office, that the kiaja of Achmet Pasha should be banished, (this man, as chief resident of Kadekoi, had advised Mr. C.'s ill-treatment,) and an indemnity of £ 1,000 sterling be paid to Mr. C., that they fully comprehended the seriousness of the offence. No

---

* An imaginary Bird.

definite result has yet been attained; but the conditions of reconciliation are firmly demanded as stated. The unfortunate object of the prosecution is at liberty. As to the wounded boy, every one is convinced that the wound was the result of the purest accident, and what proves it was of no importance is, that he is already perfectly recovered.

This affair carries every one's attention away from other public matters, and the late rejoicings in celebration of the marriage of the sultan's daughter and the circumcision of his son have ended in rather an unfortunate manner. No doubt the astrologers, who can decide so confidently from the signs of less important events, will have no difficulty in describing the foreboding of this.

---

PUBLIC MEETING HELD AT MARKWICK'S HOTEL

For the purpose of taking into consideration the measures proper to be pursued, to render a lasting tribute of respect to the memory of the late Capt. Horsburgh.

W. Jardine Esq., *in the Chair.*

November 29th 1836.

The meeting was opened by Capt. Hine who briefly stated it's object and suggested that, if sufficient funds could be raised, the purpose would be best answered by the erection of some work of publicutility, as a light house on Pedra Branca, in the Straits of Singapore.

Mr. Clarke suggested the founding a Scholarship or Professorship of Navigation but it was determined by the sense of the meeting, that, as subscription were to be invited from all parts of the world, a merely national institution was not to the purpose.

Proposed by Mr. Innes, seconded by Capt. Grant that the following Gentlemen be appointed as a Committee to carry into effect the objects of the meeting—with power to add to their number—viz.

Mr. Jardine,—Mr. Dent,—Mr. Wetmore, Capt. Hine,—Mr. Van Basel,—Mr. Astell,—Mr. Fox, Framjee Pestonjee,—Capt. Young.

Proposed by Mr. Layton, seconded by Mr. Matheson that it be suggested to the Committee.

"The propriety of establishing an annual examination of the junior Officers, Midshipmen and apprentices of ships trading to China, in theoretical and practical Navigation. A zebra, Arithmetic, Practical Astronomy, Naval Mechanics, and other useful subjects—such examinations to be conducted by a Committee of Commanders and Resident Merchants.

Proposed and carried,—That a subscription list be now opened, and afterwards to lie at different Mercantile Houses.

Proposed and carried—That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Chairman.

---

General Chamber of Commerce.

Resolutions to be submitted to the meeting for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of adopting measures for the establishment of a General Chamber of Commerce.

---

1st. That it is desirable a General Chamber of Commerce should be established in China, which, to be really useful, must comprise among its members, the most respectable Merchants resident in China of all nations.

2d. That the specific object of the Chamber is purely Commercial, it has nothing to do with Political questions

3d. That all firms established in China and individuals interested in the trade, are eligible to become members on the payment of the following entrance Fee, and annual subscription, which sums will be devoted to meet the requisite expenses of the Chamber.

Entrance Fee for each Firm..... $ 50
Annual Subscription..... 25
Entrance Fee for each Individual..... 30
Annual Subscription..... 15

4th. That a Committee consisting for the present of 13 members shall be elected by ballot from the general body, who shall, with as little delay as possible, proceed to draw up such rules and regulations as may appear best adapted to the case, and when completed, they shall so mit the same to a general meeting of the Members, when, if any alterations or amendments are proposed, the sense of the meeting shall be taken by open voting and the decision of the Majority shall be adopted.

5th. That a General meeting, for the purpose of electing a Committee shall be held on the—

6th. That each Firm subscribing shall have two votes on all subjects, and each individual one.

7th. That no two members of the same firm shall belong to the Committee.

8th. That the Committee shall consist of, the commencement, of the following proportion of each nation.

| | |
|---|---|
| English — — — — — — — — | 4 |
| American — — — — — — — — | 3 |
| Parsee — — — — — — — — | 2 |
| Dutch — — — — — — — — | 1 |
| Portuguese — — — — — — — — | 1 |
| Open to any Nation — — .. — — | 1 |
| | 13 |

9th. That three Gentlemen be requested to act as Secretaries on the day appointed for balloting for the members of the Committee.

* It would have been desirable to have had a French merchant in the Chamber, but on the departure of the French Consul, there will be no resident French merchant in China.

# CORRESPONDENCE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS

Dear Mr. Editor,—I have read what you have published as to want of space for residence of the many foreigners now here. Can you say if any thing has been done in consequence or is going to be done? Your plan to eject Minqua is not bad, but will it answer? I have heard it said, that if applied for a range of Factories would be permitted in front of the Danish Hong down to the water. This would be worth applying for.

Your obedient Servant,
Nonpy.

# CANTON PRESS,

29th November 1836.

Captain Horsburgh.

We give in another column the proceedings of a meeting held on the 29th inst. and which was very numerously attended, particularly by such whose vocations led them to take a more immediate interest in the subject of the meeting, in which it was proposed that a fitting monument should be erected to the memory of the lately deceased Capt. James Horsburgh. From no spot could the proposal be done honor to the memory of Capt. Horsburgh come with more propriety than from Canton, where there is not a foreigner resident but is indebted to that eminent Hydrographer for the safety perhaps of his person and for the property floating at sea, or which has at previous periods, under Horsburgh's directions, been safely taken from, or brought to Canton. We were therefore glad to see the proposal come from Canton first, and as the European community in Calcutta as well as in every part of India and the Straits shares equally with us the debt of gratitude, we doubt not that the call upon the public there will be equally effectual, and that there also a part of the sum requisite to carry into execution the monument the several Committees shall decide on, will be collected; nor do we think that in the commercial cities of England, and perhaps Europe, the call to do honor to the illustrious dead will be unresponded to.

It is unnecessary here to explain in detail of what nature are the benefits Capt. Horsburgh as conferred upon the shipping of all nations; his labours are too well known to every one for us to comment on, and thousands are daily, on the wide ocean, consulting him on their voyages. Every one connected with trade is more or less under obligations to Horsburgh's directions; the seaman for lessening the dangers of his adventurous calling; the merchant and shipowner for the saving of time in, and comparative safety of, his enterprise; and the underwriter for lessening the risk he protects the merchant from. All therefore ought to contribute to a testimonial of gratitude to this distinguished man, nor ought such a tes timonial to be raised merely by his countrymen, but by individuals of all civilized nations, for to all in proportion to the magnitude of their shipping interests has he been a benefactor.

At the meeting, these opinions were very properly expressed, and unanimously acted on, and gentlemen resident here, of seven ny different nations as could be found were named as Trustees, to carry into execution any plan that should be agreed on hereafter.

To erect a merely ornamental monument to the memory of a man whose whole life was devoted to useful sciences, & who leaves behind him memorials more lasting than the purest marble, would however gratifying to his friends, be but a poor comment on his exertions. Such monuments well befit the winner of many battle, the results of which generally are as fleeting as his short span of life; they are becoming to the memory of the Statesman, whose exertions can only be partially appreciated by his successors, who may be reminded by them, that to such a man their forefathers were indebted for a more or less lasting prosperity of their country; they may suit the memory of the less gifted poet, whose marble effigy may peradventure outlive his works, or the language in which he wrote, now become obsolete; but let Horsburgh's memory be honored by the erection of some durable monument, which may, while it proves that his services are gratefully remembered, continue to be beneficial to the seafaring, whose interests when living he had so much at heart.

The meeting held on Tuesday last appeared to be nearly unanimous in similar sentiments, and Capt. Hine proposed that in memory of Capt. Horsburgh, a lighthouse should be erected on a rock called Pedra Branca, situated at the eastern entrance to the Singapore Straits in about 1. 20 North Latitude, and 104. 24 west Longitude. No project appears to us more happily conceived, and none which, with moderate means, could be more easily achieved. From it's position, it would be of very great advantage to all ships bound eastward of Singapore and most of the valuable shipping to and from China would be benefitted by it, the want of a similar beacon having long been felt, it being now, we believe, the practice of ships about to enter the straits from the eastward, not to attempt it during the night. This rock is peculiarly favorably situated, and from the great numbers of ships annually passing it, the light upon it would be of service to a great many. The expense of a Lighthouse on Pedra-branca would probably not be much, and quite within the reach of the probable amount to be raised by subscription, and we even hope, that, after it's erection shall have been determined on, such subscribers as put their names to very moderate sums only, as not knowing to what purpose they were to be employed, will then come forward more liberally. As it is, the subscriptions at the meeting only, from which on account of it's being a very busy day in most of the Offices, a great many of the resident merchants were absent, amounted to about $1500, and considerably more will no doubt have since been collected.

We can of course make only a very rough guess at the probable expense of the lighthouse, but, seeing that no expensive foundations are necessary; that the rock at all times is above water; that the weather in the Latitude of it's position is almost at all times fair, so as seldom or never to interrupt the communication between the rock and the shore, and that it's distance from Singapore, where building materials are almost cheaper than any where else, is only about forty miles; that moreover, the rock being about 30 feet above the level of the Sea, and that therefore the light to be effective in that singularly clear and placid atmosphere would not require to be more than perhaps 25 feet higher, or altogether 55 feet above the level of the sea; we come to the conclusion that the building of the lighthouse with it's lamp would not probably cost much above $7000, if so much, as only a substantial round brick tower is needed. The warder and his family might, we think, not cost more than $20 a month, or $240 per annum, and, supposing that a Picul of Oil at $7 was consumed every three days, the total expense per annum would not exceed $1100. This annual expense might be raised partly by the interest on the amount of subscriptions not expended in the building of the lighthouse, and partly by levying at Singapore, Bombay and Calcutta, Lightmoney, say $5 per annum on every ship about to proceed to China.

These suggestions we beg, may be taken only as a speculation of our own, which we believe not to be incorrect in the main, but which, not having any data to rest on, may require correction.

We merely notice two other propositions made at the General meeting; the first by Mr. Clarke, to found with the proceeds of the subscription a scholarship or professor-ship of Navigation in England, which proposal was opposed by Captain A. Smith as contrary to the objects of the meeting, it being not one of a national but of a cosmopolitan character; all nations being invited to do honor to the memory of Capt. Horsburgh, the monument to be raised to it should not be confined to England alone. Mr. Clarke thereupon withdrew his proposal.

The other motion was by Mr. Layton, seconded by Mr. Matheson, as will be seen in our account of the meeting. We do not quarrel with the motives of this proposal; they are no doubt praiseworthy; but we much doubt it's feasibility. It would be necessary to establish a nautical board; this would necessarily consist of such of the commanders of ships as annually visit China; they would have to be elected annually, and would perhaps not be very willing to prepare themselves to enable them to examine the youngsters, besides we are afraid that in practice, however well it may look in theory, any thing but the good expected, would arise from it.

*Fires in Canton.* The cold season having set in, conflagrations begin to be of frequent occurrence, and there are strong grounds to suspect that they not always originate in accident or neglect, but that some villains, for the sake of plunder, fire the houses. A fire took place in the northern part of the city of Canton on the morning of the 18th of this month, and at about 4 past 11 at night the inhabitants of the Foreign Factories were alarmed by the cry of fire, and by the strong glare it threw over our houses. A part of Sha-ming, where a conflagration had taken place only a few days before, and which we recorded in our paper a fortnight ago, was again on fire and the flames, impelled by a strong northerly wind spread rapidly towards the river; destroying in a very short time a great number of boats, but soon exhausting itself from want of fuel. It broke out, we are told in, one of the pleasure boats of which whole streets are moored in that part of the river, and which from their very number cannot, in case of danger, disentangle themselves sufficiently quickly, and spread rapidly to the boats adjoining. We are sorry to state that on this occasion a great many people lost their lives, partly in the flames, and partly in their efforts to save themselves by swimming. The Foo-yuen and Kwang-chow-foo as well as many other civil and military officers were on the spot, to keep order, and to prevent robberies; but notwithstanding, a great many young women have again been stolen.

---

*Exportation of Silk.* Another representation to the Local Government on this subject, has received the signatures of most of the foreign merchants; it's object is to obtain from the authorities the permission to export an unlimited quantity of silk, raw or manufactured, in vessels leaving this, instead of being as now, restricted to the quantity of about 130 bales of raw silk for every vessel. The inconvenience of the present restriction is very great, both to Foreigners and Chinese, and beneficial only, but in a very small degree, to Country Ships and others which, not returning to England or the United States, but allowed to export their 100 Pecul of Silk, sell, what is commonly called the Silk privilege, and ship the silk thus taken at Whampoa, or Lintin; such has been the eagerness of exporters of silk of late, and so great the scarcity of silk Privilege, that 7 @ 800 $ have been given for if freely, whilst heretofore it was not worth more than 3 @ 400 $.

We have copied from an English paper an account of the ill-treatment Mr. Churchill suffered from the Turkish authorities, owing to which it is said a coolness exists between the Russian and British Ministers at St. Petersburg, as we mentioned in our last.

*Medical Missionary Society.* In our paper of 22d October last we published a prospectus of a society about to be established under this name, in which the Ophthalmic Hospital, in which thousands of Chinese sufferers have already found relief, was to be merged, and the plan on which it's operations had been hitherto conducted, was to be considerably enlarged. We hoped at the time that the foreign community at Canton would come forward with liberal donations, to advance these really benevolent and useful plans; some subscriptions, have, we believe, been since received, but the public, which has ever shewn itself so very liberal on other occasions, has, contrary to our expectations, but coldly cooperated with the three Gentlemen who proposed the Establishment of a Medical Missionary Society, and funds for it's realization are not coming forward readily. We impute this chiefly to the circumstance that the measures taken by the projectors were not sufficiently impressive or urgent, and that this establishment has on that account failed to obtain the attention it so greatly deserves; we have therefore much pleasure in reminding our neighbours that by pecuniary assistance to this institution, they will confer real charity on the suffering.

*General Chamber of Commerce.* We are glad to be able to inform our readers that this Institution is likely to be established, and that, as we mentioned in our last would probably be the case, less opposition has been experienced from any of our neighbours, than had been feared. We hope that the individuals who are engaged in uniting the Public for the purpose of establishing the Chamber of Commerce, will continue in their praiseworthy efforts, and that their proceedings may soon be in a sufficient state of forwardness, for a general public meeting to be called, finally to institute it. The want of a similar establishment has long been felt, and we only hope that it may answer it's ends. None of the nations trading here being protected by their respective Governments, it becomes the duty of the merchants themselves to do it, and that this can only effectually be done by acting in concert is evident, and that the Chamber of Commerce may tend towards creating unanimity of purpose among them, must be the earnest desire of every one interested the China trade.

The establishment of a general Chamber of Commerce is a thing to be desiderated by all foreigners in China, as well as by those who may be in any way connected with it, and that for the plain reason that it is but by combination that we can meet combination, that it is only by our union that the cabals that now press heavily and may yet press more so on us can be met, and, we trust, defeated. It is because the Chinese Government and their Agents, the Hong merchants, are leagued against all foreigners, that we cannot but look on a counter plan as a consummation devoutly to be wished, and we are convinced that if properly exerted, the moral power which has enabled foreigners to supersede or annul the many absurd and tyrannical trammels which the Chinese have attempted to hamper our trade with, will yet make their struggles, if ceaseless and carried on in a fair spirit, more successful than they have ever yet been.

The change which has been effected in the commerce with the Chinese by what is called the free trade must be apparent to all.—At present it is much in favor of the Chinese. Foreigners have, there can be no doubt, lost ground. It is now we think in their power to regain it. We may at least try. The means are in our power; few if any of the foreign community but must now be suffering from the present uncertain and unsafe mode in which trade is carried on. The question is not one referable to any certain individuals; the measure is to all, and it is thus the business of the public to find a remedy for the evils which are found to oppress the trade. Individual opposition can do nothing; it is the voice of the community that must speak, and if this be exerted, we feel convinced that it will not be in vain.

We would exhort residents of all nations, factions, parties, or opinions to join in this, regardless of petty or personal differences, convinced as we are that the announcement to the Chinese, that foreigners were at last combined to protect themselves, would at once establish a wholesome check on their actions, and hoping that, regardless as we have avowed ourselves of party new that of foreigners in general, our voice may be heard, though we do not profess to consider profit from the Chamber which we hope as a public benefit to see established in a proper and suitable spirit within a few days of the landing of this. *Sorrow was ready would be our stake.*

---

Since writing the above, a Circular has been put into our hands, which we recopy in another part of the paper, containing an explanation of the principles on which it is proposed a General Chamber of Commerce should be established. We hear that these principles have met with the unanimous approbation of the foreign community. A general meeting of residents is to be held on Monday next at the Hotel of Messrs Stanfield and Marks to deliberate on this subject; we doubt not that it will be fully attended, and hope that the object of the meeting may be accomplished.

---

We have just seen, too late for translation, a letter addressed by the Hong merchants to many of our most influential merchants here, stating that the Viceroy has ordered the latter to leave Canton within a fortnight, and to return to their homes; compulsory measures are threatened in case these Gentlemen do not obey the order. As reason for this proceeding it is stated that these merchants have already resided too long in this country, and that they are engaged in the Opium trade. It is not yet known, whether this order is meant to be serious, though some of the well informed Chinese seem to attach great importance to it.

---

The principal of the two Commissioners expected here, *Keying*, the Tsi-tuh-how-man of Pe-king (keeper of the 9 gates) or commandant of the City wall as he may be called, has been recalled by the Emperor from *Kiang-si* to the Capital. Instead of him the Tsoung-kwan of Canton, (Tartar General) is to be associated with the other commissioner in the enquiries to be made here. He is, we believe, a near relation of the Emperor. The man who has been recalled was much feared, being of a stern, uncompromising and cruel character.

---

Canton Court Circular.

Tang, the Governor early in the morning left the Office and repaired to the Temple of the God of Heaven to burn incense, then to the Public Hall dedicated to the Emperor, where he expounded a chapter of the Shing-yu (moral obligations) and afterwards returned to the office were he issued and received official documents.

All the high officers of the City, and the Professors sent their respective servants with congratulatory cards to H. E.

O. the Poo-ching-sze, Wang the Gan-cha-sze,—&c. &c. &c. paid their visits to H. E. to congratulate him on the happy return of the day.

10th moon, 15th day, (November 29th 1836.)

NOTICE.—In consequence of Mess. DOUGLAS ANDERSON & Co. of London not having completed their engagement with Mess. DOUGLAS, MACKENZIE & Co dated London 31st December 18 9, and Mr. H. H. DOUGLAS having died at Edinburgh on the 4th June last—the firm of DOUGLAS MACKENZIE & Co. at Canton, Singapore and Batavia will be restricted to the last named place, after the 31st Dec. next;—after which date the above firms at Canton and Singapore, as well as the powers of attorney of the parties in charge there, will cease.

The undersigned, as sole partner, will continue the firm of DOUGLAS MACKENZIE & Co. at Batavia until further notice.

W. MACKENZIE.

Batavia, 5th Oct, 1836.

NOTICE.—The interest of Mr. ANDREW JOHNSTONE, in our Establishment ceased on the 30th of June last.

HARDINE MATHESON & Co

Canton, 24th November 1836

NOTICE. Having admitted Mr. WILLIAM POTTER LIVINGSTON, a Partner in my business, it will for the future be conducted under the Firm of G.BB LIVINGSTON & Co. T. A. GIBB

Canton, 14th November, 1836.

NOTICE

A Gentleman about to embark for Lisbon wishes for the Company and assistance of a medical Gentleman on his passage to Europe. He intends to leave China in January next, and if any medical Gentleman be desirous to avail himself of this offer, he will please to apply for particulars at the CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

NOTICE. We have established ourselves in this place as general Commission Agents in connexion with Mr. William Gemmell of Glasgow, and Messrs. Gemmell & Co. of Valparaiso.

WM. & THOS. GEMMELL & Co.

Canton, 3d November, 1836.

*OFFICIAL ADVICE.*

CONSIDERABLE inconvenience and public expense having been incurred, by reason of the improper conduct of certain masters of British merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging to the said vessels; Notices hereby given, that this practice is contrary to Law, and that the Offence may be prosecuted by indictment or information at the Suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the Court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the country of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendents will take measures to institute proceedings against any master or masters of British merchant vessels not offending herein in future.

By Order of the Superintendents.

EDWARD ELMBLIE.
*Acting Secretary and Treasurer.*

April, 15th 1836.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasurer is open for the Receipt of Cash for Bills on the Supreme Government of India at the rate of Two hundred and twenty (220) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after Sight

(Signed) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.

Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company

Canton, 26th October, 1836.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the intended retirement to Europe of Mr. J. C. WHITEMAN, our firm was dissolved on the 30th Ultimo, and our business transferred to Mess. DENT & Co.

WHITEMAN & Co.

Canton, 1st July 1836.

NOTICE. Mr. GEO. T. BRADDELL, late of the firm of Messrs. WHITEMAN & Co., & Mr JOHN RUSSELL ROUSES, late Tea inspector to the Hon. E. I. Company in China, have been admitted partners in our firm since the 1st July 1836. DENT & Co.

Canton, 8th October, 1836.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

*The Agents for the Society are from this day.*

In LONDON,.. Mess. PALMERS MACKILLOP DENT & Co.
" CALCUTTA Mess. MACKILLOP STEUART & Co.
" BOMBAY, Mess. FORBES & Co.
" SINGAPORE, Mess. A. L. JOHNSTON & Co,
" MANILA,.. Mess. RUSSELL & STURGIS,

DENT & Co,
*Secretaries.*

Canton, 1st, July, 1836.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE is hereby given that the interest and responsibility in our Firm of Mr. CLAUDE SCOTT STEUART and of Mr JAMES ALEXANDER, ceased on the 31st ultimo.

Mr. HARRY GEORGE GORDON, and Mr. THOMAS KIRKMAN FINLAY, have this day been admitted partners in our firm.

RITCHIE STEUART & Co,

Bombay, 1st August, 1836.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } $ 100 @ 1.
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c..... " " " 1 50.
" Policies and fully pages. " " " 3.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

FOR BATAVIA AND HOLLAND.

THE Ship VERSTOOL, Captain DRAYER will leave Whampoa for the above ports with all despatch; for freight apply to the CAPTAIN or S VAN BASEL TOE LAER & Co.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE Princess VICTORIA, Cap. Jas. LEE, will sail on or about the 15th October, and can take 250 Tons freight; for terms apply to WETMORE & Co

Canton, 14th September 1836.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Lowjee Family JOHNSTON will sail for the above Ports on the 15th November.
apply to DENT & Co.
Canton, 24th October, 1836.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE first class Ship PRINCE REGENT, of 1062 tons, River Built Captain J. BILES, will have quick despatch. Apply to DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 22nd October, 1836

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship CALEDONIA, Captain LANCASTER, to sail in the first week of Dec. For Freight apply to SHAWUCKSHAW BUNTOMJEE.
No. 6 French Hong.

Canton, 23rd August, 1836.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship JOHN RANKENEAN, Capt. WILSON, to sail from Whampoa about the 10th Novbr. For freight apply to MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE.

Canton, 16th September, 1836.

WANTED.

A young man who writes a good hand and understands accounts; satisfactory reference will be required. A apply at No. 4 Dutch Hong.

Canton, Nov ember 17th, 1836.

TO LET.

FROM the first of September next, the house on the S E. side of Praya Grande, formerly the Spanish Factory, and now occupied by Dr. Anna J. aquina Lopez, with large cool apartments. Any Gentlemen wishing to take the said house, will please to address to Januario Jose Lopez, at Macao.

Macao, 13th August, 1836.

FOR SALE ON BOARD THE BARQUE ISABELLA.

ROUGH spars of various sizes, lower masts, topmasts, Jib-booms and other spars.
200 Teak sheathing boards 4 and 3 Inch thick.
20 Teak wide boards, 14 feet long and 21 inches wide.
Also: all kinds of ship's stores.
Apply to Capt. BELLAS on board, or STANFORD & MORSE, at Canton.

Canton, 14th September, 1836.

FOR SALE.

AT the CANTON PRESS OFFICE. The first volume of the CANTON PRESS Newspaper, in boards at $ 6, and of the COMMERCIAL PRICE CURRENT, of which but few copies remain, at $ 4 in boards.

MADEIRA Wine,

FOR SALE Superior Old MADEIRA WINE—in Pipe Hogs heads & quarter Casks—from the well known House of Reid's & Co. Apply to DENT & Co.

Canton 10th September, 1835

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR La Rose, St. Emilion and Medoc Clarets, also Cognac Brandy. Apply to DENT & Co.
or Capt. CROCKET at Lintin.

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to notify the same, in order that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expence to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for this Society are,

London, Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. & Co,
Bombay, Messrs. Mc.Gregor Brownrigg & Co.
Madras, Messrs. E. S. Morse & Co.
Singapore, Messrs. Guthrie & Co.
Messrs. Cockerell & Co. Bros, CALCUTTA.
BELL & Co.
Agents CANTON.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current.

For one year payable in advance..... $ 12
For six Months ..... " ..... $ 7
For three " ..... " ..... $ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current may be had at the Office No. 2, British Factory, at 50 cents, and Price Current at 10 cents each, or at Messrs. Murdoch Edwards & Co. in Canton and Macao.

## *SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.*

ARRIVED.—Dutch *Schoon Verbond*, Drayer, from Java. Brit. *Mary Somerville*, Jackson, and *Africa*, Croughan from Liverpool and Batavia.

PSSENGERS.—*Mary Somerville*, Mrs. & Major Gregory and Mrs. Jackson

SAILED on DESPATCH.—Amer. *Levant*, Dumareeq; *Tartar*, Nicholls, *Liberty*, MacDowell; *Splendid*, Rogers; all for Manila. Brit. *Lady Grant*, Jeffrey, for Bombay. *Red Rover*, Wright, for Singapore and Calcutta; *Asia*, Stead, for London. *Thetis*, Clark, for Calcutta. Dutch *Borneo*, Mac. Ivor for Java.

PASSENGERS;—*Liberty* Mr. P. v. B. Morris, *Red Rover*. Mr. W. Lyall *Asia*, Mr. J. C. Stewart and Dr. Berkley, *Thetis*, Mrs. Clark.

The *Pregnonen* is, we observe, under despatch for Calcutta, and the *Egyptian* for Java is also to hear to sail in a few days. The Bombay Castle bound here, was spoken early in this month and may be daily expected, as may the *Charles Grant, Harriet, Clifton, Trusty, Neptune*, and many more now fully due. The early setting in of the northerly monsoon may account for the delay in the arrival of some of them.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

FROM ENGLAND. *Charles Grant, Hindostan, Cambello, Fanny, Thomson, Trusty, Jamaica, Clifton, Eastlotts, Brilliant, Neptune.*

FROM BOMBAY. *Lord W. Bentinck, Lord Auckland, Bombay Castle, Tigris.*

FROM JAVA. *Mercury, Amelia Thomson, Emily Taylor.*

LATEST DATES, from *England* to July 6th *Sea-men*. From *United States* 20th June *Penang*. From Calcutta, September 10th, *Syed Khan*. From Singapore, 9th October. From *Java* 9th October *per Africa*. From *Bombay* 13th August, *Anglia*.

## SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

| *Vessel's Name.* | *Flag.* | *Commander.* | *Tons* | *Where from.* | *Consignees.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rachel Bidmarsh | British | J. Hine | 1088 | Madras | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Doom | " | Nethey | 574 | Samarang | Fox Hawes & Co. |
| Favorite | " | Robinson | 370 | Samarang | Turner & Co. |
| Fame | " | W. Morgan | 600 | Bombay | Jardine Matheson & Co |
| Glenelg | " | R. Longley | 707 | " | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Eliza Stewart | " | Rob. Mosier | 613 | London | Wetmore & Co. |
| Diana | " | Dudman | 480 | Calcutta | Russell & Co. |
| John Bannerman | " | J. L. Wilson | 810 | Bombay | D. & M. Bannerman |
| Ann | " | Sund | 337 | Samarang | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Princess Victoria | " | Ja Lee | 379 | London | Wetmore & Co. |
| Calestonia | " | J. T. Lancaster | 710 | Bombay | Shawuckshaw Buntomjee |
| Lord Lowther | " | A. Grant | 1100 | " | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Upton Castle | " | Duggan | 300 | " | " |
| Lowjee Family | " | J. Johnston | 793 | " | Dent & Co. |
| Khanor | " | ——— | 500 | London | Turner & Co. |
| Heywood | " | Jason | 441 | Liverpool | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Admiral | " | Clark | 220 | Java | " |
| Hythe | " | W. Drayner | 1200 | Bombay | Daniell & Co. |
| Ingleborough | " | Richette | 600 | " | " |
| Bonbonit Merchant | " | L. W. Mouriloff | 551 | London | Lindsay & Co. |
| Prince Regent | " | I. S. Biles | 1062 | Calcutta | Daniell & Co. |
| Malcolm | " | Ayles | 500 | " | J. & W. Cragg & Co. |
| Chester | " | R. B. Chandler | 345 | " | Dent & Co. |
| John O' Gaunt | " | Robertson | 640 | Lisbon | Turner & Co. |
| Pioneer | Dutch. | C. L. Abdoll | 300 | Batavia | Russell & Co. |
| Alex. Baring. | British | N. St. Croix | 350 | London | " |
| Wm Lockerby | " | Mesnilie | 600 | Batavia | " |
| Regulus | Ameri. | Vanner | | Manilla | " |
| Juanna | British | Robinson | 304 | Liverpool | Turner & Co. |
| Coventry | " | Purdie | 310 | Madras | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Ferguson | " | Young | 350 | Cassuna | " |
| Ingle | " | Wise | 1300 | Bombay | " |
| Bothe Castle | " | Hon. Pitcalin | 1040 | Calcutta | Lindsay & Co. |
| Cornelia | " | H. Pendleton | | Bombay | W. Bennett. |
| Ourapa | Amer. | Russell | 300 | Manilla | Gemmell & Tolfree |
| Chandler Price | " | Cutlin | | Pointedpike | T. Pitch |
| Lucania | " | Pearson | | Manilla | Russell & Co. |
| Juliet | British | Wilson | 366 | Samarang | Jardine Matheson & C. |
| Jane Brown | " | Duncan | 300 | Singapore | Daniell & Co. |
| Castle Huntly | " | R. K. Jolly | 1200 | Bombay | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Mary Anne | " | Ashworth | 220 | Java | " |
| Canton | " | W. Cobb | 300 | " | " |
| Orion | " | Agar | 300 | Liverpool | W. T. Gemmell & Co |
| Otterspool | " | Richardson | 641 | Calcutta | T. A. Gibb. |
| Egyptian | " | Johnson | | Samarang | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Anna Robertson | " | Hamilton | 640 | London | Turner & Co. |
| Tu quin | Amer. | Hunt | | Java | Russell & Co. |
| Ribera | British | Blair | 350 | Clyde | Turner & Co. |
| Italy | Amer. | Cimarais | 300 | Liverpool | Wetmore & Co. |
| Caledonia | British | Liddell | 300 | Leith | Turner & Co. |
| Hellot | " | Sinclair | 300 | Calcutta | Daniell & Co. |
| Henry Tobe | Amer. | Williams | | Manilla | Douglas Mackenzie & Co. |
| Panama | " | Benjamin | | " | Wetmore & Co. |
| Plymouth | " | A. Kenrick | | New york | H. Rawle & T. Lewis |
| Martin Scott | " | Christie | | Batavia | Russell & Co. |
| Richard Allsop | " | Mc. Michael | 190 | London | Wetmore & Co. |
| Gratitudeinaye | British | James | 350 | Sydney | " |
| Orwell | " | Lancaster | 1482 | Madras | Jardine Matheson & Co |
| Ann Baldwin | " | Crawford | 300 | Liverpool | Daniell & Co. |
| Helen Richards | Amer. | Pearse | | Manilla | Russell & Co. |
| Rhea Preble | " | Crocker | | Newyork | " |
| V. Melbourne | British | H. L. Thomas | 700 | Calcutta | Daniell & Co. |
| Lady Charlotte | " | Williamson | 300 | Liverpool | Heard & Co. |
| Hermione | " | R. Lemon | 400 | Batavia | H. van Basel ten Laer & Co. |
| Mallothian | Dutch. | Morrison | | Batavia | Turner & Co. |
| Ceylon | British | Gore | | Newyork | Russell Sturgis & Co. |
| Schoon Verbond | Amer. | Drayer | 1000 | Java | H. van Basel ten Laer & Co. |
| | Dutch. | | | | |

## SHIPPING AT LINTIN &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, Crockett, *Lord Amherst*, Bent; *Mink*, Bennell; to Dent & Co. The *Hercules*, Grant; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Linda*, (Am.) Hunnaday and *Henry Clay* (Am.) Gilman, to Russell & Co. The Agent, Sturgis D. & M. Bannerjee. The Volunteer (Am.) Perrier, to A. Sturgis; and the *Isabella*, to Beaufort & Burke.

| *Vessel's Name.* | *Flag.* | *Commander.* | *Tons* | *Where from.* | *Consignees.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Johanna Susanna | Dutch. | Berent | 800 | Batavia | H. V Basel ten Laer & Co. |
| Aurelia | Port. | Barros | 100 | Bombay | Dent & Co. |
| Isabella Robertson | British | Jno. Hudson | 370 | Calcutta | Turner & Co. |
| Erich | Dutch. | J. Huyt | 500 | Samarang | H. V Basel ten Laer & Co. |
| Hiawatah | Ameri. | Fraser | 370 | New-York | Olyphant & Co. |
| Anna | Port | Aguiar | 160 | Damaun | Framjee Pestonjee. |
| Judith | British | Williams | 350 | Singapore | Fox Hawes & Co. |
| Madura | Dutch. | Love | | Batavia | Douglas Mackenzie & Co. |
| Alexander | Ameri. | Pennigar | 394 | Liverpool | Wetmore & Co. |
| Elizabeth | British | Shepherd | 100 | Madras | Dent & Co. |
| Jardine (Schr.) | " | Greig | 100 | Singapore | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Victoire Elise | French | Tournour | | Singapore | B. Gerassot |
| Hasheney | British | Hyde | | Bombay | " |
| Elizabeth Walker | " | Hall | | Valparaiso | W. & T. Gemmell & Co. |
| Thames | British | H. Hornblow | 1005 | Madras | Lindsay & Co. |
| Wm. Jardine | " | Highet | 370 | Liverpool | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Syed Khan | " | J. L. Gallie | | Calcutta | Prestin & Co. |
| Annawan | Amer | Rathbone | | Liverpool | Dent & Co. |
| Arabian | British | Brown | 301 | Bristol | " |
| Asia | Amer. | Cole | | Boston | Russell & Co. |
| John Gilpin | " | Welsh | | Calcutta | Wetmore & Co. |
| Albion | " | Pearson | | Liverpool | Olyphant & Co. |
| Asia | British | J. Pearson | 1038 | Liverpool | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Mary Somerville | " | Jackson | 400 | " | Gibb Livingston & Co. |
| Africa | " | Croughan | 350 | " | W. B. Boyd. |

# THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abbreviations (Pl.) Picul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (P.) Pile. (Chest.) Chest. (Yd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T.) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cas.) Candareen. (Ch.) Cash. Commercial Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avoir. 1 Catty.—100 Taëls 133⅓ avoirdp. 1 Picul.—100 Pls. 8⅓⅓⅓ 1 Ton.—24 Cys. 1 Chest 1½ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candareen.—10 Candareen, 1 Mace. 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dl. 7 Mace 7 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 2d. No. 12. CANTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26TH, 1836. No. 154.


## IMPORTS.

| | PER. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **COTTON MANUFACTURES** | | | |
| Cambries | 40 yds. | | |
| Chintzes | 28 | | |
| Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet | doz. | | |
| " blue | " | | |
| Long-cloths white 1 yds. 36 in | P. | | |
| " 36 | " | | |
| " grey 40 | " 38 in | | |
| " 30 | " 38 in | | |
| " 30 | " 38 in | | |
| Am. brown Cots. 30 | " 36 in | | |
| Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 | in P. | | |
| " 30 @ 32 | in " | | |
| " 18 @ 24 | in " | | |
| Gabcutta | " | | |
| **WOOLLENS.** | | | |
| Broadcloth Ex. Sup'r 60@62 in | Y. | | |
| " Span'l Stripes 60@62 in | " | | |
| " Supers 58@60 in | " | | |
| " Western | " | | |
| " Woolejs 24 yds. in | P. | | |
| " Sup'r Sclet. Cutch large | P. | | |
| Flannels | yd. | | |
| Camblets, double 54 yds. 30 in | P. | | |
| Fine singles | " | | |
| Second | " | | |
| Dutch 40 yds. 33 in | " | | |
| " 40 28 | " | | |
| Bombazets | " | | |
| Longells scarlet | " | | |
| Assorted colors | " | | |
| Woollen yarn | " | | |
| **COTTON.** | | | |
| Bengal old or inf. | P. | | |
| " sup' and fine | " | | |
| Bombay old or inf'. | " | | |
| " sup'. and fine | " | | |
| Madras | " | | |
| Manila | " | | |
| **METALS.** | | | |
| Copper Sheet's. 16 oz. @ 32 oz. | P. | | |
| " S. American slab | " | | |
| " assorte assorted | " | | |
| " old | " | | |
| Lead English Pig | " | | |
| " Spanish | " | | |
| Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in | " | | |
| " Rod 4 & | " | | |
| " Nailrod 5 and under | " | | |
| " Hoops 4 & 16 | " | | |
| " Sheet | " | | |
| Steel English | " | | |
| " Swedish | Tub | | |
| Spelter English | P. | | |
| Tin Plates | Box | | |
| Quicksilver | P. | | |
| **SKINS Rabbit** | 100 | | |
| Beaver | each | | |
| " Fox | " | | |
| Otter-Sea | " | | |
| " tails | " | | |
| " Land | " | | |
| Seal | Ch. | | |
| **OPIUM Patna old** | " | | |
| " new | " | | |
| Benares old | " | | |
| " new | " | | |
| Malwa old | " | | |
| " new | " | | |
| Turkey | " | | |
| **RICE Bengal** | P. | | |
| " Java | " | | |
| " White table | " | | |
| " Manila | " | | |
| " Paddy | " | | |
| **STRAITS PRODUCE &c** | | | |
| Bird's nest, fine white | C. | | |
| " inf. | " | | |
| " black | " | | |
| Bees Wax | P. | | |
| Betel nut | " | | |
| Cloves | " | | |
| " Mother | C. | | |
| Camphor Baroos | P. | | |
| Gambier | " | | |
| Mace | " | | |
| Nutmegs | " | | |
| Pepper | " | | |
| Rattans | " | | |
| Tin Banca | " | | |
| " Singapore &c. | " | | |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | | |
| Amber large 1st quality | C. | | |
| " small fragments | " | | |
| Asafœtida | P. | | |
| Bichdemar | " | | |
| " good | " | | |
| Cochineal | " | | |
| Coral large beads or pieces | P. | | |
| " fragments | C. | | |
| Cow Bezoar | P. | | |
| Cutlear | " | | |
| Cutch Pegue | " | | |
| Elephants Teeth or Ivory | " | | |
| " cuttings | " | | |
| Fish-maws | " | | |
| Flints | " | | |
| Ginseng crude | " | | |
| " clarified | " | | |
| Mother of Pearl Shell | " | | |
| Myrrh | " | | |
| Olibanum | " | | |
| Putchuck | " | | |
| Rose Mallos | " | | |
| Saltpetre at Lintin | " | | |
| Shark's fins | " | | |
| Smalts | " | | |
| Stock fish | " | | |
| Thread Gold and Silver | Cy. | | |
| Wood Ebony Mauritius | P. | | |
| " Ceylon | " | | |
| " Sandal Indian | " | | |
| " " Timor | " | | |
| " " Sand'h Islands | " | | |

## EXPORTS.

| | WT. IN T. | PRICES | REMARKS |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SILK MANUFACTURES** | | | |
| Canton lick. 18 in. by 24 in. | 36 | $ 13½ | |
| " 20 " | 30 | 12 | |
| Hdfs. 4 4 black L. varities | 17 | $ 5.10 @ 6 | |
| " fringed 4 4 in. | | | |
| " 7 8 " | 15 | $ 5.10 @ 5.50 | |
| Hdfs. 7 8 crape barred | 11 | 7 | |
| " Sarsnet, Nankin silk | | | |
| " Canton " | — | 6½ | |
| Hdfs. white Pongees 32 in. | 18 | 7 75 @ 7 80 | |
| " " " 30 " | 16 | 6 60 @ 6 70 | |
| " figured " 32 " | 20 | 10 | |
| " " " 30 " | 18 | 9 | |
| Levantines 6/4 30 yds 24 " | 24 | 12 0 | |
| " 30 " 29 " | 30 | 16 50 @ 16 7 | |
| " black " " 24 " | 24 | 10 75 @ 11 50 | |
| " " " 29 " | 29 | 12 75 @ 13 | |
| Satin Levantines 30 29 " | 33 | 13 75 @ 13. | |
| " " " 24 " | 30 | 13 | |
| Lutestrings white 18 " 24 | 24 | 7 10 @ 7 60 | |
| " black " 29 " | 28 | 10 50 @ 10 7 | |
| Pongees white 30 " 30 | 30 | 12 75 @ 13 50 | |
| " " " 30 " 29 | 29 | 1 10 @ 11 2 | |
| " " " 30 " 27 | 27 | 12 50 @ 13 | |
| " Specimen 19 " 19 | 19 | 7 7 @ 8 00 | |
| Farmets black N 30 " 29 | 27 | 11 40 @ 11 2 | |
| " " C " 19 | 15 | 10 @ 10½ | |
| " " " 29 | 29 | 7 50 @ 8 00 | |
| " white 60 " 29 | 34 | 17 @ 17 50 | |
| " colored 30 " 29 | 27 | 12 40 @ 12 6 | |
| " Canchen'd " 24 | 20 | 10 75 | |
| " " colored " 24 | 20 | 11 @ 11 50 | |
| Satins black 18 " 29 | 24 | 14 75 @ 14 0 | |
| " " 18 " 29 | 24 | 17 50 @ 17 40 | |
| " colored 18 " 29 | 20 | 18 75 @ 19 | |
| " high " 18 " 29 | 20 | 21 @ 22. | |
| " damasked crimson | 30 | 20 @ 21. | |
| " " colored | 30 | | |
| Sarshaws Nank blk 29 " 29 | 24 | 13 @ 13 50 | |
| " " colored " " | 24 | 16 @ 16 50 | |
| " Canton black 28 | 24 | 17 @ 17. 0 | |
| Sewing silks assort. colors 1b | 24 | 10 @ 10 50 | |
| " " black " | 24 | | |
| Shawls crape 7 4 embroid. | 7 | 3 40 | |
| " " 5 5 @ 5 8 in | 4½ | 2 90 | |
| " 8-4 Satin figd. do. | 5 | 9 15 @ 9 25 | |
| " 7 4 | 4 | 4 85 | |
| " damask ed silk 5 4 & 6 | 6 | 50 | |
| Water silks qd 18 " 29 | 24 | 16 5 | |
| **BLACK TEAS.** | Pl. | Tael. | |
| " Bohea Canton | " | | |
| " " Fokien | " | | |
| " Congou Young Kai | " | | |
| " " Pak Kai | " | | |
| " Campoi | " | | |
| " Souchong | " | | |
| " Hang mow | " | | |
| " Pekoe | " | | |
| " Ning Yong | " | | |
| " Anhoi | " | | |
| " Pouchong | " | | |
| " Orang Pekoe | " | | |
| " Caper | " | | |
| **GREEN TEAS.** | | | |
| " Twankay | " | not settled | Canton Tea |
| " Skin | " | | |
| " Hyson | " | | |
| " Young Hyson | " | | |
| " Imperial | " | | |
| " Gunpowder | " | | |
| **RAW SILK Canton No. 1** | T. | None | |
| " " 2 | " | small stock. | |
| " " 3 | " | | |
| " " 4 | " | | |
| " " 5 | " | | |
| Nankin Taslee | " | | |
| " Tsynan | " | | |
| **SUGAR RAW.** Canton 1st | " | | |
| " 2d | " | | |
| " Pingfa | " | | |
| " Candy Canton | " | | |
| " Chi chew | " | | |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | | |
| Alum | " | | |
| Aniseed star | " | | |
| Camphor | " | | |
| Cassia at Whampoa | " | | |
| " Lintin | " | | |
| " buds | " | | |
| Cassa lignea | " | | |
| Wang | " | | |
| China Root | Pl. | | |
| Cubebs | " | | |
| Dragon's blood | " | | |
| Galangals | " | | |
| Gamboge | " | | |
| Grass cloths | " | | |
| Glue | " | | |
| Ginger in Jars | Case | | |
| Hartall or Orpiment | Pl. | | |
| Lead white | " | | |
| " red | " | | |
| Mo. of Pearl Shells rolled large | Pl. | | |
| " " " small | " | | |
| Musk warranted | Cy. | | |
| Nankeens, blue 19½ yds. 13 in | 100 | | |
| " 9½ yds. 12 in | Ps. | | |
| " Canton made | " | | |
| " " 1st sort | " | | |
| " " small | " | | |
| Yellow " yds. in 1st. st. | " | | |
| " " " 2d. " | " | | |
| " " " 3d. " | " | | |
| " small " | " | | |
| " white " | " | | |
| Oils Aniseed | Cy. | | |
| " Cassia | " | | |
| Rhubarb | Pl. | | |
| " Dutch cut | " | | |
| " ay in Jars | Case | | |
| Tobacco in baskets | Pl. | | |
| Tutenegsheil | P. | | |
| Turmeric | " | | |
| Vermillion 50 catties | Box. | | |

S. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER.

BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where ships' prices are calculable for Cambrics, Imperial Chintz and other Goods on which the duties at Whampoa are high.— Ships with Fire, Cabin & steerage cooking-boats at Macao or transship their Cargoes at Lintin & to other Vessels bound to Whampoa, and there avoid Port Charges. The ship pays outside and River Freights, are various and high.— The invoices of Wine, Beer, Pickles &c, Confectionary, Cutlery, Cranberry ware, &c. for foreign consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

Note. Alum, and Cassia are generally cheapest at Lintin. Mace, Assafœtida, Rhubarb, Silk piece goods &c. are sometimes shipped from the Inner Port to avoid outside stores, charges on those goods, if more than 100 Pcs. are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

### RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills ... 4 ...
Gibraltar ... 8 ... 9 ...
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight ...
Bills and Drafts made on private Bills for E. I. Company ...
E. I. Company's Annual Bills on Calcutta @ 30 days ...
S. I. Direct on Bills, 60 days sight, 208 Sa. Rs. ...
Private Bills, on Calcutta, ... Co's. Rs. ...

G. I. 98 a 100 touch, in bears $ 23.50 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. bears per 100 $ 2 touch & per Cent premium ...
" " " 96 " 4 " 4½ " ...
Spanish Dollars Par. Ex. for Canton, ... 1 per Cent ...
" " Chopmarks Par. ... 12 per Cent ...
South American Republics ... None

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton, 50 cub. feet ... £4.10 @ £5
to France, European, American and British Ports, same ...
to United States, American Ships Per Ton, 45 cub. feet ...

### DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1ST APRIL TO 31ST OCTOBER 1836.

| | Cases. | Price. | Value in Sycee Dollars. | Cases. | Price. | Value in Sycee Dollars. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Patna | lbs. | 850 | | | | | |
| Benares | new | 311 345 | 1285 | 411 425 | 3414 | 2 921 277 | 1 9 |
| Malwa | old | | | | | | 1889 |
| | new | 2 4 | 6 3 | 18 810 | 1284 | 1 53 310 | 49 |
| Malwa | old | 1202½ | 720 | 865 880 | 635 | 457 840 | 671 |
| | new | | | | | | 20 0 |
| Total Chests delivered in the last 7 months 15,334 | | | | Value $ 11,761,193 | | | |

### RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

The Rates of Insurance in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Offices at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore, Penang, Manilla, Batavia, Java, Sumatra, Bencoolen, Malacca, Rhio, Siam, Cochin China, Borneo, Celebes, Sooloo, Timor, Amboyna, Ternate, Macassar, Bali, Sandal Islands, Australia, Japan, Manilla, Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Ceylon, Mauritius, Bourbon, Cape of Good Hope, Europe, America, Sydney, Van Diemens Land, New Zealand, Otaheite, Sandwich Islands, Pacific Ocean, Coast of Peru, Chili, Mexico, Brazils, Buenos Ayres, Falkland Islands, Cape Horn, Ireland, Scotland, Liverpool, London, Portsmouth, Plymouth, Cowes, Dublin, Belfast, Glasgow, Greenock, Leith, Hull, Yarmouth, Lynn, Boston, Newcastle, Sunderland, Shields, Whitby, Scarborough, Gothenburg, Stockholm, Copenhagen, Elsinore, Hamburgh, Bremen, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Ostend, Dunkirk, Calais, Boulogne, Dieppe, Havre, Rouen, Nantes, Bordeaux, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, Trieste, Venice, Malta, Gibraltar, Lisbon, Oporto, Cadiz, Malaga, Barcelona, Madrid, Bilboa, Santander, Corunna, Vigo, Ferrol, Canaries, Azores, Madeira, Cape de Verds

# THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 2d. No. 13. CANTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER, 3RD. 1836. No. 65


## LITERARY.

*( From the Late Chinese Gleaner. )*

### 3. SUPERSTITIONS AND CUSTOMS OF THE CHINESE.

"Those who, on building a house, worship the upper beam of the roof; or who comply with those who so worship; or worship the patron of the Masons—SIH."*

It is a custom with the Chinese builders on fixing the upper beam of the roof of a building, to let off fire works, and worship it; or the spirit that presides over the ground on which the house stands; when they congratulate the owner on their proceeding thus far with the building. The journeymen generally get a little liquor on the occasion. It is a very general opinion that the Masons, by concealing, in the wall of the building, an image, or a representation of some evil spirit, can materially affect the prosperity or happiness of those who reside in the house: hence it becomes an usage to worship the patron of the Masons, that success and happiness may attend the inhabitants. †

"Those who, on erecting a house, suspend a red cloth, or a corn sieve, from the upper beam; or throw CHIH-YEN over it; or suspend, over the door, a red cloth, or put pearls in the ceiling of the inner room; or money beneath the base of a wall; ‡ or below the threshold of a door—SIH."

The suspending a piece of red cloth, and a corn sieve, from the upper beam of a house, is supposed to promote fertility—the latter to cause an abundant crop of the various kinds of grain. Chin-tsuys (a kind of dumpling) are thrown over the beam, to relieve any impure or evil spirit that may harbour about the building. The placing of money below the door, or a pearl in the inner room, are to confer happiness and felicity on the dwelling.

"Those who paste up the word Spring at the commencement of the new year; or the words Happiness and Longevity—SIH."

The Chinese are superstitiously strict in observing the new year. Labour, even by the lower classes, is put a full stop to on the preceding and following day of the new year; and by the better orders of society, a fortnight or a month is generally kept. On New-year's day, the old paper charms are removed, and new ones, such as above, with some scalloped paper, are pasted up in their stead. The shopmen paste, or put in their drawers, the word *Lucky or Fortunate*; and mechanics, on commencing any employment, either place before them the last mentioned character, or write it on the work on which they are about to be employed, hoping, that the new year will prove a propitious one.

"O, marrying, those who paste up the double character Happiness; or put up a paper, soliciting the felicitous animal, KO-LEAOU, to enter—SIH."

The felicitous animal, Ko-liaou, is said to appear as a prognostic of sages being born into the world,—one appeared at the birth of Confucius. The divine birds, Fung and Hwang, are often pasted up for the same purpose.

"At a wedding, those who hang meat at the front door of the house; or put the chop sticks in a sieve at the door; or beat the clothes-box with the first; or fix on up the looking glass, to the curtains, within the bed; or arrange pans of flowers by the bed-side; or burn incense—SIH."

It is fabled, that a certain bride, on leaving the house of her parents to go to that of her husband, was met and devoured by a tyger. The parents of the bridegroom, to prevent so serious a catastrophe in the present day, suspend a piece of meat at the door, as a bribe to the cruel monster. The bride, on entering the house of her husband, leaps over the sieve with the chop-sticks, which are thought to promote the speedy birth of children. The suspending of the looking glass within the bed, is to expel all evil spirits that may enter; for evil spirits, or demons, cannot endure to see their own forms. The arranging of flower pans, around the bed, is an offering to promote the birth of children.

"At a wedding, those who scatter rice on the bride's leaving the house of her parents; or select a person of repute, as a companion for the bride and bridegroom; or who burn a candle on the evening of being married, to see whether it dribbles or not—SIH."

The scattering of rice is to prevent the fabulous bird, Kin-ke fing, which dwells amongst the stars, from injuring the bride, when going to the house of her espoused. The persons who are esteemed respectable, and are selected to attend both the bride and bridegroom, are those who are the fathers and mothers of a numerous family. ¶ If the candle dribbles, it is thought unlucky.

"Those who put money in the mouth of a corpse; or put rice in jars, to be buried with the dead; or paste up blue papers at the doors; or place a burning lamp before the corpse; or call the sons and grand-sons to detain the spirit of the deceased; or set up a tablet of respect to the deceased; or those who, by tossing up two pieces of wood, inquire the will of the deceased—SIH."

Money is placed in the mouths of deceased persons, that in case they should re-enter the world in the same form, they may have the means of procuring food to eat. Persons who attain the age of sixty are considered aged. On their death, their sons and grand-sons (supposing that the spirit requires food) later at the door, to inform the neighbours of a person's death, that they may not defile themselves by entering the apartments of the deceased. The lamp is called, a ten thousand years' lamp; it is lit out of respect to the deceased's ancestors; and at which the incense sticks are lit. After the return of the eulogy of the deceased, (which is carried before the corpse, to the grave—and is generally written in large gold characters,) the priests of Taou place it on one side of the room, while they, on the other, drive a nail in the wall, to detain the spirit of the deceased from secretly departing into Hades. Great happiness at ends the son, or grandson, who obtains this nail. Inquiring of the dice used, or of the goats, by means of the Keaou-pei, or throwing up two pieces of oval wood, cut through the centre, is often had recourse to in the temples; they are thrown up thrice; if the smooth surface turn up offmost, it is supposed to indicate the will of the Deity, or of the deceased, to the question or petition put. It frequently occurs that, if the person is disappointed in the answer, he throws again and again till he obtains the supposed consent of the gods.

---

From the Shing-mesou-che, 4 vol. 9d page, it appears, that there are in China, one thousand sixty and odd temples, dedicated to Confucius. At the spring and autumnal sacrifices offered to him, it is calculated in the work I have now quoted, that there are immolated on these two occasions annually:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bullocks | .... | 6 |
| Pigs | .... | 27,000 |
| Sheep | .... | 4,000 |
| Deer | .... | 9,000 |
| Rabbits | .... | 27,000 |
| | | 67,006 |

Thus, there are annually sacrificed to Confucius in China upwards of sixty two thousand victims, and it is added, there are offered at the same time, twenty seven thousand six hundred pieces of silk! What becomes of these does not appear.

---

### THREE ANCIENT CHINESE OPINIONS RESPECTING THE FORM OF THE HEAVENS AND THE EARTH

"The form of the (visible) heaven is round, like the egg of a bird. It is the shell in which the earth is contained. The earth is a flat plane. The one half of the heavens is visible above the earth; the other, hidden below it. The heavens move round the earth from east to west. The circumference of the heavens is upwards of 365 degrees. Each degree is about 250 Lee. The whole circumference of the heavens (probably of the solar system) is upwards of nine times ten thousand Lee. The earth is a vast plane, which, measured in a direct line from north to south, is, in length, 131 degrees and measured across from east to west, the same in breadth. The earth is not placed, strictly speaking, in the centre of the heavens, but about one degree below it."

---

### STOP HIS PAPER.

Of all the silly, silly, shortsighted, ridiculous phrases this, as it is frequently used, is the most silly and unmeaning. We are called an infant nation, and truly we often individually conduct ourselves like children. We have a certain class of subscribers who take the Mirror and profess to like its contents till, by-and-by, an opinion meets their view with which they do not agree. What do they, then, in their sagacity? Turn to their nearest companion, with a pawing comment upon the error they think they have detected? or direct a brief communication to the editors, begging to dissent therefrom in the same pages where the article which displeased them has appeared? No. Get into a pet, and, for all we know, stamp and swear, and *patawtify*, before the foam has time to cool on their lip, write a letter, commencing with—"Stop my paper!" If we are rents are exorbitantly high and landlords should be too generous to take advantage of an accidental circumstance—round come a broad hat and gold-headed cane, with 'Sir, stop my paper!' Does an actor receive a bit of advice? The green-room is too hot to hold him till reliesed by those revengeful words—"Stop my paper!" If we chance to praise one, some envious rival seems gloomily ever ready to—"stop, sir, if you please, stop my paper!" We dare not hope to navigate the ocean with steam boats, but our paper is 'stopped' by a ship-captain's thus doctor nearly left us the other day because a correspondent had praised an enemy of 'our college,' and we expect a *'feri faces'* in the office presently, on account of something which we understand somebody has said against some law-suit in which we do not remember what court. But all these affairs were out-done yesterday by the following:

We were sitting in our elbow-chair ruminating on the decided advantage of virtue over vice, when a little, withered Frenchman, with a cowhide as long as himself and twice as heavy, rushed into our presence.

'Sair!' and he stopped to breathe.

'Well, sir.'

'Monsieur!' he stopped again to take breath.

'Diable Monsieur!' and he flourished his instrument about his head.

'Really, my friend,' said we, smiling, for he was not an object to be frightened about, 'when you have perfectly finished amusing yourself with that weapon, we should like to be the master of our own leisure.'

'No, sair; I have come to horse whip you wis dis cowhide!'

We took a pistol from a drawer, cocked it, and aimed it at his head.

'Pardon, sair;' said the Frenchman, 'I will first give you some little explanation. Monsieur, if you have write dis article'

We looked it over and acknowledged ourself the author. It was a few lines relating to the great improvement in railroads, since showing that this mode of travelling would one day supersede every other.

'You have write dat in your paper?'

'Yes, sir.'

'Well, den, sair—stop you dem paper.' 'I have five *guerres* of my ass. I have dey are all my life to ride de *railroa*? I shall look to fi el every one wis his little *button*—to de horse-cart, to de air—to go round de world in one minute, and make me rich like Monsieur *Astole* wis de big hotel. Well Monsieur, now you put piece in you dem paper to say dat de *railroad*, monsieur de litel railroad, supersede—main *superseede*.' Dat is what you say—supersede everything else, monsieur, mais I have de honnair to inform you dat de railroad servair supersede be balloon—and den, as malere—*restez-Mes!* stop you dem paper!'

*( New York Mirror. )*

---

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Dear Sir,—The repeated favorable notices, you and your contemporary have taken of the Ophthalmic Hospital, are sensibly appreciated by those who are immediately connected with it; but lest a wrong inference be made from your kind notice in your last week's paper, permit me to state, that no solicitude has been entertained that the generous community of Foreign Gentlemen, in China, will not seasonably respond to the appeal made to their munificence in behalf of the contemplated "Medical Missionary Society." Upwards of 3 lacs have already been subscribed, and gentlemen have expressed themselves ready to come forward and by their influence and donations to promote the object. How far the existing institution will be merged in kindred ones about to be established, will be subject for subsequent consideration. At present the objects are distinct.

With many thanks for the lively interest you have taken in behalf of the objects of our common sympathy, sincerely and respectfully your's,

I'ANG PAK-KA.

Canton Nov 30th 1836.

---

### HONG MERCHANT'S MUTUAL LIABILITY

Dear Mr Editor,

In a hasty glance which I have lately taken at Mr. Davis's work on China, I was surprised to find repeated misstatements and inaccuracies, which, from a man who knew this country as well as he should have known it, appear strange. False conclusions and mistaken premises in all matters connected with the E. I. Company and the Chinese, I expected to find, and there is certainly a goodly crop of them. But to my present point.

At page 113 of Vol. I. I find it stated that the "cause of Government were however opposed to the "mischievous consequences of the regulation which "obliged the corporation of Hong merchants to be "answerable for the debts of any member of the "cause, however improvident or dishonest, and it "was enacted that from henceforth the corporate "responsibility should cease." He then proceeds to argue that there can be no injury to foreign merchants in the removal of this, the only security, poor as he states it to have been; and I must take another passage in which he speaks of it as like a shew of general and public information, that no Hong merchant is liable for the debts of another. I cannot presume to say whether this is the case or no; but this I know, that it is not generally understood here. If it be the case, it is high time that foreign merchants, especially those now establishing themselves, should be made acquainted with what so deeply concerns them. If it be not true, it will be as well to contradict Mr. Davis, and not allow those who may read his book, to run away with the idea, that this insecurity is known to those embarked in the trade, an argument which it is not impossible may be used bye to set up at home, in case of appeal to enforce claims for amounts due by bankrupt Hongs. This is a point of no trifling importance, and I am sure that you and your fellow laborer, the Register, can be of public utility by giving your opinions or those of your friends as to it. It will be better to have it discussed now than hereafter, it is probable.

Mr. Davis' information I cannot but suspect to be wilfully incorrect; he has omitted much that was well known to him; and smoothed over the whole thing, what he must have well known was not the best, very thankful. The only authority for his assertion, that I can find or hear of, is a passage in the Canton Register of December 1st 1831, where, in reference to a letter, from the Secretary of the Select Committee on the subject of the payment of the debts due by Chunqua's Hong, the Editor remarks as follows:—

"We have pleasure in announcing that an arrangement has at length been concluded for the "payment of Chunqua's debts as set forth in the "accepted letter from the secretary to the Select "Committee.

"We believe that we understanding was at the "same time come to with the Co-hong, that, this is "the last occasion on which the Committee will call "upon them to pay the debts of any member of their "body who may become insolvent.

"Although the arrangement of the Committee "applies only as the British creditors of Chunqua, "we presume that it will be extended by the Co-"hong to all foreign creditors without exception."

It is plain from this that the then Editor of the Canton Register did not consider this "arrangement" as made by others than the Committee, and how the renunciation of their right to claim, could do away with the rights of others, it is not easy to guess—at any rate it can but be on the British that this proves, for however the acts of the E. I. Company might bind their fellow countrymen, they can't act kind others. Americans, Portuguese Parsees, Dutch, French &c. It may not now be said (it point not stated in the Register at the time, from motives of delicacy, or what not) that it was generally believed, that the great money-vats and cups at the doors of Chunqua paid, some from the first time any of the Company's servants here, high up on the list were found Creditors of the Hong, their timely hinting to the Co-hong, that no one could doubt the honesty of such an one of which Mr. Beale was one. I do not know that he was one of the creditors, but I think it the chance to that he was—by some such hint, for he must have known the whole work, and should have said so.

In case, it has been intimated by some, that there is liability of the old Hongs prior to the 1st of 12th, we confess to the charge not to be acquainted with the circumstances of the case, and therefore not to be able to form any opinion, but if such be the case, as public information, the subject is produced, in the same opportunity; and I am informed to consider you will allow remarks from reading it on kindly opened by Mr. Davis' finish that the subject be entirely closed. I am, Dear Mr. Editor,—Your obedient servt.

B.

P. S. It is to be noticed that this assertion of Mr. D. appears to elicit power from it's coming from one who has been in authority under the present system, as an "Chief Superintendent of British Trade in China" as well as President of the Select Committee after the date of the change of which he speaks. B.

---

### EXPULSION OF FOREIGNERS.

Edict from Tang, governor of Kwang-tung and Kwangsi, &c. &c. &c., and Heuen, governor of Kwangsing, the Tsoo-tsung Commissioner of Maritime Customs at the Port of Canton, &c., to the Hong merchants.

In your Report to us, you have stated "We "have received your condescending commands—to "examine how long the barbarian merchants, "Jardine, and others have resided in Canton, and "why they do not go to either of the three towns, "to their native countries, &c.; and you have requested us to scrutinize the statement which "you have made. Such is your report. We have received the Imperial commands in reference to this case. The original memorials [of Hen Kew and Chou-Tsze] point out the aforesaid case, with great clearness. The said barbarian merchants, Jardine, and others, have many years resided at Canton, and can it be for no purpose? It is made clear (by your statement?) that there are receiving ships in the outer seas; that there is a clandestine trade carried on, and treasure is passing out of the country; that many native vessels go out to meet the receiving ships; and that there are also smuggling boats employed in the trade. Now if the evils are without (the boundaries of the empire), how is it that formerly there have been so many cases detected in this city? You affirm that there are instances of seizure of opium; but that many are without, and but few within our jurisdiction; granting that it is so, they there must be persons by whom, and places in which the business is carried on.

We feel the most tender regard for your prosperity, your families, and your lives; and have agreed unanimously to instruct you and return you from port. But though the force of your report are all objectionable, you must be fully aware that whereby errors we will execute laws with rigour; and it becomes you to look well to the future, when you still have no cause of resentment (towards us). In regard to the said barbarian merchants, Jardine, and others, having long resided at Canton, it is not important to inquire whether they have had many ships, or whether they have been waiting for the payments of money; grant that they have; yet it is reasonable to suppose, that their visit is now suspended for a day? Or that the said barbarians will never return to their country? Already have they been enacted, requiring the barbarians of every country,—when it is impossible to complete their business in season, and show they cannot remain in Canton, to go to one of their ships have left the Port, and reside at Macao; in which case their

goods are to be delivered over to the Hong merchants, that they may be sold and the money paid back; and the next year the merchants must return to their own country; and should the said barbarian procrast their stay in Canton, both the Hong merchants and the Linguists must be called to an account for it. Now the laws not only will not allow the said barbarians to reside in Canton, but they will not permit them to remain a long time in Macao. And since they cannot conduct their trade as they please, your co-hong has been instituted for the management of this branch of commerce. Will you then, under the cover of the laws for its regulation, presume to carry on a clandestine traffick? Such a thing is out of the bounds of reason.

The said barbarians are in duty bound to give thanks to the Celestial dynasty which tenderly cherishes those who come from afar; while they ought, one and all, to obey its laws with trembling awe, that both in coming hither and in returning to their country they may keep the way open for their commerce. His Majesty is now instituting a most rigid investigation; if therefore the barbarians do not settle down and engage in smuggling here, then you can have no intercourse with them; but if they remain here, then the suspicions respecting you will daily increase: what then would you yourselves propose to do in such a case? As for ourselves, we will firmly maintain the present regulation, pluck up every evil, wash away every stain, and that too without injuring the innocent. Having received his Majesty's commands to investigate this subject; we will guard well every point. Admitting that heretofore we have been lenient, shall we now, therefore, neglect to do what is right and good? We wish you all speedily to put your wits to work, and to think long and deep on this subject.

The orders are most peremptory; when they reach you, instantly transmit them to the barbarian merchants, Jardine, Innes, Dent, and Turner, and to them commence recently, Framjee, Merwanjee, Dadabhoy, Gordon, and Whiteman, that they may all obey. If their business be very important, half a month will be allowed them to pack up and to move out of the provincial city, and embark in one of their own, or some other ships going to sea, and return home. They are not to be permitted to loiter and linger. If they have any business that cannot be completed within the half month, they, at the expiration of that period, must go to Macao for a little time, and their accounts be left in your hands; and as soon as all their affairs are settled, they must return to their country. They must not be permitted to stay at Macao as long as they please in opposition to the existing laws. If they presume to be insolent, and act haughtily, and will not listen to our kind words, and obstinately refuse to go in the path we mark out, the Celestial dynasty will not spare the consequences. The laws will be maintained; and there is reason to fear the said barbarians will find it hard to get back to their country. The houses in the Creek factory and in the ground upon hongs will be taken and sealed up. There must be no failure.

Within three days give us a true return respecting the time (in which they leave the city); let it be well attended that we may examine and report thereon to the Emperor. Let every one yield obedience. An especial Edict.

Tsuukwang, 16th year, 10th moon, 14th day.
(November 23d 1836.)

P. S. The Note from the Cohong accompanying the original is dated the 22th instant.

## GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

In our last number we mentioned that a General meeting was to be held at Canton on the 29th November to take into consideration, the necessity for establishing a General Chamber of Commerce, for the protection of the commercial interests of the foreign Community here. The meeting was very fully attended; representatives of every commercial firm extant in Canton, were present, with the exception however of most of the Parsees, who, we hear, from some misunderstanding, not originating in any unwillingness on their part to join the Chamber, but purely accidental, did not attend.

In proceeding to give a short outline of the business transacted at the meeting, we may first observe that we were much gratified at the perfect unanimity which prevailed, and that the foreign community, every one of them, seemed to be anxious, in promoting a public good, to bury in oblivion any differences of opinion that may have existed heretofore on the same subject.

Mr. Lindsay, being called to the Chair, addressed the meeting in an appropriate speech, dwelling on the advantages likely to be obtained by the institution of a General Chamber of Commerce,

Mr. Dent then proposed the first resolution, and said that he should have preferred another to move it, particularly Mr. Jardine, who though absent, it was hoped gave his support to the institution of the Chamber, particularly as Mr. Matheson was then present, and whose extensive commercial dealings entitled him to take the lead on such occasions. Mr. Dent then said, that he hoped that the obstacles which had hitherto been thought to prevent the establishment of this institution, did no longer exist. The points which would probably, before others, engage the attention of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Dent stated to be: the removal of the restrictions on exportation of silk; an extension of accommodation for the residence of foreigners; and the clearance from rubbish and filth of the space allotted to us in front of the Factories.

Mr. Matheson then moved the second resolution, and mentioned that, though he had not been instrumental in framing any of the resolutions, he, as well as his partner Mr. Jardine, fully sanctioned the proposals which had been previously submitted to the public. (These proposals were published by us last week, and are, with a trifling alteration, the resolutions agreed to at the meeting.)

The other resolutions, were proposed and carried, as given below.

---

1st. Proposed by Mr. Dent, and seconded by Mr. Wetmore—That it is desirable a General Chamber of Commerce should be established in China, which to be really useful must comprise among its members, the most respectable Merchants resident in China of all nations. Carried unanimously.

2nd. Proposed by Mr. Matheson, and seconded by Mr. Fox—That the specific object of the Chamber is purely commercial, it has nothing to do with political questions. Carried unanimously.

3rd. Proposed by Mr. Green, and seconded by Mr. Maclean—That all firms established in China, and individuals interested in the trade are eligible to become members on the payment of the following entrance Fee, and annual subscription, which sums will be devoted to meet the requisite expenses of the Chamber. Carried unanimously.

Entrance Fee for each Firm $ 50. Annual subscription 25. Entrance Fee for each Individual 30. Annual subscription $ 15.

4th. Proposed by Mr. Turner, and seconded by Mr. Wallace—That a Committee, consisting for the present of 13 members, shall be elected by ballot from the general body, who shall, with as little delay as possible, proceed to draw up such rules and regulations as may appear best adapted to the case, and when completed they shall submit the same to a general meeting of the Members, when, if any alterations or amendments are proposed, the sense of the meeting shall be taken by open voting and the decision of the majority shall be adopted. Carried unanimously.

5th Proposed by Mr. Jenkin, and seconded by Dadabhoy Rustomjee—That the gentlemen present who wish to join the Chamber do now subscribe their names on a sheet of paper handed round, entitled "Members of the General Chamber of Commerce." Carried unanimously.

6th. Proposed by Mr. Bell, and seconded by Mr. Alexander Matheson—That each Firm subscribing shall have two votes on all subjects discussed at General Meetings, and individuals one vote. Carried unanimously.

7th. Proposed by Mr. Gibb and seconded by Mr. Inglis—That no two members of the same firm shall be Members of the Committee. Carried unanimously.

8th. Proposed by Mr. King, and seconded by Mr. Gray—That the Committee shall consist, at the commencement, of the following proportion of each nation:

English 5, American 3, Parsee 2, Dutch 1, French 1, open to any Nation, 1, total 13.
Carried unanimously.

9th. Proposed by Mr. How, and seconded by Mr. Stewart—That a ballot be held, for the purpose of electing the Committee, between the hours of 12 and 1 of Wednesday, the 30th instant; and that Messrs. Bell Gibb, and Gordon be requested to act as Scrutineers on the occasion. Carried unanimously.

10th. Proposed by Mr. Dent, seconded by Mr. Matheson, and carried unanimously—That the thanks of the Meeting be voted to Mr. Lindsay, for the trouble he has taken relative to the establishment of the Chamber, and for his services on the present occasion.

Canton, 29th November, 1836.

(Signed.) H. H. Lindsay, Chairman.
W. S. Boyd, Sec. pro. tem.

The following Gentlemen were elected members of the Committee of the General Chamber of Commerce, on Wednesday last, viz.

| | |
|---|---|
| H. H. Lindsay, Esq. | |
| Jas. Matheson, Esq. | |
| Lan. Dent, Esq. | British. |
| R. Turner, Esq | |
| Thos Fox, Esq. | |
| W. S. Wetmore, Esq. | |
| J. C. Green, Esq. | American. |
| C. W. King, Esq. | |
| D. Rustomjee, Esq. | |
| Framjee Pestonjee, Esq. | Parsee. |
| S. van. Basel, Esq. | Dutch. |
| B. Grabarry, Esq. | French. |
| W. Bell, Esq. | Open to any nation. |

## CANTON PRESS,

3rd December 1836.

---

Our Brother Editor in his last No., expresses somewhat like indignation that we should have published in our columns, Intelligence as to the Commission sent here from Peking, of which he was not informed. This is not the first time that we have had to undergo his animadversions, for something of the same kind. The business requires no exhibition of temper from us; and we shall therefore content ourselves with remarking that the news was communicated to us as a very respectable native authority; which, as far as we can ascertain, was perfectly correct; and, in our own defence, we may be allowed to add, that we have not yet seen such superiority in priority or correctness of local intelligence in the pages of the Register over our own, as to induce us to suppose his ignorance of higher authority than our information.

"Every host," as the proverb goes, "thinks her own chicks the handsomest" and it may be that the Register may never at our attempts to give Chinese information, such as we may deem of importance; while preferring thereunto his own, given to the world under the somewhat sounding title of Two Provincial Cry—to the purport that *Ping the Chè heng chao of Fu tse ha* called on His Excellency to report his going away; or that *He* called to state that he was in expectation of a District Magistracy; while *Pu* informs him, and the Register us, that he is returned from the country: information, we must admit, that is not to be found in our pages; but which it is in our power to give, *sequo modo*, at the small charge, to us, of a Cash per sheet; but which, in our or his columns, would look far more like school-boy exercises, than what we consider as information.

We are not fond of controversy; far less so of mere squabbling. The Editor of the Register attaches apparently far more importance to our columns than we to his. We wish him joy of the discussion.

---

We publish in another part a letter from Doctor Parker, correcting a statement of ours in last week's paper, respecting the backwardness, as we were led to suppose, of the Canton Community to subscribe for the maintenance of the Ophthalmic Hospital, or rather for the establishment of a Medical Missionary Society, which was, a short time ago recommended in a small pamphlet under the signature of Messrs Parker, Colledge and Bridgman. From the tenor of this publication we understood, that, if the proposal met with the encouragement it deserved, so as to extend the limits for relief now necessarily confined to the Ophthalmic Hospital, to other descriptions of ailment, the latter would form only a part of a more comprehensive medical establishment. We are much obliged to Doctor Parker for the manner in which he notices our efforts, to assist him in his charitable objects by giving them extended publicity; this we have always considered a duty to the public, and shall continue to point out to them that they cannot better bestow their charity than upon institutions, which like the one in question, by it's admirable arrangement, and the assiduous care bestowed on it, effects so much practical good, and which moreover is likely, more than any thing else, to raise the character of foreigners in the eyes of the Chinese.

---

It will be seen from the proceedings at the meeting for the institution of a Chamber of Commerce, that the three objects which it was likely would first occupy the attention of the Committee, would be; extension of space for our dwellings; the free importation of silks; and the preserving the space in front of the foreign factories free from filth and rubbish. There can be no doubt that all these points deserve the serious attention of the Committee, but there is a subject, much more important than either, to which we wish to draw the attention of the Committee as well as of the Community of Canton. This is the unprotected state of our property from fire. The houses of foreigners here, as is well known to the residents, are so closely surrounded on three sides by the suburbs of Canton, that whenever a fire breaks out there, they are in the most imminent danger, and hardly a winter has gone over of late, that some conflagrations, either in the city itself or in the suburbs, have not shot threatened destruction to our houses. Last winter two great fires took place and had the wind shifted or blown stronger than, our houses must have been burnt, nay, in the last of these two fires, we mean the one which destroyed Carpenter square, one of the foreign Factories had actually ignited. It is now fourteen years since, with the exception of a few apartments, the whole of the foreign factories were burnt, and since that calamity the danger of a similar occurrence has by no means been diminished. It is difficult to devise means for the better protection of our houses, without effecting a radical change in the manner in which the suburbs are built, & in which their houses press upon the Factories; and aware of this danger insured their merchants resident here, avoid warehousing much property in them, which, with a few exceptions from their very circumscribed size, they would not be able to do, even if they wished it. As to the safety of our Factories therefore, we fear we must run the risk in common with the Chinese, nor is there at present any means of insuring it.

What however well deserves our consideration, and our efforts to remedy the evil, is, that we have no control over the bulk of property, either our own or entrusted to us, which after landing, is placed in the warehouses of Hong-merchants, which are most of them equally dangerously situated as the Factories, and which, being at a considerable distance from the latter, our goods in them may be consumed, even before we know that a fire has taken place, and certainly before we are able to devise means for saving them.

The being compelled to warehouse one's goods under Hong-merchants is besides liable to many objections; as it gives them a control over them, which, in many instances, may be any thing but desirable; frequently preventing their owner to dispose of them according to his liking, or if he does so, at an additional expense.

It would therefore be an object of immense importance, to obtain from the local Government permission to build substantial warehouses of our own in some spot where the danger from fire may be less, and where, after having paid the import duty, the goods may be delivered over to any native merchant, their owner chooses.

It is well known that at present, from the peculiar nature of the danger from fire, to which foreign property is exposed at Canton, no insurance against it can be effected, and the richest man may thus in a few hours see all his substance consumed, without having the power of averting his fate. Would reiterated remonstrances to the local Government, have no effect? A well drawn up document, detailing the danger we are under from fire, and the unprotected state of our property, might perhaps make some impression; it can at all events do not harm, and by persevering in giving in such representations from time to time, may perhaps at last be attended to.

---

Per *Charles Grant* from we have received the Singapore Chronicle of 12th, and the Singapore Free Press of 13th October. In the of latter which we find that a lascar, describing himself to be the only survivor of the crew of the *Ship Hermogio Domingo*, lost in the China Sea during the Ty-phoong, had been brought into Singapore by a native vessel. This man states that about a week previous to the vessel going down, they experienced enormy weather, and the upper-masts had been taken down, and the hatches battened down, before the gale had reached it's height. On the second day of the Ty-phoong the poop was washed away, and on the same day both her main and mizen-masts went over board, but they succeeded in getting the Ship clear of the wreck of the masts. On the following night at about 10 o'clock the foremast went—the Ship seemed to be now sounder from the keep as far aft as the foremast, and was seen no more. The lascar who gives this account saved himself by catching hold of a piece of a mast, to which he clung, tossed about at the mercy of the wind and waves for seven days, when he was taken up, he knows not where, by a square rigged vessel, commanded and manned by natives, which was then on her way to Singapore, and which is supposed to have been the *Sapiee Salem* from Sambas. The man had been a week in Singapore before his story became known, nor did his preservers, it appears, give any information of the event.

The *Ardaseer* from China for Calcutta had arrived at Singapore on the 12th September, and the *Fanny* on the 14th.

We hear that the Government auctions have made a seizure of a considerable quantity of Opium and of a large sum in Sycee Silver, near Lintin, and that the owner of this property is likewise in the hands of the Government.

We give the translation of the Edict alluded to in our last, respecting the expulsion of some of the merchants resident here. From what we have heard, since that Edict has been received, it is to serve only to swell the archives of the Imperial Government like so many others that preceded it; it will probably be forgotten in a short time hence.

We wish to direct the attention of our readers to the letter of our correspondent H. The subject is well worth serious consideration, and we should be happy to receive communications on the subject from others of our friends, as by candid discussion, the point, whether Hong-merchants do, or do not, guaranty each other, might be elicited.

NOTICE.—In consequence of Mess. DOUGLAS ANDERSON & Co. of London not having completed their engagements with Mess. DOUGLAS MACKENZIE & Co. dated London 31st December 1835, and Mr. H. H. DOUGLAS having died at Edinburgh on the 4th June last,—the firms of DOUGLAS MACKENZIE & Co. at Canton, Singapore and Batavia will be restricted to the last named place, after the 31st Dec. next;—after which date the above firms at Canton and Singapore, as well as the powers of attorney of the parties in charge there, will cease.

The undersigned, as sole partner, will continue the firm of DOUGLAS MACKENZIE & Co. at Batavia until further notice.

W. MACKENZIE.

Batavia, 5th Oct., 1836.

NOTICE.—The business of Mr. ANDREW JOHNSTONE, in our Establishment, ceased on the 30th of June last.

DARRINE MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 26th November 1836.

NOTICE. Having admitted Mr. WILLIAM POTTER LIVINGSTON, a Partner in the business it will for the future be conducted under the Firm of G. HIB LIVINGSTON & Co.

G. & A. GIBB

Canton, 14th November, 1836.

NOTICE. We have established ourselves in this place as general Commission Agents in connexion with Mr. William Gemmell of Glasgow, and Messrs. Gemmell & Co. of Valparaiso.

WM. & THOS. GEMMELL & Co.

Canton, 3d November, 1836.

*OFFICIAL NOTICE.*

CONSIDERABLE inconvenience and public expense having been incurred, by reason of the improper conduct of certain masters of British merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging to the said vessels, Notice is hereby given, that this practice is contrary to Law, and that the Offence may be prosecuted by indictment or information at the Suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the Court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the county of Middlesex, and it is now instructed that the Superintendents will take measures to institute proceedings against any master or owners of British merchant vessels who offending herein in future.

By Order of the Superintendents.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.
*Acting Secretary and Treasurer.*

April, 15th 1836.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the Receipt of Cash for Bills on the Supreme Government of India at the rate of Two hundred and twenty (220) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after Sight

(Signed) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.

Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 25th October, 1836.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the intended retirement to Europe of Mr. J. C. WHITEMAN, our firm was dissolved on the 30th Ultimo, and our business transferred to Mess. DENT & Co.

WHITEMAN & Co.

Canton, 1st July 1836.

NOTICE. Mr. Geo. T. BEARDS, late of the firm of Messrs. WHITEMAN & Co., & Mr. JOHN RUSSEL REDDEN, late Tea-inspector to the Hon. E. I. Company in China, have been admitted partners in our firm since the 1st July 1836.

DENT & Co.

Canton, 8th October, 1836.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON,

PARTIES, desirous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the name, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

*The Agents for the Society are from this day,*

In London,.. Mess. PALMERS MACKILLOP DENT & Co.
" CALCUTTA, Mess. MACKILLOP STEWART & Co.
" BOMBAY, Mess. FORBES & Co,
" SINGAPORE, Mess. A. L. JOHNSTON & Co,
" MANILA,.. Mess. RUSSELL & STURGIS,

DENT & Co,
*Secretaries.*

Canton, 1st, July, 1836.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office front and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE is hereby given that the interest and responsibility in our Firm of Mr. CLAUDE SCOTT STEUART and of Mr. JAMES ALEXANDER, ceased on the 31st ultimo.

Mr. HARRY GEORGE GORDON, and Mr. THOMAS KIRKMAN FINLAY, have this day been admitted partners in our firm.

RITCHIE STEUART & Co,

Bombay, 1st August, 1836.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } ₱ 100 ₰ 1.
" Lingoist reports, reports of Cargoes &c., .. .. .. .. 1 50.
" Policies and folio pages. .. .. .. 1.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copie

NOTICE. Mr. JAMES STRACHAN (of the Firm of STRACHAN & Co. of Manila) is admitted a Partner in our Establishment from the 1st. of May last.

FOX, RAWSON, & Co.

Canton, 1st December, 1836.

FOR MANILA SINGAPORE AND BATAVIA.

THE Dutch Barque HERMINA Capt. R. LEMON will meet with all despatch, for the above ports. For freight apply to SIEN VAN BADEN FOR LAER & Co.

Canton, 20th Nov. 1836.

FOR BATAVIA AND HOLLAND.

THE Schoon VERMOND, Captain DRAYER will leave Whampoa for the above ports with all despatch; for freight apply to the CAPTAIN or SIEN VAN BADEN FOR LAER & Co.

Canton, 24th November, 1836.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE P. Ship VICTORIA, Cap. JAS. LEE, will sail on or about the 15th October, and can take 250 Tons freight; for terms apply to WETMORE & Co

Canton, 11th September 1836.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE fine clipper Ship PRINCE REGENT, of 1000 Tons, Bilge Built, Captain J. BILES, will have quick despatch. Apply to DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 22nd October, 1836.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship CALEDONIA, Captain LANCASTER, to sail in the first week of Dec. For Freight apply to SHAWCKSHAW RUSTOMJEE, No. 6 French Hong.

Canton, 22nd August, 1836.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship JOHN HANNERMAN, Capt. WILSON, to sail from Whampoa about the 10th Nover. For freight apply to MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE.

Canton, 16th September, 1836.

WANTED.

A young man who writes a good hand and understands accounts; satisfactory reference will be required. Apply at No. 4 Dutch Hong.

Canton, November 17th, 1836.

TO LET.

FROM the first of September next, the house on the S. E. side of Praya Grande, formerly the Spanish Factory, and now occupied by Dn. Anna Joaquina Lopez, with large flood apartments. Any Gentleman wishing to take the said house, will please to address Dn. Joaquin Jose Lopez, at Macao.

Macao, 15th August, 1836.

FOR SALE ON BOARD THE BARQUE ISABELLA.

ROUGH spars of various sizes, lower masts, topmasts, Jib-booms and other spars.
200 Teak sheathing boards 4 and 3 Inch thick,
20 Teak wide boards, 11 feet long and 21 Inches wide.
Also, all kinds of ship's stores.
Apply to Capt. MILLAR on board, or STANFORD & MARES, at Canton.

Canton, 14th September, 1836.

FOR SALE.

AT the CANTON PRESS OFFICE, The first volume of the CANTON PRESS Newspaper, in boards at ₰ 6, and of the COMMERCIAL PRICE CURRENT, of which but few copies remain, at ₰ 4½ in boards.

MADEIRA Wine,

FOR SALE Superior Old MADEIRA WINE—in Pipes Hhds 8 & quarter Casks—from the well known House of KELLY & Co. Apply to DENT & Co.

Canton 10th September, 1835

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR La Rose, St. Emilion and Medoc Clarets, also Cognac Brandy. Apply to DENT & Co.
or Capt. CROCKET at Lintin.

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to notify the name, in order that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for this Society are,

London, Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. & Co,
Bombay, Messrs. Mr. Gregor Brownrigg & Co.
Madras, Messrs. E. S. Mural & Co.
Singapore, Messrs. Guthrie & Co.
Messrs. Cockerell & Co. Bros, CALCUTTA.
BELL & Co.
Agents CANTON.

FOR SALE.

*Newton, Gordon* and *Murchadt's* MADEIRA, in pints and quarts.
Very superior MALMSEY in pints and quarts.
*Chandler's* & *Co's* SHERRY, in pints and hogsheads.
*Allcock's* PORT, in pints.
*Bass'* PALE ALE, in hogsheads.
SALMON, MOCK-TURTLE SOUP and BOUILLI.
CREAM, MILK and CUSTARD, preserved in tins.
JAMS and JELLIES.
One well finished and very powerful COPYING PRESS, with ink, brush, books, damping board, thin paper, &c., complete.
Percussion single barrel RIFLE GUNS, with every *loading piece* herewith.
Small gold WATCHES.
Superior drawing PENCILS.
SHEATHING COPPER and NAILS, deliverable at Lintin.
All on moderate terms. Apply at No. 7 French Hong to JOHN SMITH.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current.
For one year payable in advance..... ₰ 12.
For six Months..... ₰ 7½
For three .. ..... ₰ 4
Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory, at 50 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each, or at Messrs. Marbwick Edwards & Co. in Canton and Macao.

## *SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.*

ARRIVED.—Span. *Narcisa*, from Manila, Nov. 17th. Amer. *Neptune*, Stubbs, and *Nabob*, Putnam, from the U. S. and Java. Brit. *Thetis* for *Great*, Pitcairn, from Madras, *Abridge*, Bennett from Buenos Ayres, Brit. *Highland Chief*, Pulsford, from Penang. *Bombay Castle*, Wemyss, from Calcutta. Amer. *Omega*, Cassell from Newyork.

Omitted in our last No. (arrived 10th ultimo) Amer. *Emily Taylor*, Hallet, from Boston.

PASSENGERS.—P *Emily Taylor*, Mr. J. Tuthman from Java. P *Abridge* Mr. Knudsmann, P *Charles Grant* Mr. C. R. Read

SAILED on DESPATCHED.—Amer *Laconia*, Pearson, for Newyork. Brit. *Mars*, Reynell, for Calcutta. *Fergusson*, Young, for Calcutta. *Egyptian* Johnson, and Dutch *Koch*, Hoyt for Java.

PASSENGERS.—P *Indiana*, Mr. J. M. Forbes, P *Egyptian*, Mr. J. Hearder.

It is said that several of the large ships now at Whampoa, are about to leave for India, instead of waiting for a Tea-cargo to take home.

The *Alexander Baring*, *Hellas*, *Elisa Stewart*, and *Susan*, for Great Britain with teas, are under despatch.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

FROM ENGLAND *Mandarin*, *Cordelia*, *Fanny*, *Timandra*, *Envoy*, *Jamaica*, *Clifton*, *Earl Grey*, *Brilliant*, *Neptune*.

FROM BOMBAY. *Lord W. Bentinck*, *Lord Auckland*, *Tigris*.

FROM JAVA. *Mercury*, *Amelia Thomson*.

LATEST DATES from England to July 6th P *Lion* 9th. From United States 22nd June P *Panama*. From Calcutta, September 18th P *Lord Khan*. From Singapore, 12th October. From Java 8th October per *Africa*. From Bombay 15th September P *Charles Grant*.

## SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

| *Vessel's Name.* | *Flag.* | *Commander.* | *Tons* | *Where from.* | *Consignees.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Earl of Hearts .... | British | J. Hine .... .... | 1168 | Madras .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Nimrod .... .... | " | Nethay .... .... | 878 | Penang .... | Fox Hannen & Co. |
| Favorite .... .... | " | Robinson .... .... | 378 | Penang .... | Turner & Co. |
| Pascoe .... .... | " | W. Morgan .... | 402 | Bombay .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Glenelg .... .... | " | R. Langley .... | 767 | " .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Eliza Stewart .... | " | Rob. Archer .... | 4 3 | London .... | Wemmes & Co. |
| Diana .... .... | " | Dunman .... | 430 | Calcutta .... | Russell & Co. |
| John Bannerman .... | " | J. L. Wilson .... | 816 | Bombay .... | D. & M. Rustomjee. |
| Princess Victoria .... | " | Jn Lee .... .... | 372 | London .... | Wemmes & Co. |
| Caledonia .... .... | " | J. T. Lancaster .... | 710 | Bombay .... | Shawckshaw Rustomjee. |
| Lord Lowther .... .... | " | A. Grant .... .... | 1400 | " .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Upton Castle .... .... | " | Duggan .... .... | 393 | " .... | " |
| Lowjee Family .... .... | " | J. H. Johnston .... | 923 | " .... | Dent & Co. |
| Eleanor .... .... | " | ——— .... .... | 396 | London .... | Turner & Co. |
| Heywood .... .... | " | Jones .... .... | 441 | Liverpool .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Ad. Iddle .... .... | " | Clark .... .... | 399 | Java .... | " |
| Hythe .... .... | " | W. Drayner .... | 1200 | Bombay .... | Daniell & Co. |
| Ingamorells .... .... | " | Ricketts .... .... | 1000 | " .... | " |
| Monmouth, Merchant .... | " | L. W. Mancrieff .... | 831 | London .... | Lindsay & Co. |
| Prince Regent .... .... | " | I. S. Biles .... .... | 1000 | Calcutta .... | Daniell & Co. |
| Malcolm .... .... | " | Ayles .... .... | 650 | " .... | J. & W. Cragg & Co. |
| Chester .... .... | " | R. B. Chettler .... | 826 | " .... | Dent & Co. |
| John O' Gaunt .... .... | " | Robertson .... .... | 446 | Liverpool .... | Turner & Co. |
| Planter .... .... | Dutch. | C. L. Abdoll .... | 392 | Batavia .... | Russell & Co, |
| Alex. Baring .... .... | British | N. St. Croix .... | 815 | London .... | " |
| Wm Lockerby .... .... | " | Macnaife .... .... | 830 | Batavia .... | " |
| Regulus .... .... | Amer. | Vasmer .... .... | | Manila .... | " |
| Junius .... .... | British | Robinson .... | 364 | Liverpool .... | Turner & Co. |
| Coventry .... .... | " | Purdie .... .... | 318 | Madras .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Ingles .... .... | " | Wise .... .... | 1350 | Bombay .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Kellie Castle .... .... | " | Rev. Patullo .... | 1416 | Calcutta .... | Lindsay & Co. |
| Ouega .... .... | Amer. | Russell .... .... | 250 | Manila .... | Gordon & Talbot |
| Chandler Price .... .... | " | Coffin .... .... | | Philadelphia .... | T. Field, |
| Leonora .... .... | " | Pearson .... .... | | Manila .... | Russell & Co. |
| Juliet .... .... | British | Wilson .... .... | 446 | Sourabaya .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Jane Brown .... .... | " | Dunlop .... .... | 1400 | Singapore .... | Daniell & Co. |
| Castle Huntly .... .... | " | J. R. Jolly .... | 1200 | Bombay .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Mary Anne .... .... | " | A Smith .... .... | 400 | Java .... | " |
| Clarence .... .... | " | W. Allen .... .... | 387 | " .... | " |
| Eliza .... .... | " | Agle .... .... | 393 | Liverpool .... | W. E. Gemmell & Co |
| Ottercourt .... .... | " | Richardson .... | 611 | Calcutta .... | T. A. Dick, |
| Anne Robertson .... .... | " | Hamilton .... | 647 | London .... | Turner & Co. |
| Turquin .... .... | Amer. | Hunt .... .... | | Java .... | Russell & Co. |
| Ellora .... .... | British | Blair .... .... | 315 | Clyde .... | Turner & Co. |
| Italy .... .... | Amer. | Cazarelo .... | 900 | Liverpool .... | Wemmes & Co. |
| Caledonia .... .... | British | Liddell .... | 300 | Leith .... | Turner & Co. |
| Helen .... .... | " | Robbins .... .... | 600 | Calcutta .... | Daniell & Co. |
| Henry Tate .... .... | Amer. | Williams .... | | Manila .... | Douglas Mackenzie & Co. |
| Panama .... .... | " | Blanchard .... | | " .... | Wemmes & Co. |
| Plymouth .... .... | " | A. Leavitt .... | | New port .... | H. Rumbo & T. Lewis |
| Marlebone .... .... | " | Christie .... | | Batavia .... | Russell & Co. |
| Richard Allsop .... .... | " | Hart .... .... | | London .... | Wemmes & Co. |
| Scotchfield .... .... | British | Sir Michael .... | 100 | Batavia .... | " |
| Orwell .... .... | " | Jones .... .... | 310 | Bombay .... | " |
| John Baldwin .... .... | " | Lancaster .... | 1400 | Madras .... | Jardine Matheson & Co |
| Silas Richards .... .... | Amer. | Crawford .... | 900 | Liverpool .... | Daniell & Co. |
| Rhea Preble .... .... | " | Peace .... .... | | Manila .... | Russell & Co. |
| T. Melbourne .... .... | British | Cocker .... .... | | Newyork .... | " |
| Lady Charlotte .... .... | " | H. L. Thomas .... | 700 | Calcutta .... | Daniell & Co. |
| Hermina .... .... | Dutch. | Williams .... .... | 100 | Liverpool .... | Dixon & Co. |
| Midlothian .... .... | British | R. Lemon .... .... | 400 | Batavia .... | 8 vas Basel no Laer & Co. |
| Ceylon .... .... | Amer. | Morison .... .... | | Batavia .... | Turner & Co. |
| Johann Verhoof .... .... | Dutch | Gors .... .... | | Newyork .... | Russell Sturgis & Co. |
| Judith .... .... | British | Drayer .... .... | 600 | Java .... | 8. van Basel no Laer & Co. |
| Hashemy .... .... | " | Williams .... .... | 800 | Singapore .... | Fox Hannen & Co. |
| Thames .... .... | " | Hyde .... .... | | Bombay .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Wm. Jardine .... .... | " | M. Horsburgh .... | 1035 | Madras .... | Lindsay & Co. |
| Arabian .... .... | " | Wigton .... .... | 670 | Liverpool .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Albion .... .... | Amer. | Brown .... .... | 301 | Bristol .... | Dent & Co. |
| Mary Somerville .... .... | British | Pasmon .... .... | | Liverpool .... | Olyphant & Co. |
| Neptune .... .... | Amer. | Jacks .... .... | 400 | Liverpool .... | Gibb Livingston & Co. |
| Emily Taylor .... .... | " | Scudder .... .... | | Java .... | Gordon and Talbot |
| Nabob .... .... | " | Hallet .... .... | | " .... | J. Tuthman Junior |
| | | Putnam .... .... | | | Gordon and Talbot. |

## SHIPPING AT LINTIN &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, Cruchett, *Lord Auckland*, Sam in Dent & Co. The *Hercules*, Johnson, to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Mastodonvessel *Henry Clay* Gibson, to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Bennett to D. & M. Rustomjee. *Adelaide*, to 8 owners & Masts.

| *Vessel's Name.* | *Flag.* | *Commander.* | *Tons* | *Where from.* | *Consignees.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Johanna Susanna .... | Danish | Berent .... .... | 800 | Batavia .... | 8. V Basel no Laer & Co. |
| Aurelia .... .... | Dane | Barron .... .... | 160 | Bombay .... | Dent & Co. |
| Isabella Robertson .... | British | Jno. Hudson .... | 370 | Calcutta .... | Peruira & Co. |
| Hinmaleh .... .... | Asiatic | Fraser .... .... | 370 | New-York .... | Olyphant & Co. |
| Anna .... .... | Dane | Aguiar .... .... | 166 | Boston .... | Fereira & Co. |
| Madura .... .... | Danish | Lawe .... .... | | Batavia .... | Douglas Mackenzie & Co. |
| Alexander .... .... | Amer. | Pennigar .... | 394 | Liverpool .... | Wemmes & Co. |
| Elizabeth .... .... | British | Shepherd .... | 190 | Madras .... | Dent & Co. |
| Jardine (Schr.) .... .... | " | Greig .... .... | 160 | Singapore .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Victoire Elise .... .... | French | Tournevar .... | | Singapore .... | H. Consul. |
| Elizabeth Walker .... .... | British | Hall .... .... | | Valparaiso .... | W. & T. Gemmell & Co. |
| Syud Khan .... .... | Asiatic | J. L. Gallie .... | | Calcutta .... | Pereira & Co. |
| Anawan .... .... | British | Rathbone .... | | Liverpool .... | Dent & Co. |
| Asia .... .... | Amer. | Cole .... .... | | Boston .... | Daniell & Co. |
| John Gilpin .... .... | " | Welsh .... .... | | Calcutta .... | Wemmes & Co. |
| Asia .... .... | British | J. Pearson .... | 1012 | Calcutta .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Africa .... .... | " | Coughlan .... | 300 | " .... | W. S. Boyd. |
| Narcisa .... .... | Spanish | ——— .... .... | 1500 | Manila .... | Jn. Jacob. |
| Charles Grant .... .... | British | Pinnock .... .... | | Madras .... | H. & Compagnie. |
| Aldinge .... .... | " | Burnett .... .... | | Bonnos Ayres .. | Jardine Matheson & Co. |

# THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abbreviations (Pl.) Picul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avoirdupois = 1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avoirdupois, 1 Picul.—10 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¾ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 ca. 7 ch.

VOL. 2d. No. 13. CANTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER, 3RD, 1836. No. 65.

## IMPORTS.

| | PER | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| COTTON MANUFACTURES | | | |
| Cambrics - - 40 yds. - | In P. | $ 3. a 4. | |
| Chintzes - - 28 " - | in " | 4. a 6. | |
| Hankfs. Montcribo scarlet - | " | 2.25 a 2.50 | dull. |
| " " blue - | " | 1.25 a 2 | |
| Long-cloths white 12 yds. 36 in | " | 6. a 8. | |
| " " 30 " " | " | 5. a 9. | in demand. |
| " grey 40 " 38 in | " | 4½. a 5. | |
| " " 60 " 38 in | " | 6½. a 7½. | |
| " " 80 " 38 in | " | 8. a 10. | |
| Am. brown Cots. 30 " 36 in | " | 3. a 3.10. | |
| Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 20 in | Pl. | 38 a 40. | little demand. |
| " " 30 @ 32 in | " | 38 a 40. | No demand. |
| Calcutta " 18 @ 24 in | " | 36 a 37. | |
| WOOLLENS. | | | |
| Broadcloth Ex. Sup'r scarlet in | Y. | 1.80 a 2.20 | |
| " Span" Stripes 60 to 72 in | " | 1.20 a 1.30. | dull. |
| " Sajoes - 58 to 60 in | " | 80 a 90. | |
| " Worsteds - | " | 60 cts. | |
| " Worleys 25 yds. in | Pc. | 11 a 11½. | No sale. |
| " Sup" Select. Cutgalarge | Pc. | 30 a 40. | Cts. dull. |
| Flannel - - - - | yd. | 15 a 20. | |
| Cambleets, double 35 yds. 30 in | P. | | |
| Fine single - - - - | " | 25 a 27. | dull. |
| Second - - - - | " | | |
| Dutch - - 40 yds. 33 in | " | 36 a 37. | dull. |
| " - - 60 " 28 in | " | 29 | |
| Bombazets - - - - | " | 11 a 12 | |
| Longells scarlet - - - | " | 8½ a 8¾ | Declining. |
| Assorted colors - - - | " | 103 a 120. | Limited demand. |
| Woollen yarn - - - | " | Tael. | |
| COTTON. | | | |
| Bengal old or inf. - - | P. | 8.5 a 9.5 | |
| " sup" and fine - | " | 10 a 11.2 | |
| Bombay old or inf. - - | " | 8.5 a 9.5 | |
| " sup" and fine - | " | 10. a 11.5 | |
| Madras - - - - | " | 9.3 a 11. | |
| Manilla - - - - | " | | None. |
| METALS. | | | |
| Copper Sheets 16 oz @ 32 oz. | P. | $ 36½. | |
| " American slab - - | " | 24. | None. |
| " nails assorted - - | " | 40. | |
| " old - - - | " | 18 | |
| Lead Eng" & Pig - - | " | 6½ | Enquired. |
| " Spanish - - - | " | | |
| Iron Bar [ 2 in | " | 2 a 2.80 | In demand. |
| " Rod ⌊ ½ in | " | | |
| " Nailrod } and under | " | 8½ a 4. | |
| " Hoop. ⌊ 6 in | " | | |
| " Scrap - - - | " | 1. a 1.20 | Not Saleable. |
| Steel English - - - | Tub | 8½ a 4 | |
| " Swedish - - - | P. | 6. | |
| Spelter English - - - | B. | 7 a 7½ | |
| Tin Plates - - - - | P. | 108 a 110 | Large stock. |
| Quicksilver - - - - | 100 | 60. a 65. | |
| SKINS Rabbit - - - | each | 4 a 6. | |
| Beaver - - - - | " | 1. a 1.15. | |
| " Fox - - - - | " | 10. a 55 | |
| Otter S.a - - - - | " | 2.50 a 3 | |
| " tails - - - | " | 5. a 7. | |
| " Land - - - - | " | 2. a 2.50 | |
| Seal - - - - | Cb | | None. |
| OPIUM Patna old - - | " | 790 a 795 | |
| " new - - | " | | None. |
| Benares old - - - | " | 715 a 720 | |
| " new - - - | " | | |
| Malwa old - - - | " | 705 a 710 | |
| " new - - - | " | | |
| Turkey - - - - | P. | 820 | |
| RICE Bengal - - - | P. | 1.50 | |
| " Java - - - | " | 1.60 a 1.65 | |
| " White table - - | " | 1.85 | |
| " Manilla - - - | " | 1.65 a 1.70 | |
| " Paddy - - - | " | 30 per cent less | than Rice. |
| STRAITS PRODUCE &c | | | |
| Bird's nest, fine white - | Cy. | 30. | |
| " " inf. - - | " | 11. a 16. | In little demand. |
| " " black - - | " | 4. a 5. | |
| Bees Wax - - - - | P. | 26. a 28. | |
| Betel nut - - - - | " | 4. a 4½ | |
| Cloves - - - - | " | 31. a 32 | |
| " Mother - - - | " | 10. a 12. | Overstocked. |
| Camphor Baroos - - - | Cy. | 6. a 25. | |
| Gambier - - - - | P. | 2½. a 3. | |
| Mace - - - - | " | | |
| Nutmegs - - - - | " | | |
| Pepper - - - - | " | 10. a 10½ | Small stock, |
| Rattans - - - - | " | 2.30 a 34. | supplies. |
| Tin Banca - - - - | " | 30. | In demand. |
| " Singapore &c. | " | 28. | |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | |
| Amber large 1st quality - | Cy. | 3. a 13 | |
| " small fragments - | " | 20 cts a 1½. | |
| Agate ida - - - - | P. | 4½ | |
| Bichdemar - - - - | " | 12. a 36. | |
| " good - - - | " | 36. a 50. | |
| Cochineal - - - - | " | 140. a 200 | |
| Coral large beads or pieces | P. | 40. a 50. | Dull. |
| " fragments - - | Cy. | 16. a 25. | No demand. |
| Cow Beezar - - - | P. | 12 | |
| Duthear - - - - | " | 4 a 4½ | |
| Dutch Pegue - - - | " | 70. a 100. | |
| Elephants Teeth or Ivory | " | 60. a 65. | |
| " cuttings | " | 40 a 70. | |
| Fish maws - - - - | " | 60 cents | |
| Flints - - - - | " | 75. | |
| Isinglass crude - - - | " | 100 | None in mkt. |
| " clarified - - | " | 9. a 10. | |
| Mother of Pearl Shell - - | " | 3. a 4. | Large stock. |
| Myrrh - - - - | " | 3½. a 8. | |
| Dibbanum - - - - | " | 80 | Remain. |
| Putchock - - - - | " | | |
| Rose Mallees - - - - | " | 6½. a 9½. | Sales. |
| Saltpetre at Lintin - - | " | 13. a 30. | |
| Shark's fins - - - - | " | 30. a 80. | limited demand. |
| Smalts - - - - | " | 6. a 6. | |
| Stock fish - - - - | " | 28 a 42 | Large stock |
| Thread Gold and Silver - | Cy. | 3½ a 4 | |
| Wood Ebony Manilla - - | P. | 3½ a 4 | dull. |
| " " Ceylon - - | " | 2½ | |
| " Sandal Indian - - | " | 22. | in demand. |
| " " Timor - - | " | 12. a 13 | |
| " " Sand" Islands - | " | 8. a 10 | |

## EXPORTS.

| | WT. in T. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| SILK MANUFACTURES. | | | |
| Camlets blk. 18 yds by 24 in | 36 | $ 13½ | |
| " col'd " " by " | 30 | 13. | |
| Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine | 12 | 5.10 a 6. | |
| " fringed 45 in | | | |
| " 7 8 " " | 13 | 5.10 a 5.50 | |
| Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - - | 11 | 7. | |
| " Sarsnet, Nankin silk | | | |
| " Canton - - | — | 6½ | |
| Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in | 18 | 7.75 a 7.80 | |
| " " " 36 | 16 | 6.60 a 6.80 | |
| " figured " 32 " | 20 | 10. | |
| " " " 36 | 18 | 9. | |
| Levantines col'd 30 yds 24 | 24 | 12.50 | |
| " " 30 " 29 | 32 | 16.50 a 16.75 | |
| " black " 24 | 24 | 10.75 a 11.50 | |
| " " 29 | 30 | 12.75 a 13. | |
| Satins Levantines 30 29 | 31 | 14.75 a 15. | |
| " " 24 | 30 | 13. | |
| Lutestrings mixt 18 " 24 | 18 | 7.10 a 7.20 | |
| " black " 29 | 28 | 10.30 a 10.50 | |
| Pongees white 30 " 36 | 30 | 11.75 a 11.85 | |
| " " 30 " 29 | 29 | 11.10 a 11.25 | |
| " " 30 " 24 | 24 | 12.60 a 12.70 | |
| " Sarcheuw 19 " 19 | 27 | 4.75 a 4.80 | |
| Sarsnets black N 30 " 29 | 27 | 11.40 a 11.75 | |
| " " C. " 19 | 25 | 10. a 10½ | |
| " " " 29 | 28 | 7.80 a 8.10 | |
| " white 60 " 29 | 34 | 17. a 17.20 | |
| " colored 30 " 29 | 24 | 12.10 a 12.20 | |
| " crossbarr'd " 24 | 18 | 10.75 | |
| Satins black 18 " | 15 | 17 a 17.30 | |
| " " 18 " 29 | 34 | 16.25 a 16.50 | |
| " colored 18 " 29 | 33 | 17.20 a 17.40 | |
| " high " 18 " 29 | 30 | 18.75 a 19 | |
| " damasked crimson | 31 | 21 a 22 | |
| " colored | 28 | 20 a 21 | |
| Sinshaws Nank blk 29 yds | 15 | 12.50 a 13.50 | |
| " " colored | 14 | 16. a 16.50 | |
| " " 29 | 16 | 17 a 17.50 | |
| " Canton black 29 | 21 | 10. a 10.50 | |
| Sewing silks assort. colors. lb | Pl. | 4.70 a 4.80 | |
| " black - - | " | 4.30 a 4.50 | |
| Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. - | 7 | 3.50 | |
| " " 55 a 58 in | 5½ | 2.90 | |
| " 6-4 Satin figd. do | 5 | 2.15 a 2.25 | |
| " 7-4 " " | 4 | 1.85 | |
| " damas col'd silk 3-4 | 4 | 1.50 | |
| Water silks col'd 18 " 29 | 32 | 13.15 | |
| BLACK TEAS. | Pl. | Tael. | |
| " Hohen Canton - - | " | | |
| " Fokeen - - - | " | | |
| " Congou Soung Lo - - | " | | |
| " Bl. Lf. & Pek. Lf. - | " | | |
| " Campoi - - - - | " | 38 a 45 | |
| " Souchong - - - - | " | 56 | |
| " Hung muey - - - | " | 37 a 40 | |
| " Pekoe - - - - | " | 60 a 90 | |
| " Ning Yong - - - | " | 95 a 95 | |
| " Ankoi - - - - | " | 90 a 92 | |
| " " Pouchong - | " | | |
| " Orange Pekoe - - | " | 26 a 34 | |
| " Caper - - - - | " | 26 a 30 | |
| GREEN TEAS. | | | |
| " Twankay - - - - | " | 30 a 32 | Canton Tea |
| " Skin - - - - | " | 30 | 13 |
| " Hyson - - - - | " | 68 | 36 a 39 |
| " Young Hyson - - - | " | 34 a 40 | 24 a 30 |
| " Imperial - - - - | " | 50 a 59 | 40 a 44 |
| " Gunpowder - - - | " | 55 a 62 | 40 a 44 |
| RAW SILK. Canton No. 1 | T. | | |
| " " " " 2 | " | 290 | None stock. |
| " " " " 3 | " | 280 | |
| " " " " 4 | " | 170 | |
| " " " " 5 | " | 108 | |
| Nankin Tastlee - - - - | " | 400 a 480 | |
| " Taysaam - - - | " | 440 a 520 | |
| SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st. | " | T 5 5 | |
| " " 2d. | " | 5 3 | |
| " Pingfa - - - - | " | 6 7 | |
| " Candy Canton - - - | " | 7 4 | |
| " " Chinchew - - | " | 11 | |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | |
| Alum - - - - | " | 1.85 a 1.95 | at Macao. |
| Aniseed star - - - - | " | 10 a 10½ | |
| Camphor - - - - | " | 28 a 30 | at Macao. |
| Cassia at Whampoa - - | " | 11.50 a 12 | |
| " Lintin - - - | " | 9 | |
| " buds - - - | " | 14 a 15 | |
| Canes bamboo - - - - | 1000 | 10 a 14 | |
| " Wangees - - - | " | 7 a 14 | |
| China Root - - - - | Pl. | 3½ | |
| Cubebs - - - - | " | 17 a 18 | |
| Dragon's blood - - - | " | 80 a 100 | |
| Galangals - - - - | " | 3½ a 3½ | |
| Gamboge - - - - | " | 65 a 70 | None good. |
| Glass beads - - - - | " | 17 a 22 | |
| Glue - - - - | " | 9 a 11 | |
| Ginger in Jars - - - | Case | 5 a 5½ | |
| Hartall or Orpiment - - | Pl. | 16 a 17 | |
| Lead white - - - - | " | 9 a 10 | |
| " red - - - - | " | 10 | |
| Mo.of Pear' Shells Sooloo large | Pl. | | Nodemand. |
| " blue edged small | " | | |
| Musk warranted - - - | Cy. | 45 a 60 | |
| Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in | 100 | 92 | |
| " 9½ yds. 12 in - - - | Ps. | 85 | |
| " Canton made - - - | " | 79 | |
| " " large - - - | " | 82 | None. |
| " " small - - - | " | 65 | |
| Yellow " yds. in 1st. st. | " | 79 a 80 | |
| " " 2d. " | " | 66 a 70 | None. |
| " " 3d. " | " | 58 | |
| " small " " | " | | |
| " white " " | Cy. | 55 a 65 | Wanted. |
| Oils Aniseed - - - - | " | 1.10 a 1.20 | |
| " Cassia - - - - | Pl. | 1.65 | |
| Rhubarb - - - - | " | | |
| " Dutch cut - - - | " | | |
| Soy in Jars - - - - | Case | 5 a 8 | |
| Tobacco in baskets - - | Pl. | 14 a 15 | |
| Tortoiseshell - - - | P. | | |
| Turmeric - - - - | " | | |
| Vermillion 40 catties - | Box. | | |

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER. BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also higher prices are obtainable for *Camlets, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Goods, on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton &c.* sometimes discharge at Macao or transship their Cargoes at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rests outside, and River Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pickles &c, Confectionary, Stationary, Cutlery, Crockery ware, &c.* for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction, duty paid.

*Note. Alum*, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; and *Raw Silk, Silk* piece goods &c, are sometimes shipped there the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

### RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

| | s. d. |
|---|---|
| On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills, ..... | 4. 10 a 11 d |
| Government Bills 10 @ 30 days, ..... none. | |
| United States Bank Bills 6 months sight, ..... | 4. 10. |
| Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents. | 4 7½ |
| E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta @ 30 days, ..... | 229 C. R. |
| E. I. Directors Bills, 60 ds. sight, 208 Sa. Rs. ..... | " |
| Private Bills, on Calcutta, " Co's. Rs. ..... | " |

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves @ 23.50 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 5 per Cent premium
" " " " small 96 a 98 " 4 a 4½. " "
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, " " 1 per Cent "
" Old Carolus IV. " " 12 per Cent "
South American Republics " " None

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton, 50 cub. feet £1 10 a 2.
" to Foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none
" to United States, American Ships Per Ton, 40 cub. feet.

### DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1st APRIL TO 30th SEPTEMBER 1836.

| | IN SEPTEMBER | | | APRIL TO 1 TIME. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Chests. | Pr ct. | Value in Dollars | Chests. | Value in Dollars | Stock at Hecht. |
| Patna ..... old. | | | | 3891½ | 2785,447 | 9 |
| " ..... new | 278 | 363 | 229,518 | | | 1483 |
| Benares ..... old | 230 | 7 | 5,110 | 29½ | 1317,830 | 40 |
| " ..... new | 695 | 11 6 | 118,420 | | | 586 |
| Malwa ..... | 210 | 27 ½ | 548,425 | 5736 | 6,133,808 | 28.39 |
| | 1,413 | 9.1,515 | 15 5.10 | 10 136 163 | | 4,067 |

Total Chests delivered in the last 8 months 16,898½; Value 11,097,670 Drs.

### RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

The first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

| GOOD TREASURE | GOOD TREASURE | GOOD TREASURE |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay ..... | Singapore ..... | Hol.or Hamburg .. 3 2½ |
| Ceylon ..... | Manila ..... | Spain or Portugal. 3 2½ |
| Madras ..... | Malla ca ..... | America U States .. 2½ 2 |
| Calcutta ..... | Penang ..... | Chili or Peru ..... 3 ... |
| Rangoon ..... | Batavia ..... | Mexico ..... 3 ... |
| Mauritius ..... | Gt. Britain via Sy 3 2½ | Coast of China .. 1 in |
| Australia ..... | " direct ..... 2½ 2 | Lintin &c. ..... 1 in |
| Sand. Islands .. | France ..... 2½ 2 | |

Note. Above rates are from 20th Oct. to 20th April annually; during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat higher. Risks on Rice are @ 2 per Cent per annum, @ 4½ for 6 months, @ 2½ for 3 months and @ 1 per month.
The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

### WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class vessels, measg. 1600 cubic feet and upwards pay @ 0.7871756 of a T. per cubit.
2nd " " 1200 do. & under 1600 " @ 0.7221891 " "
3rd " " under 1200 do. @ 0.568.341 " "

N B. The cubit is 14¼ inches; measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Forepast to the Mizen mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products.—The largest class pay from @ 43. 6 to @ 4320. 2d class from @ 2760 to @ 3780; 3rd class from @ 3700 and under. The Comshaw or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Tuns or @ 2223. Upwards fee @ 1734 and Compradore's @ 50. Also Pilotage @ 60. upwards and outwards the same. On French and other Foreign vessels they are slightly varied. Russian ships are charged only about @ 1300 in lieu of measurement &c.'

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

### IMPORTS.

COTTON GOODS.—There is little demand for Cotton Yarn at our quotations, indeed none but the lower numbers are enquired for

LONG CLOTHS.—Of good quality are in fair demand, particularly the Gray; inferior descriptions have rather declined.

CHINTZES,—of good patterns and quality are in good demand, the supply during the season having been small.

WOOLLENS.—are still more depressed, the reports from the markets in the interior continuing to be very unfavorable.

LEAD.—has advanced a little, as has also SPELTER.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—The quotations for Tin and Pepper must be considered quite nominal, the high prices being entirely owing to the very short supply.

COTTON.—There is little altgration either in price or demand since our last, and but little doing, and there is a heavy stock.

OPIUM.—The market has been quite inactive for the past week, and our quotations must therefore be considered as nominal. Nothing further has transpired of the intentions of Government regarding the importation on a duty, but great alarm has been excited amongst the smugglers by the capture near Lintin of 2 or 3 smuggling boats with, it is said, 15,000 Taels of Sycee. For Deliveries see above.

### EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.—The price of good silk remains the same, and there cannot be much of this quality in the market; the inferior kinds are rather lower; including the three ships under despatch this day, the export hitherto must be nearly 7000 bales.—

TEA.—We have to notice a further advance in prices of *Souchong, Skin* and *Hyson*, though our quotation for the latter is for better quality than was in the market last week. *Twankays* have been settled at 30 @ 32 Taels, 4 Taels above the Company's contract prices. All green Teas, with the exception of *Young Hyson*, are in demand and the market looking up. The black-tea merchants' new Company have been settled at 32 @ 36 Taels.

SILK MANUFACTURES.—Of these the shipments have been very considerable during the last few weeks, chiefly of goods previously contracted for. The weavers are all well employed, but we hear

# THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 2d. No. 14. CANTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER, 10th, 1836. No. 66.


### MUTUAL LIABILITY OF HONG-MERCHANTS.

In how far the Cohong as a body is liable for the debts of one of it's members, is a question of such vital importance to foreigners engaged in trade here, that we have, in consequence of the letter from our Correspondent H. which we published last week, given the subject our full consideration. And have, that the question as it now stands, may be fully understood by our readers reprinted some correspondence that occurred regarding it in the years 1830 and 1831.

From this it will be seen that the Hong-merchants informed foreigners that they would no longer continue responsible for any debts contracted by any of their body after the 18th March 1833, the date of their first communication, and that they would not be responsible for the debts, in the event of failure, contracted by any of the new Hong-merchants, who at the date of that letter were about to be established in compliance with Mr. Plowden's representations to the Viceroy, signed at Macao on the 31 October, and in which we find the following observations bearing on the subject.

"1. Chung-qua's Hong must not be all sold to fall. Less shing-qua must come back and bring in more. If Tong-shing Hong fails, Foreigners will be clamorous, and demand instant payment of the whole amount, they will not bear to be deprived of their property and soon be told to wait for payment in five or six years.

2. The new Hongs now created, if there be 20 or if there be 30, are not to be responsible for any debts of Foreigners or Natives on account of bankrupt Merchants: let each answer for his own, as one for his neighbor's debts. Then each will be trusted as far as he deserves, but no further.

3. The old Hongs must not be responsible for any debts contracted by them from the day on which public notice is given of the new system coming in. They must now pay off, or declare the amount of their present incumbrances.

4. The debts of former Hongs now bankrupt must be paid by an assessment on the amount of the whole Import and Export Trade of each; a small percentage on the total value of their transactions will suffice. The new Hongs, as well as the old, must be assessed in proportion to their dealings, or the old cannot stand long. The debts still due must be paid at the time agreed upon. The Government may reasonably grant time for paying the duties now due, as the debts of Foreigners have been so often and so long postponed. In a few years the assessment will have paid off all: it must then cease. No fresh occasion, he will soon be shown, can ever occur for it."

To which the Viceroy's answer was as follows:

"1 Again it is suggested that the new made Hong-merchants should not pay the debts of other Hongs that fail. We find that as Imperial order has been received sanctioning the making of Merchants with the security of one or two existing Merchants. Hereafter should a failure occur, only those who become sureties, will be required to pay for the others. The Merchants who did not become sureties, will not have to regard, or be anxious about it; but the fixed Law is that foreign Merchants shall deal only with Hong-merchants, and they are by no means allowed to lend money to Hong Merchants.—In all barter transactions, let the foreign Merchant at the close of the year, when buying and selling affairs are completed, himself report clearly to the Hoppo, whether or not the Hong Merchants owe him money, and let every Hong Merchant report to the Hoppo distinctly whether or not he is in debt—keeping a good to that effect, to be examined, and produced as evidence; they must not as heretofore, when Ships quit the port, vaguely assert that they are not in debt, and so settle over the business—After this consultation, in obedience to orders, a bill have been reported, if any Hong fail, let it be ascertained whether the foreign claim had been reported to Government, and if so, then according to Law, let the debt be paid:—And if an appeal be made to Government against the Creditor, let it be disregarded. As to the foreign Merchant, who in disobedience of the Laws, secretly lends money to Hong Merchants, let no prosecution for recovery be allowed, and we don't trust will eradicate the evil of foreign Merchants giving unlimited credit to Hong Merchants.

5. Again it is said the Hong Merchants must pay off entirely what they owe—if not, they must be required on that day, to state publicly that all men may know how much they owe &c. As to debts owing by Hong Merchants, to Foreigners, whether they shall be prosecuted then for or not, must be decided by the preceding regulations; at present, what debts are owing by Hong Merchants to Foreign Merchants no Government office has the means of knowing. It will be right to order the foreign Merchants, and the Hong Merchants to make up their accounts, and report the same to the Hoppo's office, to be there examined.—If the Hong Merchants defer long in paying, then may the foreign Merchant be allowed to prosecute for payment.—If hereafter other debts be incurred let a distinction be made and the affair managed according to the new Regulations.

6. Again it is said that for the Hong debts, a small percentage will be sufficient &c. For the hongs which have already failed, owing money to foreigners, heretofore, application is made to all the Merchants, who annually from the Consoo Charges, pay according to the amount. If new Hong Merchants be made, it will be right that they also should pay—since for the Hongs that have already failed, indebted to foreigners, a certain number of years has been fixed in which to pay the whole amount; if again a small deduction be made it will necessarily protract the time, and prevent the practicability of paying off in the number of years originally fixed, which will be still more inexpedient for the foreign Merchant,—it is right to continue the old rule.

From this answer it appears that every one of the new Hong-merchants must by law be guarantied by one or two members of the Cohong, and that these latter, in the event of his failure, are to be answerable for his debts, but not any of the other Hong-merchants who gave no such guaranty. It is however to be remarked that by Vice regal order the Consoo-fund is to continue as before, though if this order is acted up to, after the old Hongs then existing, and which by inference from the Viceroy's answer, continue to guaranty each other, shall be extinct there will be no longer any occasion for it, as no more calls are to be made on it for payment of debts owing by insolvent merchants, whilst the new Hongs, which were not deserving any benefit or security from the Consoo-fund, are required to contribute to it in proportion to their business, at the same rate as the older Hongs do.

The question then naturally arises For what purpose does the Consoo-fund still exist? why accumulate so large an amount of money without an object?

Messrs. Magniac & Co. on receiving the first intimation from the Cohong of the further irresponsibility protested against it, considering at the same time the Co hong, as a body, irresponsible for the debts of the newly made Hongs. An opinion of this kind, expressed as in this instance by an individual mercantile firm, though the Hong-merchants seem to have considered it as coming from the body of foreign merchants, naturally is not binding for others; but going through the previous correspondence on this subject, we do not see that any other conclusion could be come to, as to this irresponsibility of the new Hongs, which were established consequently on the representations of the Company's Factory in China, as a distinct understanding that they should not mutually guaranty each other, and this fact was made known to the President of the Committee in China by a letter from the Viceroy himself.

The declaration of the seven old Hong's that after March 1833 they would no longer be responsible for each other appears to us to be invalid, as the Viceroy himself states that they continue as before. The only ground on which they can evade responsibility seems to us to be, the non-compliance of foreigners with the injunction of giving in, at the end of the season, a list of the debts owing to them by the different Hongs. To give in such lists is totally contrary to all practice in trade, exposing to publicity the affairs of every merchant, and would probably, in the present state of many of the Hongs, if the Hoppo were to take measures for the speedy payment of their debts, immediately break a great proportion of them. Such a measure is therefore totally impracticable, and this order has therefore, we believe, never been obeyed by any one.

After the above letter had been received in March 1830, it will be seen that the debts of one the Hong-merchants, *Chunqua* were paid from the Consoo-fund, thus affording a precedent setting at nought the Hong-merchants declaration. It may be here objected, that to obtain a settlement of *Chunqua's* debts, the Company gave up their claim upon the Consoo-fund for ever after, which our Correspondent H. informs us, was done with a view to secure the individuals of the Company's factory from loss in this instance, they having lent Chunqua large sums of money on their private account. However this may be, and however binding the acts of the Company's servants may be considered by the Chinese as binding on other subjects of Great Britain, the claims of merchants of other foreign nations can not be influenced by any act of the Company, and if they are paid from the Consoo-fund, in the event of a Hong-merchan.'s bankruptcy, it follows that the English will not suffer to be treated with less justice than others, nor allow their demands to be disallowed, whilst those of others are satisfied.

We come therefore to the conclusion, which in part differs from the opinion expressed by the Register of the 6th, that the only security we possess in the event of failure of any of the new Hongs established since 1833, are the one or two security merchants, who, according to the new law are to guaranty him, and that the Co-hong as a body is no answerable, but that it continues to guaranty the seven older members whose signature are affixed to the two letters given below.

In conclusion we beg to offer a few remarks on the Consoo fund as it now exists. It is, we believe, generally supposed to be under the exclusive controul of the Senior Hong-merchant, and possibly amounts to a very large sum, from which expensive presents are said to be periodically made to the local Government, and even to the Court of Peking. The present contributions to it are, we believe, merely nominal, every Hong-merchant being debited with the amount of Consoo-duty at the end of the year, but not called upon to pay, unless some circumstance should require a heavy disbursement to be made from the fund. That this fund was originally created for the sole purpose of securing foreign traders against loss from failure, fire and other disasters, there can be no doubt, as it was instituted immediately after the demand for the payment of large debts then owing by Chinese to British merchants, made by Capt. *Pearson* of the ship of war *Seahorse*, who was despatched by the Indian Government to Canton in 1792, and whose negociations with the Viceroy were in so far successful, that a great part of the debts were paid off gradually by means of this fund instituted for the occasion.

### CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE MUTUAL LIABILITY OF HONG-MERCHANTS.

*Canton Register*, 29th *March*, 1830.

We do ourselves the pleasure of publishing the following translation of a circular letter, lately addressed by the old Hong-merchants to the foreign residents here, giving them formal notice of the new regulation respecting foreign trade, by which the Hong-merchants are no longer to be held responsible for each other, in the payment of any possible for each other, in the payment of any debts they may hereafter contract to foreigners, unless due notice thereof be given to the Hoppo, at the close of each season.

From the Hong-merchants, concerning debts that may hereafter be contracted; dated 18th March 1830.

A respectful notification. We the Hong-merchants, have of late years waded with difficulty, and much has been done wi hout advancing our interests. Since the 4th year of Tuou-kwang till now, including a term of five years, four Hongs have failed, the cause of which, in a great measure, has been the involvement occasioned by paying the debts of others. Therefore last year, the English Chief, Mr. Plowden, and the Committee, seeing the ruinous state of trade, requested Government to establish some regulations to improve and retrieve it.

At that time an order was received from the Governor, directing the Treasurer and Judge to deliberate, and fix some regulations—Among these it is said.

"According to fixed laws, foreign Merchants are permitted only to deal in Goods with Hong Merchants; they are not permitted to lend money to Hong Merchants. Hereafter foreign merchants are disallowed to lend money secretly to Hong Merchants. And in all trade, by exchange of commodities order the foreign Merchants every year, when the buying and selling are over, themselves to report clearly to the Hoppo, whether or not there be "bad debts" (balances due) by the Hong Merchants. And also let the Hong Merchants give in a Bond to the Hoppo, according to the facts, whether or not he has incurred debts, that these documents may be examined and compared. They may not, as heretofore, when Ships sail, merely assert that there are by no means any debts incurred, and vaguely wind up the business.

After we, the Judge and Treasurer, have, in obedience to orders, reported proceedings, let it be the law, that should any Hong Merchant fail, and it is found on examination that the foreign claim has been clearly reported to Government, therefore it according to law, be cleared and paid. But if it has not been reported, let it not be paid. And if an appeal be made to Government, let it be disregarded.

As to foreign Merchants, in disobedience to fixed laws, secretly lending money to Hong Merchants, let it also not be prosecuted for. No doubt this will eradicate the nefarious practice of foreign Merchants trusting excessively to Hong Merchants." &c.

The order was sent to us the Hong Merchants, and we communicated it, and enjoined obedience accordingly; as is on record.

Moreover, the Hoppo's orders were received to the same effect as the above, and directions given to act in obedience thereto, which are also on record.

We now write the Government orders we have received, and make them generally known. Hereafter Chinese-man † (Gentlemen) trading with Hong Merchants must not trust them excessively. If they incur debts, we cannot, according to the law heretofore, pay for them.

There are now several rich Hong-merchants made. But these new Hong-merchants have not as for their sureties. It Gentlemen dealing with them, choose to trust them excessively or not, let them do as they please. But hereafter if they incur debts to the Gentlemen of the several Hongs, it shall be no concern of our's; we cannot according to the former law, pay for them. And this will be the case not only with the new Merchants, but even among us, the old Merchants. Should debts by hereafter incurred to Gentlemen, neither can, or, as heretofore, pay for them. To sum up the whole—hereafter all buying and selling, and exchanging of goods, must be transacted in obedience to the new regulations. If people believe "lightly" and trust "heavily," so as to have claims for debts owing, it shall not at all concern us. Decidedly we cannot, according to the law heretofore, pay for them.

We presume to trouble you, "Senior benevolent brethren," to make this generally known to the Gentlemen of your Honorable Country—that hereafter all mode of barter, or buying and selling, with the Hong-merchants, must be transacted according to the new regulations. It is incumbent on all to be particularly careful, and love themselves, lest hereafter, some other day, their claims for debts revert to no settlement.

This is what we intensely hope (viz. that people will be careful) and for this special purpose, we make this communication.

With compliments, we are—(signed) How-qua Junior, How-qua, Chung qua, Pan ke-qua, Go-qua, Fat-qua, King-qua—(names and eyphers.)

Tuou-kwang 10th year, 2nd moon, 21th day.

*Canton Register* 1st *May* 1830.

We are happy to have an opportunity of publishing a letter written by one of our Commercial Houses, remonstrating with the Hong-merchants on the inconsistency and injustice of their attempts to throw off a responsibility, which the laws of the Empire have hitherto brought them under for the protection of Foreign Trade—and which will point out the little security that is afforded to Foreigners in their future intercourse with the Chinese Merchants; and how much that intercourse is circumscribed for the purpose of any extensive operations of Commerce.

† These three syllables, which are intended to give the sound of the word Gentleman, denote. "Truly earthly literati." They could give the same sounds conveying the same sense "Truly respectable literati."

This address has called forth a document considered by the Co-hong as a reply, but which must rather be found our readers, when they view the appeal as coming from an individual Establishment, and the reply addressed to the general body of Merchants and giving quotations from a letter as having been written by them. Were we any remarks upon this inconsistency, or upon its general tendency, we cannot however refrain from expressing our regret to see a class of respectable Merchants declaring a conduct which is destructive of that delicacy and confidence which regular Commercial Trade has a claim upon; and which cannot be pleasing to the feelings, or accord with the circumstances of more than one or two of their own Community.

To Howqua, Senior Hong-merchant, and all other members of the Co-hong.

### A RESPECTFUL REMONSTRANCE.

On the 28th day of the second moon of the present year, we were assembled, a notification from your respectable Cohong, which in consequence of certain Edicts issued by the local Authorities of Canton, you had determined to communicate to all foreigners in the following words.

"Hereafter Gentlemen trading with Hong Merchants, must not trust them excessively. If they incur debts, according to the law heretofore, we cannot pay for them. There are now several new Hong-merchants made; but these new Hong merchants have not as for their sureties. If Gentlemen dealing with them choose to trust them excessively or not, let them do as they please. But hereafter, if they incur debts to the Gentlemen of the several honorable Hongs, it will be no concern of our's; we cannot, according to the former law, pay for them. And this will be the case not only with the new Merchants, but even among all the old Merchants. Should debts by hereafter incurred to Gentlemen, neither can, or, as heretofore, pay for them. To sum up the whole—hereafter all buying and selling, and exchanging of goods, must be transacted in obedience to the new regulations. If people believe "lightly" and trust "heavily," so as to have claims for debts owing, it shall not at all concern us. Decidedly we cannot, according to the law heretofore, pay for them."

In acknowledging the receipt of the above notification, we had submitted respectfully our opinion, in justice to ourselves and our constituents, to present some additional Articles under an indistinct attempt to avoid the fatal loss of the Empire, under the dreary records of Edicts issued by the local Authorities of a distant Province, which Edicts are not even admitted to have been submitted to His Imperial Majesty for his approbation.

Having that day taken our decent seats, and proceeded our solemn prayer against this contemplated notification, we shall take the liberty of remarking on its, to us, apparent injustice. By the Imperial law, the Hong-merchants of Canton enjoy a strict monopoly of the whole foreign trade of the Empire; and are held responsible collectively and individually for all debts due to foreigners by any insolvent member of the Co-hong, during the whole charge of the trade of his predecessor, and each successor, for the purpose of paying from the liquidated duties, or debts due to the State, and recently the foreign claims of the Chinese creditors of insolvent Hongs having no claim against the Co-hong. The foreign debts have generally been paid, without interest, by annual instalments, drawn from a duty on the foreign trade, levied and collected by the Co-hong for that express purpose: so that in fact the Co-hong have, in cases of insolvency, only restored to foreigners their own money previously arbitrarily levied on their trade. In reason and justice therefore, the Custom duty, which is the basis of the right to foreign trade, must entail with its responsibility of the Co-hong.

The Cohong while issuing this edict, must have been aware that some of their members were at that very moment, deeply indebted to foreigners; but no notice has been given, that those debts are recorded in the books of the Custom; nor have the foreign Merchants any security against their being refused on the plea of their not having been reported.

To guard against this probable occurrence, we deem it necessary to state, that we have claims against more than one of the old Hong-merchants, whose names, solitary and inchoate usage forbid us mentioning here; which claims our Books and other vouchers still prove, and for which we consider the whole Co-hong of old Merchants responsible, in the event of failure, which at present we have no reason to expect.

As regards the Hong-merchants recently made, we have never been sufficiently unreasonable to expect the old Hongs to be responsible for their debts—being aware that the Cohong have not only given notice to foreigners, but to their own government, of their determination to the contrary.

We take this opportunity of expressing our surprise at the facility with which the local Authorities have, of late years, varied and dispensed with, such of the Chinese laws as tend to protect foreigners in their commercial intercourse; while those of an opposite and degrading nature have been considered as fixed and immutable.

We remain, with respect,

Your most obedient Servants,

MAGNIAC & Co.

Canton, 28th April, 1830.

ANSWER.

**The seven Senior Merchants How-qua, Mow-qua &c. to Messrs. Dent, Jardine, and other Gentlemen; dated.—April, 27th 1830.**

**A respectful notification.** On the 24th day of the 2nd Moon of the 10th year of Taou-kwang, we took the facts of the English Chief Mr. Plowden and others, having last year requested Government to make a change in the commercial regulations; and the regulations issued by the Governor and Hoppo which were received—"that hereafter foreign Merchants are not allowed to give excessive credit to Hong-merchants. Every year, when the buying and selling are completed, they shall report to the Hoppo for his examination, whether or not there are any balances due by Hong-merchants. If such report be made, hereafter in case of failure, these claims will be paid according to law; but if no report be made, they will not be paid; and an application to Government also will be disregarded" &c.

On the 24th of the 2nd moon we informed you by letter of these things, that you might communicate the information to the Gentlemen of your Honorable Country, to conform in every respect to the new regulations. We suppose our document has been examined and conformed to.

Now, on the 4th of the 4th moon we received your reply saying—"that you, in your former letter, had said nothing about paying the old debts of the old Merchants, which seems improper. As to the new merchants, if they should hereafter contract debts your not acting according to the former law, which required you to pay for others, seems equitable." &c.

We consider that our not stating clearly in our former letter, how the old debts of the old merchants were to be settled, was really an oversight; and we before received the Governor's decision, saying, "Concerning debts at present owing by Hong Merchants, to foreign merchants—it is right to order the foreign merchants, to make up their accounts, with the Hong-merchants; and report the result to the Hoppo's Office, for examination" &c., which is on record.

**Now, in public Council we have fixed on a limit, by which to regulate the affair; which will prevent either side from being injured; and which seems sufficient to manifest justice and equity. Whatever debts may have been owing by any of us to Gentlemen anterior to sending of our letter on the 24th day of the 2nd moon of the 10th year of Taou kwang (March 18th 1830.)—we beg that a list of them may be made out, stating such a Hong owes so much,—the debt was incurred on such a day, month, and year—and whether for cargo, or money lent—Let each particular be distinctly stated. During all the 4th moon of this year it is allowed to send in accounts to the Hong-merchants Hall ‡ to have them there, in presence of the Hong owing the same, clearly reckoned, that all men may know the same and future altercation be prevented.**

**The Hong owing must then adopt means to pay off at the appointed time. If it be unable to pay off at the appointed time; it is requested that Gentlemen will at the close of the year, in obedience to the regulations fixed by Government, report § the sums not paid off for examination, and to prevent the nefarious shuffling of turning new into old claims.**

**Should any of our Hongs hereafter fail, and it is found on examination, that the claims were indeed antecedent to the sending of our letter on the 24th of of the 2nd of this Year; and the debt was duly reported, we then doubtless ought, according to the former law, to pay the same by annual instalments.**

**But, if any of the Gentlemen, being on terms of friendship with Hongs, over-trust them, and will not make out a list of their claims, let them then do as they please; only those who do not now make out a list of their claims, will not be paid by us hereafter, according to law.**

**Uniting the above circumstances, we again send a letter, and pray you, benevolent Senior Brethren, to make it known to Gentlemen concerned, that they may immediately make out a list of debts owing to them, anterior to our letter of the 24th of the 2nd moon of this year, and send it to the Hong-merchants' Hall, to be there preserved for examination, and to prevent hereafter the shuffling of new claims being turned into old ones.**

**As to claims subsequent to the date of our letter of the 24th of the 2nd moon of the 10th Year of Taou-kwang, it is right to obey the new regulations established by the Governor and Hoppo, and not, on any account to over-trust Hong-merchants, either with goods or money.**

**If persons do over-trust them with money, we most decidedly will not as formerly, pay for them.**

**Gentlemen, we must pray you to be very careful and to love yourselves.—This is what we greatly hope, and for this special purpose we again write.**

**Other topics were explained in the former letter, and are not farther noticed in this Wishing you well in every respect we are: How-qua, Mow-qua, Puan-khe-qua, Chung-qua, Go-qua, Fat-qua, King-qua.**

---

*Canton Register* **1st** *December* **1831.**

**We have pleasure in announcing that an arrangement has at length been concluded for the payment of Chun-qua's debts, as set forth in the annexed letter from the Secretary to the Select Committee.**

**We believe that an understanding was, at the same time, come to with the Co-hong, that this is the last occasion on which the Committee will call upon them to pay the debts of any member of their body who may become insolvent.**

**Although the arrangement of the Committee applies only to the British creditors of the Chun-qua, we presume that it will be extended by the Co-hong to all the foreign creditors without exception.**

---

**To WILLIAM JARDINE ESQRE.**

**SIR,—I am directed by the President &c, Select Committee to communicate to you, as trustee for the claims of British subjects on the Bankrupt Hong of Chun-qua, the information, that they have this day come to a final and definitive arrangement with the Hong-merchants, for the payment of all British claims on the said Hong, which is as follows.**

**The entire sum remaining due after the payment of the 2nd Instalment in July last, is to be liquidated in three equal Instalments, payable on or before the Chinese new year corresponding with our years of 1832, 1833, and 1834. The interest on all claims ceasing from the date of the payment of the first Instalment.**

**I have the honor to be,—Sir,**

**Your most obedient Servant,**

**H. H. LINDSAY,**

**Secretary.**

**Canton, 24th November, 1831.**

---

CAPT. HORSBURGH.

On the news reaching China, of the late Captain HORSBURGH'S death, a meeting was held, to consider in what most suitable manner Honor might be done to the memory of a man, from whose labours and research, commerce and navigation at large, but particularly that with the East, has derived so much and such lasting benefit.

It was at once resolved to commence a subscription, and in order that it's object might be in the spirit of that usefulness to which the life of the deceased was ever devoted, a Lighthouse was suggested, as an appropriate memorial, and PEDRA BRANCA at the entrance of Singapore Straits, named as the site of one of a Series, (should funds enough be collected to extend the number.)—The whole to bear his name.

The Undersigned were appointed to act as Committee, in furtherance of the general object, and as the Services of HORSBURGH, were confined to no country, but belonged to the world at large, it's members were selected from the various nations, who trade to Canton.

Our first steps has been to endeavour by correspondence, to obtain a general cooperation in every quarter of the Globe, from whence the pages of his Directory have pointed the way to the East.

Canton may be considered one of the main concentering points of Eastern Commerce, and as the China Sea, with it's neighbourhood, has been, in a degree, illustrated by his own Original Directions, drawn from personal observation, it may, not inaptly, be called the principal scene of his Glory.

It was natural that an unprompted proposal, of the kind, alluded to, should immediately follow the melancholy news of his death, in a place where his worth and great experience and his strict fidelity as a Guide, are so well known and have been so beneficial be felt; but if, as is not improbable, the idea has occurred to others, of perpetuating one of the brightest names in the Calendar of Scientific Navigation, (a name as good as it was great,) by any common object of general utility, we are anxious to make known our earnest desire to concur in whatever may hereafter be determined on.

While a lasting memorial might be afforded of the dead, by some durable record—fitting companion to his imperishable work—most important benefits to the living and to all posterity, may be connected with it.—The suggestion of a Light house arose out of this consideration.

The numbers are so large, who might be induced to contribute, embracing a considerable portion of the Shipping interests of the world, and his work having been translated into the languages of most nations that have any extended commerce, a zealous cooperation on the part of all HORSBURGH'S friends and admirers, seems alone wanting to ensure success.

This cooperation we feel assured will be duly fully afforded, and if the appeal sent forth by the Public Press of Canton, shall be as zealously seconded by the same powerful arm, in every other quarter, and be as promptly responded to, as in this small community, we cannot for a moment doubt the issue.

We have the honor to remain,

Your obedient Servants,

| | |
|---|---|
| W. JARDINE. | J. H. ASTELL. |
| LANCT. DENT. | M. J. S. VAN BASEL. |
| JOHN HINE. | THS. FOX. |
| W. S. WETMORE. | FRANCIS PE-TONJER. |
| | WM. HAYLETT.—*Hon. Secretary.* |

Canton, Dec. 1830.

---

# CANTON PRESS,

10th December 1830.

Were the subject of greater importance, or the charges brought against us by our Cotemporary in his two last papers founded on truth, we might express resentment at his associating us with himself where he likens himself to a scolding demirep of Billingsgate; we profess our ignorance both of that character and place, but in this instance, as far as the simile applies to himself, we will, for this once implicitly believe him on nothing more than his own confession. We must however caution the readers of both the Canton papers to be chary in taking for truth other assertions of the *Register*, particularly where, rendered splenetic by seeing the Canton Press anticipate our brother Editor by a fortnight or more, in giving Chinese political news to it's readers, he, not informed of such news, comes forward with inexplicable boldness, to say, that our information cannot have been correct, merely because he had heard nothing of it.

Such has been the treatment we have received at his hands in his two last numbers, and our remarks on the first of them, where we treated with less reverence than our Cotemporary seems to think they deserve, some of his translations from Chinese daily papers, have again drawn upon us the full measure of his wrath.

We mentioned two weeks ago, that one of the Commissioners, *Keying*, on his way to investigate affairs in Canton, had been recalled to Peking, and that the Tartar General at Canton had been appointed in his stead. Our Cotemporary, not informed of this fact, in his paper following ours, remarked that our information could not be true, and in his last number, a week later, he again harps on the same subject, saying: "In our last number we "remarked upon the false information by a contri-"butor to, or correspondent of, that paper, in sta-"ting that the Tartar General of Canton Province "*could* be associated in the Imperial Commission "appointed to investigate certain matters in this "province. What does our brother Editor? prove "that he is right or wrong? No! he &c."

But after this tirade our Cotemporary is at the trouble of proving us to have been perfectly right, for he gives in his paper the following note.

"Sometime after the above was in type, a friend sent us a copy of an Edict, dated on the 24th day of the 9th moon, in which, in consequence of some mismanagement on the part of *Keying*, and a want of due severity in an affair in which some of the imperial eunuchs were concerned, he is ordered to be delivered over to the board of punishments. *Chin-kwan* succeeds him in the management of affairs in *Keangsu*, and *Soo-ih-fung-he*, the Tatar General of *Kwang-chow* district, in those of *Kwangtung*. Time will show the truth or falsehood of the report of this unprecedented measure."

This is just what we stated a fortnight ago, information which we had from a respectable native source, and had our brother Editor not accidentally received the above intelligence, he would still be proclaiming that the thing could not be true, for a most convincing reason truly, which is, that he knew nothing about it. We would recommend the Editor of the Canton Register in future to be more on the *qui vive* for intelligence of local interest, and not to trust to *accidental* communications of friends only, but to be active himself in obtaining it; thus he would not, as he has done in his last papers, expose his ignorance of facts, by denying truth and verisimilitude to statements appearing in our paper, the correctness of which he is afterwards obliged to admit. We believe that the Canton Register will not gain much credit by it's repeated blustering attacks on us, nor is it on our part a pleasant task to repel them; he would even do better, if fancy leads him to suppose any thing wrong in our paper, to pass it in silence, or correct mistatements of ours on better authority; his own motto is well deserving of his serious consideration "*He that has reason on his side, need not talk loud.*"

---

We give below a letter from a Correspondent signed "Nobody" on the present state of our Tea-market, and much as we are obliged to him for choosing our columns to comment on a subject of so much interest to those engaged in the China trade, and although we are perfectly aware of the disadvantages under which the trade now is, we must dissent from him materially in the view he takes of the cause of the present high rates of Teas. We hardly expected to be called upon by any one engaged in the trade of the present day, to advocate a combination for our own defence and *for that of the Hong merchants* a monopoly, which even the E. I. Company, though they opposed another monopoly to it, found troublesome to counteract; how much more difficult then will this be to the free-trader, whose very life is competition, one of whose conditions of existence even is to thrive better than his neighbours, and who would never consent to be guided by regulations a combination may enact; but who will withdraw from it, as soon as he finds that his individual interest, or that of his constituents, is likely thereby to be endangered. The free-trader therefore, to be enabled to carry on a profitable business, ought not be opposed by a monopoly, and as long as the Co-hong shall, by the laws of the Chinese Empire, continue to be the canal through which the foreign commerce flows, as long will the disadvantages, under which he here labor, last. It ought consequently to be his endeavour to make this obnoxious establishment cease, nor ought he, even for his own *temporary* benefit, exert himself to uphold it. The Tea-merchants, it is true, have succeeded in exacting a price for their article much higher than before, and that this will be severely felt by some of the speculators is doubtless; but they have only acted as other men would have done under the same circumstances, and the manner in which the Hong-merchants, in the hopes of making great gains from the foreigners, contracted for the teas of this season with the black-tea men, has been the real cause of the present high rates. The Hong-merchants made advances on teas to be bought in the Tea-districts to be delivered to them, at prices to be fixed at the time of delivery. They then contracted with foreigners *fixing* prices, and the Tea-men well aware of this fact, and probably afraid, lest they did not oppose combination to combination, the Hongs would take undue advantage of them, combined together for mutual protection, and were able to obtain their point.

The disadvantage, of which "Nobody" complains, under which the foreign trade is now suffering, is chiefly owing to the acts of the Hong-merchants and not to those of the black-tea-men.

---

We give in a preceding column the Circular from the Trustees of the Subscribers to CAPT. HORSBURGH'S monument. We doubt not that their call upon the distant commercial communities, will be responded to with liberal subscriptions. Those collected in China, though the list has not yet made it's full round, we hear, already amount to no less than near $4000. Should the object of these Subscriptions meet with equal sympathy elsewhere, we are confident that a sufficient sum will be collected, not only to erect a lighthouse on Pedra branca, but also on such other spots in the Straits where their want has hitherto been most felt.

The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce met on Tuesday the 6th inst., when Mr. MATHESON was elected Chairman, and Mr. WETMORE, Deputy Chairman. Mr. BOYD to be Secretary pro. tem.

A considerable part of our present number is taken up by documents regarding the liability of the Co-hong for their insolvent members, but the importance of the subject must excuse their length.

We hear that the Commissioner from Peking has reached Kwang-tse; his arrival here may therefore be daily expected.

The Hong-merchants, have, during this week been very busy in calling on the Gentlemen whose names were in the Edict we gave a translation of last week, to demand of them to fix a day when they would be ready, according to the orders from the local Government, to leave the Country. We are not aware what answers the Hong-merchants may have received, but little or no apprehension exists that these nine merchants will be forced to leave the Country. The order is of so partial a nature, that it is by some thought not to originate with the Local Government, but to be an intrigue fomented by other Chinese for selfish purposes. The time must now be drawing near when the final answer from the Imperial Government, whether Opium is to be, or not, a legal article of trade, may be received. The question of it's admission on a duty or it's total exclusion, seems to have had violent advocates on both sides, and conjecture is at a loss, which party will ultimately prevail. It was said however, a few days ago, that intelligence had been received from Peking from which it was inferred, that Opium would ultimately be admitted.

---

**A fire broke out at Honan on Sunday last, but was soon got under, having only partially destroyed one house.**

We have not a single arrival to report during the week, though a good many vessels are expected from England and Bengal, several of them overdue. This may be owing to the very strong north-easterly winds which have been blowing during the greater part of the week; the wind at Macao was so high as to prevent the passage boats to leave it, on which account our communications with that place was interrupted during three or four days; and many and alarming were the speculations on the cause of the non-arrival of the boats. They have however since made their appearance, one of them having suffered slightly in her rigging from the violence of the wind.

---

# CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Mr. Editor,—In the present critical state of the Tea market, it is a great pity that those who possess the necessary qualifications, do not come forward and endeavour to benefit the general interests, by placing facts in a clear and convincing point of view, and showing, how it is still in the power of the foreign merchants to protect themselves and the Hong-merchants against a most exacting combination.—But what is everybody's business is nobody's, and accordingly I shall endeavour to make it mine, and with your able assistance shall feel myself fortunate, if I can only induce some more able advocate to take the field.

By the reported scale of settlement of Prices between the Hong-merchants and the Tea-men, seven Taels more are to be given for the best Congou than form the second-grade in the Company's scale, and for the lower descriptions a still greater difference.—If this is to be submitted to throughout, what, but most serious loss is likely to await the shipments of the season; add how disheartning it is to reflect that this is a loss by no means unavoidable, as capable of being averted. There are understand a limited number of superior Congou which might still make some return on the high prices demanded for them. Let them be taken and here make your stop, I would say; and tell the Hong-merchants you are determined not to ship another chest until a fair scale of prices is arranged.—I should be disposed to make a nearer stand even than this—but possibly there may be some difficulty in getting a general concurrence on a point where difference of opinion may prevail as to the success of the purchase. Why does not the Chamber of Commerce make this the subject of their maiden endeavour to benefit our trade? Though in the infancy of their creation, a more important question may never come under their consideration during the whole career before them. The call is loud and crying for such an interference somewhere. Fortunes are trembling in the balance depending on the difference between what this question might be reduced to, and what it will be if not checked by some strong and general resolve.

"Time and I against the world" was Cardinal Mazarin's motto, and it might be hung up at all the Hongs with success on the present occasion.—If they are supported by the determination of the foreign merchants not to buy, they can set the Teamen at defiance who, as the season advances, will be compelled at length to yield. Much time of course must be sacrificed, but the gain will more than compensate. The issue too will be doubly blessed, for the Hong-merchants will be enabled to make their own arrangements for next year's produce in the Tea country, and thus a wholesome condition be restored to a market which has been, for the last two Seasons, in a very feverish state. The facts, Mr. Editor, are strong, and I call your attention to them as one of the guardians of the Public Interests. Shall the predictions too of the opponents of Free Trade be verified that higher prices and inferior quality would be the consequence of letting the world in here—unless it's friends are up and doing, this will be the case for some time to come—a timely exertion may, nay must prevent it. Let the Gentlemen who examine the Tea for the different Houses be appointed to decide on a fair value, as between man and man, for the different grades, and let the foreign purchasers determine on being guided by their decision and the game is won.

I am etc,

NOBODY.

---

# DIED,

**At Whampoa on Sunday the 4th December, Mr. CAMPBELL, midshipman on board the VISCOUNT MELBOURNE, being drowned by the upsetting of a boat. His body, in spite of the zealous search made for it, has not yet been found.**

**At Whampoa on Friday morning at six o'clock on the 9th December, of dysentery, CAPT. W. COLES, Commander of the British Ship CANTON.**

---

‡ Or Consoo House.

§ To Government seems understood.

NOTICE.—In consequence of Mess. Douglas Anderson & Co. of London not having completed their engagement with Mess. Douglas, Mackenzie & Co. dated London 31st December 1829, and Mr. H. H. Douglas having died at Edinburgh on the 4th June last—the firm of Douglas Mackenzie & Co. at Canton, Singapore and Batavia will be restricted to the last named place, after the 31st Dec. next;—after which date the above firms at Canton and St. Ygnace, as well as the powers of attorney of the parties in charge there, will cease.

The undersigned, as sole partner, will continue the firm of Douglas Mackenzie & Co. at Batavia until further notice.

W. MACKENZIE.

Batavia, 5th Oct, 1831.

NOTICE.—The interest of Mr. Andrew Johnstone, in our Establishment ceased on the 30th of June last.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 24th November 1836.

NOTICE. Having admitted Mr. William Potter Livingston as a Partner in my business, it must for the future be conducted under the Firm of G. B. Gibb Livingston & Co.

T. A. GIBB

Canton, 14th November, 1836.

NOTICE. We have established ourselves in this place as general Commission Agents in conjunction with Mr. William Gemmell of Glasgow, and Messrs. Gemmell & Co. of Valparaiso.

WM. & THOS. GEMMELL & Co.

Canton, 3d November, 1836.

*OFFICIAL NOTICE.*

CONSIDERABLE inconvenience and public expense having been incurred, by reason of the improper conduct of certain masters of British merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging to the said vessels; Notice is hereby given, that this practice is contrary to Law, and that the Offence may be prosecuted by indictment or information at the Suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the Court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the country of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendents will take measures to institute proceedings against any master or masters of British merchant vessels who shall offend in like manner in future.

By Order of the Superintendents.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.
*Acting Secretary and Treasurer.*

April, 15th 1836.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the Receipt of Cash for Bills on the Supreme Government of India at the rate of Two hundred and twenty (220) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after Sight

(Signed) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.

Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 25th October, 1836.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the intended retirement to Europe of Mr. J. C. Whiteman, our firm was dissolved on the 30th Ultimo, and our business transferred to Mess. Dent & Co.

WHITEMAN & Co.

Canton, 1st July 1836.

NOTICE. Mr. Geo. T. Reaine, late of the firm of Messrs. Whiteman & Co., & Mr John Russel Reeves, late Tea inspector to the Hon. E. I. Company in China, have been admitted partners in our firm since the 1st July 1836. DENT & Co.

Canton, 8th October, 1836.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON,

PARTIES, desirous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

*The Agents for the Society are from this day,*

In London, Mess. Palmers Mackillop Fort & Co.
" Calcutta, Mess. Mackillop Steuart & Co.
" Bombay, Mess. Forbes & Co.
" Singapore, Mess. A. L. Johnston & Co,
" Manila, .. Mess. Russell & Sturgis,

DENT & Co.

Canton, 1st, July, 1836. *Secretaries.*

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE is hereby given that the interest and responsibility in our Firm of Mr. Claude Scott Steuart and of Mr. James Alexander, ceased on the 31st ultimo.

Mr. Harry George Gordon, and Mr. Thomas Kirkman Finlay, have this day been admitted partners in our firm.

RITCHIE STEUART & Co,

Bombay, 1st August, 1836.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } $ 100 @ 1.
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c. .. .. .. 1 50.
" Policies and folio pages. .. .. .. 5.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

NOTICE. Mr. James Strachan of the Firm of Strachan & Co. of Manila is admitted a Partner in our Establishment from the 1st. of May last.

FOX, RAWSON, & Co.

Canton, 1st December, 1836.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

NO risks can be taken here, on Ship or Ships from India to China, nor any return risk on a Ship from India, unless applied for previously to her despatch from hence.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
*General Agents.*

Canton, 9th Dec. 1836.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE ship Charles Grant, W. Fitzsimon Commander will leave Whampoa with all despatch; for freight apply to

H. & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton, 9th December, 1836.
*Double No. 4.*

FOR MANILA SINGAPORE AND BATAVIA.

THE Dutch Brigue Hermina Capt. R. Lemos will meet with all despatch, for the above ports. For freight apply to Senn Van Basel tor Laer & Co.

Canton, 28th Nov. 1836.

FOR BATAVIA AND HOLLAND.

THE Schoon Verbond, Captain Drayer will leave Whampoa for the above ports with all despatch; for freight apply to the Captain or

S. van Basel tor Laer & Co.

Canton, 24th November, 1836.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE Ship Victoria, Cap. Jas. Lee, will sail on or about the 15th October, and can take 250 Tons freight; for terms apply to

WETMORE & Co

Canton, 14th September 1836.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE first class Ship Prince Regent, of 1000 tons, River Built, Captain J. Biles, will have quick despatch. Apply to

DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 22nd October, 1836.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship Caledonia, Captain Lancaster, to sail in the first week of Dec. For Freight apply to

SHAWUCKSHAW RUSTOMJEE.
No. 6 French Hong.

Canton, 23rd August, 1836.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship John Bannerman, Capt. Wilson, to sail from Whampoa about the 10th Novbr. For freight apply to

MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE.

Canton, 16th September, 1836.

WANTED.

A young man who writes a good hand and understands accounts; satisfactory reference will be required. Apply at No. 4 Dutch Hong.

Canton, November 17th, 1836.

TO LET.

FROM the first of September next, the house on the S. E. side of Praya Grande, formerly the Spanish Factory, and now occupied by Dn. Anna Joaquina Lopez, with large cool apartments. Any Gentlemen wishing to take the said house, will please to address to Fernando Joze Lopez, at Macao.

Macao, 13th August, 1836.

FOR SALE ON BOARD THE BARQUE ISABELLA.

ROUGH spars of various sizes, lower masts, topmasts, Jib-booms and other spars.
2-0 Teak sheathing boards 4 and 3 Inch thick.
20 Teak wide boards, 11 feet long and 21 Inches wide.
Also, all kinds of ship's stores.
Apply to Capt. Hillas on board, or

Stanford & Marks, at Canton.

Canton, 14th September, 1836.

FOR SALE.

AT the Canton Press Office, The first volume of the Canton Press Newspaper, in boards at $ 6. and of the Chamberlain Tuck Currency, of which but few copies remain, at $ 4 4 in boards.

MADEIRA Wine,

FOR SALE Superior Old Madeira Wine—in Pipe-Hogsheads & quarter Casks—from the well known House of Ker & Co. Apply to

DENT & Co.

Canton 10th September, 1835

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to notify the same, in order that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for this Society are,

London, Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. & Co,
Bombay, Messrs. Mc Gregor Browne rig & Co.
Madras, Messrs. E. S. Mount & Co.
Singapore, Messrs. Guthrie & Co.
Messrs. Cockerell & Co. Sons, Calcutta.

BELL & Co.
Agents Canton.

FOR SALE.

*Newton, Gordon and Murdock's* MADEIRA, in pints and quarts.
Very superior MALMSEY in pints and quarts.
*Chamber's* & Co' SHERRY, in pints and hogsheads.
*Black's* PORT, in pints.
*Bass'* PALE ALE, in hogsheads.
SALMON, MOCK TURTLE SOUP and BOUILLI,
CREAM, MILK and CUSTARD, preserved in tins.
JAMS and JELLIES.
One well finished and very powerful COPYING PRESS, with ink, brush, books, damping board, thin paper, &c. complete.
Percussion single barrel RIFLE GUNS, with *spare fowling piece barrels.*
Small gold WATCHES.
Superior drawing PENCILS.
SHEATHING COPPER and NAILS, deliverable at Lintin.
All on moderate terms. Apply at No. 74 French Hong.

JOHN SMITH.

FOR SALE.

A quantity of Foolscap and Letter Paper—The former at $ 7 per Ream and the latter at $ 6.—Also two first chop Office Copying machines complete.

Apply to ILBERY & Co.
*6 Lampqua Hong.*

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR La Rose, St. Emilion and Medoc Clarets, also Cognac Brandy.

Apply to
DENT & Co.
or Capt. CROCKET at Lintin.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current.
For one year payable in advance..... $ 12
For six Months..... " 7
For three .. ..... " 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current sold for half of the Office No. 3 British Factory, at 50 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each, or at Messrs. Mackrick Edwards & Co. in Canton and Macao.

## *SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.*

ARRIVED.—None.
SAILED on DESPATCH.—Brit. *Elizabeth*, Stewart, Millar, *Alexander Baring*, St. Croix; Swan, Nethay, *and Eleanor*, for London, Amer. *Hinsdale*, Fraser, for Singapore; Neptune, Soubie, for Manila; *French Victorine Elisa*, Tournesac, for Java. Brit. *Hellas*, Scanlan, for Dublin; Amer. *Silas Richards*, Pearse, for New-York this morning.

PASSENGERS.—Per *Hinsdale*, Rev. E. Stevens, and Mr. G. T. Lay; Per *Neptune*, Mr. G. J. Fate.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From England. *Windsor, Cordelia, Fanny, Tramore, Trusty, Jessalee, Clifton, Fort Grey, Brilliant, Neptune.*

From Bengal. *Lord W. Bentinck, Lord Auckland, Tigris.*

From Java. *Mercury, Amelia Thomson.*

Latest Dates, from *England* to July 8th Per *Ann-wan.* From *United States* 28th June Per *Panama.* From *Calcutta*, September 10th Per *Syed Khan.* From *Singapore*, 13th October. From *Java*, 9th October per *Africa.* From *Bombay* 15th September Per *Charles Grant.*

## SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

| *Vessel's Name.* | *Flag.* | *Commander.* | *Tons* | *Where from.* | *Consignees* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Earl of Balcarres .... | British | J. Hine .... .... | 1288 | Madras .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Favorite .... .... | " | Robinson .... .... | 334 | Sumarang .... | Turner & Co. |
| Fascos .... .... | " | W. Morgan .... .... | 502 | Bombay .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Glenelg .... .... | " | R. Longley .... .... | 767 | " .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Diana .... .... | " | Dudman .... .... | 450 | Calcutta .... | Russell & Co. |
| John Bannerman .... | " | J. L. Wilson .... | 816 | Bombay .... | D. & M. Rustomjee. |
| Princess Victoria .... | " | Ja Lee .... .... | 372 | London .... | Wetmore & Co. |
| Caledonia .... .... | " | J. T. Lancaster .... | 740 | Bombay .... | Shawuckshaw Rustomjee. |
| Lord Lowther .... .... | " | A. Grant .... .... | 1400 | " .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Upton Castle .... .... | " | Duggan .... .... | 598 | " .... | " |
| Lowjee Family .... .... | " | J. H. Johnston .... | 925 | " .... | Dent & Co. |
| Heywood .... .... | " | Jones .... .... | 441 | Liverpool .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Adelaide .... .... | " | Clark .... .... | 250 | Java .... | " |
| Hythe .... .... | " | W. Drayner .... | 1200 | Bombay .... | Daniell & Co. |
| Ingleborough .... .... | " | Ricketts .... .... | 400 | " .... | " |
| Bussorah Merchant .... | " | L. W. Monerieff .... | 531 | London .... | Lindsay & Co. |
| Prince Regent .... .... | " | I. S. Biles .... .... | 1000 | Calcutta .... | Daniell & Co. |
| Malcolm .... .... | " | Kyles .... .... | 650 | " .... | J. & W. Cragg & Co. |
| Chester .... .... | " | R. B. Shottler .... | 529 | " .... | Dent & Co. |
| John O' Gaunt .... .... | " | Robertson .... .... | 449 | Liverpool .... | Turner & Co. |
| Planter .... .... | Dutch. | C. L. Abdoll .... | 320 | London .... | Russell & Co, |
| Wm Lockerby .... .... | British | Metcalfe .... .... | 336 | Bombay .... | " |
| Regulus .... .... | Ameri. | Vanner .... .... | " | Manila .... | " |
| Jumna .... .... .... | British | Robinson .... .... | 364 | Liverpool .... | Turner & Co. |
| Coventry .... .... | " | Purdie .... .... | 318 | Madras .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Inglis .... .... .... | " | Wise .... .... | 1320 | Bombay .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Rethe Castle .... .... | " | Rob. Patullo .... | 1418 | Calcutta .... | Lindsay & Co. |
| Omega .... .... | Ameri. | Russell .... .... | 300 | Manila .... | Gordon & Talbot |
| Chandler Price .... .... | " | Coffin .... .... | " | Philadelphia .... | T. Field. |
| Juliet .... .... .... | British | Wilson .... .... | 444 | Samarang .... | Jardine Matheson & C. |
| Jane Brown .... .... | " | Duncan .... .... | 450 | Singapore .... | Daniell & Co. |
| Castle Huntly .... .... | " | J. K. Jolly .... | 1200 | Bombay .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Mary Anne .... .... | " | A Smith .... .... | 300 | Java .... | " |
| Canton .... .... .... | " | W. Coles .... .... | 320 | " .... | " |
| Orixa .... .... .... | " | Agen .... .... | 364 | Liverpool .... | W. T. Gemmell & Co |
| Otterspool .... .... | " | Richardson .... | 411 | Calcutta .... | T. A. Gibb. |
| Anna Robertson .... | " | Hamilton .... | 417 | London .... | Turner & Co. |
| Tarquin .... .... .... | Ameri. | Hunt .... .... | 300 | Java .... | Russell & Co. |
| Ellora .... .... .... | British | Blair .... .... | 315 | Clyde .... | Turner & Co. |
| Italy .... .... .... | Ameri. | Comarais .... .... | 298 | Liverpool .... | Wetmore & Co. |
| Caledonia .... .... | British | Liddell .... .... | 300 | Leith .... | Turner & Co. |
| Henry Tuke .... .... | Ameri. | Williams .... .... | " | Manila .... | Douglas Mackenzie & Co. |
| Panama .... .... .... | " | Benjamin .... .... | 475 | " .... | Wetmore & Co. |
| Plymouth .... .... | " | A. Kenrick .... | " | New york .... | H. Rawle & T. Ronde |
| Maricheard .... .... | " | Christie .... .... | " | Batavia .... | Russell & Co. |
| Richard Allsop .... | " | Mc. Michael .... | 180 | London .... | Wetmore & Co. |
| Strathcairnsaye .... | British | Jones .... .... | 510 | Sydney .... | " " |
| Orwell .... .... .... | " | Lancaster .... .... | 1436 | Madras .... | Jardine Matheson & Co |
| Ann Baldwin .... .... | " | Crawford .... .... | 280 | Liverpool .... | Daniell & Co, |
| Eben Preble .... .... | Ameri. | Crocker .... .... | 490 | Newyork .... | Russell & Co. |
| V. Melbourne .... .... | British | H. L. Thomas .... | 709 | Calcutta .... | Daniell & Co. |
| Lady Charlotte .... .... | " | Williams .... .... | 190 | Liverpool .... | Daniell & Co. |
| Hermina .... .... .... | Dutch. | R. Lemos .... .... | 400 | Sourabaya .... | S van Basel tor Laer & Co. |
| Mullathian .... .... | British | Morison .... .... | 414 | Batavia .... | Turner & Co. |
| Ceylon .... .... .... | Ameri. | Gore .... .... | 422 | Newyork .... | Russell Sturgis & Co. |
| Schoon Verbond .... | Dutch. | Drayer .... .... | 200 | Java .... | S. van Basel tor Laer & Co. |
| Judith .... .... .... | British | Williams .... .... | 260 | Singapore .... | Fox Rawson & Co. |
| Hashemy .... .... .... | " | Hyde .... .... | 522 | Bombay .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Thames .... .... .... | " | H. Hornblow .... | 1028 | Madras .... | Lindsay & Co. |
| Wm. Jardine .... .... | " | Highat .... .... | 670 | Liverpool .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Arabian .... .... .... | " | Brown .... .... | 391 | Bristol .... | Dent & Co. |
| Albion .... .... .... | Ameri. | Putnam .... .... | " | Liverpool .... | Olyphant & Co. |
| Mary Somerville .... | British | Jackson .... .... | 407 | Liverpool .... | Gibb Livingston & Co. |
| Emily Taylor .... .... | Ameri | Hallet .... .... | 387 | Java .... | J. Tuchersam Junior |
| Nabob .... .... .... | " | Putnam .... .... | " | " .... | Gordon and Talbot. |
| Asia .... .... .... | British | J. Pearson .... | 1018 | Calcutta .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Charles Grant .... .... | " | Pitcairn .... .... | " | Madras .... | H. & Cursetjee. |
| Alcinoe .... .... .... | " | Burnett .... .... | " | Buenos Ayres .. | Jardine Matheson & Co |

## SHIPPING AT LINTIN &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, Crockett, *Lord Auckland*, Bagnio Dent & Co. The *Hercules*, Jauncey; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Limito*, (Am.) Mastenbrand *Henry Clay* Gilman, to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Swan; to D. & M. Rustomjee. *Isabella*, to Rawford & Marks.

| *Vessel's Name.* | *Flag.* | *Commander.* | *Tons* | *Where from.* | *Consignees* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Johanna Susanna .. | Dutch. | Berest .... .... | 800 | Batavia .... | S. V Basel tor Laer & Co. |
| Aurelia .... .... | Port. | Barros .... .... | 160 | Bombay .... | Dent & Co. |
| Isabella Robertson .. | British | Jno. Hudson .... | 378 | Calcutta .... | Pereira & Co. |
| Himmaleh .... .... | Ameri. | Fraser .... .... | 370 | New York .... | Olyphant & Co. |
| Anna .... .... .... | Port | Aguiar .... .... | 166 | Damaun .... | Francisco Pereira. |
| Medora .... .... .... | Dutch. | Laws .... .... | " | Batavia .... | Douglas Mackenzie & Co. |
| Alexander .... .... | Ameri. | Penniger .... .... | 384 | Liverpool .... | Wetmore & Co. |
| Elizabeth .... .... | British | Shepherd .... .... | 190 | Madras .... | Dent & Co. |
| Jardine (Schr.) .... | " | Greig .... .... | 160 | Singapore .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Elizabeth Walker .. | British | Hall .... .... | 303 | Valparaiso .... | W. & T. Gemmell & Co. |
| Syed Khan .... .... | " | J. L. Gallie .... | 194 | Calcutta .... | Pereira & Co. |
| Annawan .... .... | Amer. | Rathbone .... .... | " | Liverpool .... | Dent & Co. |
| John Gilpin .... .... | " | Cole .... .... | 208 | Boston .... | Russell & Co. |
| Asia .... .... .... | British | Walsh .... .... | 330 | Calcutta .... | Wetmore & Co. |
| Africa .... .... .... | " | Croughan .... .... | " | Calcutta .... | W. S. Boyd. |
| Narcisa .... .... .... | Spanis. | .... .... .... | 1300 | Manila .... | Js. Innes. |

# THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Picul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Chs.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avoir. 1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avoirs. 1 Picul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys. 1 Tou.—84 Cys. 1 Cwt.—½ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin. 1 Mace. 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 2d. No. 14. CANTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER, 10th, 1836. No. 66

## IMPORTS.

| | PER. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| COTTON MANUFACTURES. | | | |
| Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in | P. | $ 3. a 4. | |
| Chintzes - - 28 " - in | " | 4 a 6 | |
| Handkfs. Monteithe scarlet - | " | 2.25 a 2.50 | dull. |
| " " blue - - | " | 1.25 a 2 | |
| Long-cloths white 24 yds. 36 in | " | 5. a 5. | |
| " " 30 " " | " | 5. a 9. | |
| " grey - 40 " 38 in | " | 4½. a 5. | in demand. |
| " " - 50 " 38 in | " | 6½. a 7½. | |
| " " - 90 " 38 in | " | 8. a 10. | |
| Am. brown Cots. 30 " 36 in | " | 3. a 3 10. | |
| Cotton yarn Nos. 10 @ 20 in | P. | 38 a 40. | little demand. |
| " " 30 @ 32 in | " | 38 a 40. | No demand. |
| Calcutta - - - 18 @ 24 in | " | 36 a 37. | |
| WOOLLENS. | | | |
| Broadcloth Ex. Sup'. 60 @ 62 in | Y. | 1.80 a 2.20 | |
| " Sup'. Stripes 60 @ 62 in | " | 1.20 a 1.50. | |
| " Suppers - 58 @ 60 in | " | 80 a 90. | dull. |
| " Worsters - - - | " | 60 cts. | |
| " Worleys - 25 yds. in | P. | 14 a 17½. | No sale. |
| " Sup'. Selet. Cutgs large | P. | 20 a 25. | Cts. dull. |
| Flannel - - - - - | Yd. | 15 a 20. | |
| Camblets, double 35 yds. 30 in | P. | | |
| Fine singles - - - - - | " | 25 a 27. | dull. |
| Second - - - - - - | " | | |
| Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in | " | 36 a 37. | dull. |
| " - - - 40 " 28 " | " | 28 | |
| Bombazets - - - - - | " | 11 a 12 | |
| Longells scarlet - - - - | " | | |
| Assorted colors - - - - | " | 8½ a 8¾. | Declining. |
| Woollen yarn - - - - | " | 105 a 120. | Limited demand. |
| COTTON. | | Tael. | |
| Bengal old or inf'. - - - | P. | 5 a 9. | |
| " sup'. and fine - | " | 10 a 11.3 | |
| Bombay old or inf'. - - - | " | 8 5 a 9 5 | |
| " sup'. and fine - | " | 10. a 11 3 | |
| Madras - - - - - - | " | 9.3 a 11. | |
| Manila - - - - - - | " | | None. |
| METALS. | | | |
| Copper Sheets, 16 oz. @ 32 oz. | P. | $ 34½. | |
| " S. American slab - - | " | 25. | None. |
| " nails assorted - - | " | 40. | |
| " old - - - - | " | 18 | |
| Lead English Pig - - - - | " | 6½ a 7 | Enquired. |
| " Spanish - - - - | " | | |
| Iron Bar 1 a 3 in - - - - | " | 2. a 2.50 | In demand. |
| " Rod ½ a - in - - - | " | | |
| " Nailrod ½ and under - | " | 3½ a 4. | |
| " Hoop. ½ a - in - - | " | | |
| " Scrap - - - - - | " | 1. a 1.20 | Not Saleable. |
| Steel English - - - - - | " | | |
| " Swedish - - - - | Tub | 3½ a 4. | |
| Spelter English - - - - | P. | 6. | |
| Tin Plates - - - - - | Box | 7 a 7½ | Large stock. |
| Quicksilver - - - - - | P. | 105 a 110 | |
| SKINS Rabbit - - - - - | 100 | 60. a 65. | |
| Beaver - - - - - - | each | 4 a 6. | |
| " Fox - - - - - | " | 1. a 1 15. | |
| Otter-Sea - - - - - | " | 40. a 55 | |
| " tails - - - - | " | 2 50 a 3 | |
| " Land - - - - | " | 5. a 7. | |
| Seal - - - - - - | " | 2. a 2.50 | |
| OPIUM Patna old - - - | Ch. | | |
| " new - - - | " | 790 a 795 | |
| Benares old - - - - | " | | |
| " new - - - - | " | 715 a 720 | Nominal. |
| Malwa old - - - - | " | 705 a 710 | |
| " new - - - - | " | | |
| Turkey - - - - - | " | 920 | |
| RICE Bengal - - - - - | P. | 1.80 | |
| " Java - - - - - | " | 1.60 a 1.65 | |
| " White table - - - - | " | 1.75 | |
| " Manila - - - - | " | 1.65 a 1.70 | |
| " Paddy - - - - | " | 50 pct less. | than Rice. |
| STRAITS PRODUCE &c | | | |
| Bird's nest, fine white - - | Cy. | 30. | |
| " " inf'. - - - | " | 11. a 16. | In little demand. |
| " " black - - - | " | 1¼. a 5. | |
| Bees Wax - - - - - | P. | 26. a 28. | |
| Betel nut - - - - - | " | 4. a 4½ | |
| Cloves - - - - - - | " | 34. a 38. | |
| " Mother - - - - | " | 10. a 12. | Overstocked. |
| Camphor Baroos - - - - | Cy. | 6 a 25. | |
| Gambier - - - - - - | P. | 2½. a 3. | |
| Mace - - - - - - | " | | |
| Nutmegs - - - - - - | " | | |
| Pepper - - - - - - | " | 10. a 10½ | No stock. |
| Rattans - - - - - - | " | 2.50 a 3½. | supplies, |
| Tin Banca - - - - - | " | 30 | nominal, no stock. |
| " Singapore &c. - - - | " | 28. | |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | |
| Amber large 1st quality - - | Cy. | 3. a 13 | |
| " small fragments - - | " | 90 cts a 1¼. | |
| Asafoetida - - - - - | P. | 4½. | |
| Bichdemar - - - - - | " | 12. a 26. | |
| " good - - - - - | " | 26. a 30. | |
| Cochineal - - - - - - | " | 140. a 200 | |
| Coral large heads or pieces | Cy. | | Dull. |
| " fragments - - - | P. | 40. a 50. | |
| Cow Bezoar - - - - - | Cy. | 16. a 25. | No demand. |
| Cudbear - - - - - - | Pl. | 12. | |
| Cutch Pegue - - - - - | " | 4. a 4½. | |
| Elephants Teeth or Ivory - | " | 70. a 100. | |
| " " cuttings - - | " | 60. a 65. | |
| Fish maws - - - - - - | " | 40 a 70. | |
| Flints - - - - - - - | " | 80 cents. | |
| Ginseng crude - - - - | " | 75. | |
| " clarified - - - - | " | 100 | None in mkt. |
| Mother of Pearl Shell - - | " | 9. a 10. | |
| Myrrh - - - - - - - | " | 3. a 4. | Large stock. |
| Olibanum - - - - - - | " | 3½. a 5. | |
| Putchuck - - - - - - | " | 30 | None in. |
| Rose Mahoe - - - - - | " | | |
| Saltpetre at Lintin - - - | " | 8½. a 9½. | Sales. |
| Shark's fins - - - - - | " | 15. a 30. | |
| Smalts - - - - - - - | " | 30. a 50. | limited demand. |
| Stock fish - - - - - - | " | 5. a 6. | |
| Thread Gold and Silver - - | Cy. | 32 a 42 | Large stock |
| Wood Ebony Mauritius - - | P. | 3½. a 4. | dull. |
| " " Ceylon - - | " | 2½ | |
| " Sandal Indian - - - | " | 12. a 13 | in demand. |
| " " Timor - - - | " | 12. a 13 | |
| " " Sand's Islands - - | " | 8. a 10 | |
| Sapan. - - - - - - | " | 1.50 | |

## EXPORTS.

| | WT. in T. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| SILK MANUFACTURES. | | | |
| Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in | 36 | $ 13½ | |
| " col'd " " by " in | 30 | 13. | |
| Hkfs. 6-4 black Levantine | 17 | 5.10. a 6. | |
| " fringed 4-5 in | | | |
| " 7 8 " " | 15 | 5.10 a 5.50 | |
| Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - - | 11 | 7. | |
| " Sarsnet, Nankin silk | | | |
| " " Canton - - - | — | 6½ | |
| Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in | 18 | 7.75 a 7.80 | |
| " " " 30 " | 16 | 6.60 a 6.70 | |
| " figured " 32 " | 20 | 10. | |
| " " " 30 " | 18 | 9 | |
| Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 | 21 | 12.50 | |
| " " 30 " 28 | 31 | 16.50 a 16.7 | |
| " black " 24 | 21 | 10.75 a 11.50 | |
| " " " 29 | 20 | 10.75 a 13 | |
| Satins Levantines 30 29 | 31 | 14.75 a 15. | |
| " " " 24 | 30 | 13. | |
| Lutestrings mixt 18 " 24 | 18 | 7.10 a 7. 0 | |
| " black " " 29 | 28 | 10.30 a 10.50 | |
| Pongees white 30 " 30 | 30 | 11.75 a 11.85 | |
| " " 30 " 29 | 29 | 11.10 a 11.25 | |
| " " 30 " 32 | 32 | 12.60 a 12.70 | |
| " Szechuen 19 " 19 | 27 | 4.75 a 4.80 | |
| Sarsnets black N 30 " 29 | 27 | 11.40 a 11.7 | |
| " " C. " 19 | 25 | 10 a 10½ | |
| " " " 29 | 28 | 7.80 a 8.10 | |
| " white 60 " 29 | 34 | 17 a 17.20 | |
| " colored 30 " 29 | 21 | 12.10 a 12.6 | |
| " crossbar'd " 24 | 21 | 10.75 | |
| Satins black 18 " 29 | 44 | 17 a 17.50 | |
| " " colored 18 " 29 | 34 | 13.75 a 14. 0 | |
| " colored 14 " 29 | 33 | 17.20 a 17.40 | |
| " high " 18 " 29 | 36 | 18.75 a 19 | |
| " damasked crimson | 31 | 21 a 22. | |
| " " colored | 38 | 20 a 21. | |
| Sewhaws Nank blk 29 29 | 44 | 15 a 15.50 | |
| " " colored " " | 33 | 16 a 16.40 | |
| " Canton black 29 | 30 | 17 a 17. 0 | |
| Sewing silks assort. colors. 18 | P. | 4.70 a 4.90 | |
| " " black " | | 4.30 a 4.40 | |
| Shawls crape 7 4 embrd. - | 7 | 3.10 | |
| " " 5-5 a 5-8 in - | 34 | 2.90 | |
| " 8-4 Satin figd. 8-3 - | 5 | 2.15 a 2.25 | |
| " 7-4 " " - - | 4 | 1.85 | |
| " damask col'd silk 5-4 a 4 | 4 | 1.30 | |
| Water silks col'd. 18 7. 29 in | 32 | 18.15 | |
| BLACK TEAS. | Pl. | Tael. | |
| " Bohea Canton - - - | " | | No demand. |
| " Fokeen - - - - | " | | |
| " Congou Souq. Kah - - | " | 33.5 a 35.5 | |
| " Bl. Lf. & Pek. Kah. - - | " | 36. a 38 | |
| " Campoi - - - - - | " | 38. a 43 | |
| " Souchong - - - - - | " | 41. a 56 | |
| " Hung muey - - - - - | " | 17. a 40 | |
| " Pekoe - - - - - - | " | 60 a 90 | |
| " Ning Yong - - - - - | " | 25. a 28 | |
| " Ankoi - - - - - - | " | 20. a 22 | |
| " " Pouchong - - - | " | | |
| " Orange Pekoe - - - - | " | 26. a 34 | |
| " Caper - - - - - - | " | 28. a 30 | |
| GREEN TEAS. | | | |
| " Twankay - - - - - | " | 30. a 32 | Canton Tea |
| " Skin - - - - - - | " | 20. a 22 | 13 |
| " Hyson - - - - - - | " | 48. a 68 | 36. a 39 |
| " Young Hyson - - - - | " | 34. a 40 | 24. a 30 |
| " Imperial - - - - - | " | 52. a 59 | 40. a 45 |
| " Gunpowder - - - - | " | 55. a 62 | 40. a 44 |
| RAW SILK. Canton No. 1 | " | T. | No stock. |
| " " " " 2 | " | 580 | |
| " " " " 3 | " | 560 | |
| " " " " 4 | " | 170 | |
| " " " " 5 | " | 105 | |
| Nankin Tsatlee - - - - | " | 500 a 560 | |
| " Taysaam - - - - | " | 400 a 420 | |
| SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st. | " | T. 5 5 | |
| " " " 2d. | " | 5 3 | |
| " Pingfa - - - - - | " | 6.7 | |
| " Candy Canton - - - | " | 7.4 | |
| " " Chinchew - - - | " | 14 | |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | |
| Alum - - - - - - - | " | 1.85 a 1.95 | at Macao. |
| Aniseed star - - - - - | " | 10 a 10½ | |
| Camphor - - - - - - | " | 28 a 30 | at Macao. |
| Cassia at Whampoa - - - | " | 11.50 a 12 | |
| " Lintin - - - - | " | 9. | |
| " buds - - - - - | " | 14 a 15 | |
| Canes bamboo - - - - - | 1000 | 10 a 14 | |
| " Wangees - - - - | " | 7 a 14 | |
| China Root - - - - - - | Pl. | 3½ | |
| Cubebs - - - - - - - | " | 17 a 18 | |
| Dragon's blood - - - - - | " | 80 a 100 | |
| Galangals - - - - - - | " | 3½ a 3½ | |
| Gamboge - - - - - - - | " | 65 a 70 | None good. |
| Glass beads - - - - - - | " | 17 a 22 | |
| Glue - - - - - - - - | " | 9 a 11 | |
| Ginger in Jars - - - - - | Case | 5 a 5½ | |
| Harrall or Orpiment - - - | Pl. | 16 a 17 | |
| Lead white - - - - - - | " | 9 a 10 | |
| " red - - - - - - | " | 10 | |
| Mo. of Pear' Shells 2 colo large | Pl. | | |
| " blue edged small | " | | No demand. |
| Musk warranted - - - - - | Cy. | 45 a 60 | |
| Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in | 100 | 99 | |
| " 9½ yds. 12 in - - - - | Pc. | 85 | |
| " Canton made - - - - | " | 79 | |
| " " large - - - - | " | 80 | |
| " " small - - - - | " | 63 | None. |
| Yellow yds. in 1st. st. | " | 79 a 80 | |
| " " " 2d. " | " | 66 a 70 | None. |
| " " " 3d. " | " | 50 | |
| " small " " | " | | |
| " white " " | " | 45 a 65 | Wanted. |
| Otto Aniseed - - - - - | Cy. | 1.10 a 1.20 | |
| " Cassia - - - - - | " | 1.65 | |
| Rhubarb - - - - - - | Pl. | | |
| " Dutch cut - - - - | " | | |
| Soy in Jars - - - - - | Case | 5 a 9 | |
| Tobacco in baskets - - - | Pl. | 14 a 15 | |
| Tortoiseshell - - - - - | P. | | |
| Turmeric - - - - - - | " | | |
| Vermillion 50 catties - - - | Box. | | |

N B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER. BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

Note. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also high prices are obtainable for *Camlets, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Goods on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Bicr, Cotton* &c. sometimes discharge at Macao or tranship their Cargoes, at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rents outside, and River Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pickles &c, Confectionary, Stationery, Cutlery, Crockery ware, &c.*, for foreign ers consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

*Note. Alum*, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c.; and *Raw Silk, Silk piece goods &c*, are sometimes shipped there the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

### RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

| | s. d. |
|---|---|
| On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills. ..... | 4. 10 a 11 |
| Government Bills 10 @ 30 days..... none..... | |
| United States Bank Bills 6 months sight..... | 4. 10. |
| Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents. | 4 7½. |
| E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta @ 30 days..... | 220 C. R. |
| E. I. Directors Bills, 60 ds. sight, 208 Sa. Rs. ..... | " |
| Private Bills, on Calcutta, " Co's. Rs. ..... | " |
| | " |
| Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in loaves $ 23.50 per Tael weight. | |
| Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 5 per Cent premium..... | |
| " " " " small 96 a 98 " 4 a 4½. " " | |
| Spanish Do lars Pillar Ferdinand; ..... 1 per Cent | " |
| " Old Carolus IV. ..... 12 per Cent | " |
| South American Republics ..... None | |

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton, 40 cubic feet ..£4.10 a 5.
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none ..... "
to United States, American Ships Per Ton, 40 cub. feet. ..... "

### DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1st APRIL TO 30th NOVEMBER 1836.

| | IN NOVEMBER | | APRIL TO NOVR. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Chests. | Pr ct. | Value in Dollars | Chests. | Value in Dollars. | Stock at Hocks. |
| Patna .....old. | | | | | | |
| " .....new | 779 | 361 | 279 519 | 3691½ | 2703,447 | 9 |
| Benares .....old | 730 | 7 | 5,110 | | | 1581 |
| " .....new | 695 | 426 | 148 470 | 2824½ | 1 337,830 | 40 |
| M. Tea ..... | 710 | 774 | 548 475 | 9236 | 6 112,886 | 2829 |
| | 1258½ | | 911,515 | 15,510½ | 10 156,163 | 4,887 |

Total Chests delivered in the last 9 months 16,808½; Value 11,097,678 Dos.

### RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

| GOOD TREASURE | | GOOD TREASURE | | GOOD TREASURE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay ..... | | Singapore ... .. | 1 ¼ | Hol.or Hamburg .. | 3 2½ |
| Ceylon ..... | | Manila ... ... | | Spain or Portugal.. | 3 2½ |
| Madras ... .. | | Malacca ... ... | | America U States ... | 2½ 2 |
| Calcutta..... | 2½..2 | Penang ..... | 1¼ 1 | Chili or Peru ... .. | 3 .. |
| Rangoon ... .. | | Batavia ..... | | Mexico ..... | 3 .. |
| Mauritius ... .. | | Gt. Britain via Sg. | 3 2½ | Ecoast of China .. | 1 p m |
| Australia ... .. | | " direct ..... | 2½ 2 | Lintin &c... ..... | ½ p m |
| Sand. Islands .. | | France ..... | 2½ 2 | | |

Note. Above rates are from 20th Oct. to 20th April annually; during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat higher. Risks on Blue are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2¼ for 3 months and $ ¾ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

### WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class vessels, measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874256 of a T. per cubit.
2nd " " " 1200 do. & under 1600 " 0.7221091 " "
3rd " " under 1200 do. 0.6567341 " "

N B. The cubit is 14½ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or other head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products.—The largest class pay from $ 43 0 to $ 4320; 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3780; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Comshaw or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Tuels or $ 2223. Linguists fee $ 1234 and Comprador's fees $ 50. Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. On French and other Foreign vessels they are slightly varied. Riceladen ships are charged only about $ 1300 in lieu of measurement &c.'

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

### IMPORTS.

Cotton Manufactures.—The only demand is for Long cloths, but chiefly unbleached, though we can not report better prices. Cotton yarn is in little demand at our quotations, but the low numbers are most enquired for.

Woollens.—remain as dull as heretofore, and prices for Broad cloths, Longells and Camblets remain stationary.

Lead.—has advanced to our present quotation

Pepper.—and Tin remain at their high nominal quotation. There is none of either in the market.

Cotton :—There have been a few sales in the past week at a little advance, but the demand is so languid that we do not alter our quotations.

Opium.—Nearly all the brokers are absent, and there have been no transactions for the last week. The mandarins are prosecuting their enquiries into the smuggling system, particularly as connected with Sycee, and one or two individuals have been seized in Canton. At Lintin the deliveries have, of course, been very short.

### EXPORTS.

Silk Manufactures.—The former contracts are being completed, and we have not heard of any new engagements having been entered into. It is expected, that, should orders be slowly forthcoming, the workmen will be obliged to submit to lower wages than hitherto.

Tea.—The only alteration in our quotations of green tea that we have heard of is an advance o. 2 @ 3 Tuels on Hyson. The merchants and black tea-men have at last settled the prices of the higher grades of the mixed leaf Pekoe-Kooks, at equal to Tuels 33.3, 34.3 and 33.5,—but considerable difficulty consists in determining the qualities. The blackish leaf, strong and Pekoe flavored have been settled at 36 @ 38 Tuels. This

# THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 2d. No. 15. CANTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17TH, 1836. No. 67.


## CORRESPONDENCE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Mr. Editor,—I am one of those who have so often tried to improve, years since, on our fellow Traders here, and also on our home Government, the necessity of a change, and the dangers of the system we are working under, and to such endeavours having met with only partial support, here, and at home with *the greatest neglect*, it was my purpose never again to have visited the columns of any periodical with remarks of mine, but as I now see a *Crisis*, not approaching, but absolutely here, *the point of which this day showing it*, I am desirous to say a few words, as a bond of union, to the foreign sufferers. It shall be brief, and as it is meant for representation of English and American interests here, not for the wide body of distant merchants they represent, it may be allowed to be written what local to it's terms.

1st. A decision is not abroad, that on Chunqua's failure terms were adjusted, by which the Co-hong was freed of all debts *under a 3 lacs*.

Let us examine this, who made the bargain?—The Hon. E. I. Company; whose Supercargoes were *then* the Chief Authority, being *then* the English Factory, and *now* the Consul, their Private, British, and American interests of that time, there is no bond!

2nd. Consider they continued in this hour to be treated on [illegible] which [illegible] imports, by it's institutions [illegible] to enforce the debts of Chinese to Foreigners.

Let us see how the amount of that duty has been applied, if all the collectors pay the debts of [illegible]

3rd. [illegible] by Government and by law; we are told not to trade with others; (having no means of Courts of Justice, does not such exclusion [illegible] the Government, when [illegible] of their debts of honor, they [illegible]

4th. It appears that a Hong-merchant can be put up as a Security to the property and having filled his godowns therewith—on the [illegible] of payment, with [illegible] of duties, or as now [illegible] property, [illegible] by him as broken [illegible] this day? Did [illegible] the [illegible] for if the Hong-merchants [illegible] and [illegible] he is a child of the Empire, and the child who is [illegible] of [illegible] his property, is only [illegible] father the [illegible] Should this [illegible] [illegible] from home?! Why, my friend in London, acting on the plan to the profits of one of our Indies [illegible] the counting [illegible] would go to Botany Bay.

Gentlemen, this [illegible] in your [illegible], and is from

AN OLD RESIDENT.

Canton, Dec 14th 1836.

### HONG AND TEA-MERCHANTS.

Dear Mr. Editor,—It is quite time that your late correspondent "Nobody" should put questions of the whole facts connected with the question as to the prices of the black Teas of the season. If he were, he would see that, to prevent the existence of so intolerable a state of things, no combination between foreign merchants and Chinese is required. Were this needed, we should have to wait long enough. "A combination" of these two rival and inimical bodies! A pretty combination it would be. Something, we trust, like those combinations in the fables of the mad, and the lamb; or where the fox, the sea, and the goat go to hunt "in combination" with the lion. Similarly successful would, no doubt, be the result!

We have, Sir, no fear of result for combination against the Tea-merchants. They have done what, although not justified in doing, when parts of their own property; according to the favorite Tory axiom, they "may do what they like with their own." They were well aware of the great [illegible] chartered exclusive [illegible] time, during the [illegible] since the Company [illegible] English here [illegible] saw that, at these high prices, purchasers were as eager as ever; and it could not have been little from them that foreigners, who got the best Tea at the highest prices, thought [illegible] favorable so great was the competition. Such was the state of things at the end of the second season. The Tea men, on going back to their country, to prepare for this the third season, took back with them a [illegible] of hard money, to an immense extent, advantageously the monied foreign establishments of Canton [illegible] through the Hong-merchants [illegible] Teas, to be furnished during the opening season generally said 2,000 @ 4,000 Taels per chop, more than one third the whole of the shipping, of price, including the Duty, Hong Charges, &c., probably, on an average of the Congou, not far short of one half of what the black Tea men would have to receive on each chop. Besides this, the Hong-merchants, not content with their already multitudinous avocations, were [illegible] to turn Tea-leaf-sorters on their own account, and shut up some of their own premises, on purchase, as the stock Tea country is to be supposed that this desperate activity to forestall Teas should be unchecked by the cunning Chinese? Is it reasonable to think that the [illegible] capturing all such should not affect prices? Is it not plain that this all-but-grasping [illegible] good market would compel the manufacture of as large a *quantity* as possible; and that, in this the desired object, all care as to *quality* would be [illegible] regarded? Who cared for this? the 3,000 @ 4,000 Taels per chop, bargain money in hand, was a literally safe guarantee that the Tea would "pass." In few words, the foreigners were, nominally, and in consequence of their own acts, as the money of the Tea men; and *they* are now using the advantage which has been allowed them.

Further; the Tea-men, on arriving in Canton, would, previous to putting their larger property in the hands of the Hong merchants, make some few enquiries as to the stability &c. of these same; and, if they found that there were any doubts, no one can blame them for determining to keep themselves safe. We are all fond of railing at the Chinese, and, not unfrequently, we are not far wrong in so doing; but let us act with justice, and not blame indiscriminately. We must not forget that, on the failure of the last Hong that went, the foreigners were paid, yet these same Tea merchants were very heavy losers; they, with others, having the additional satisfaction of knowing that it was with their property that great part of the foreigners had been paid for the imports sold to the Hong. In it, I say, to be conceived that, while they had the power to prevent the recurrence of this, by keeping the Teas till settled and paid for, or in some way secured to them, they would not insist on doing so? They have done it, and this is for other merchants present to blame them; and rant and execrate their combinations, illegalities and so on—know what! The *must* have acted, as all men act for their own interests and it is more childish folly to find fault with them.

Instead of doing this I will tell you Mr. Editor, and, through you, Mr. "Nobody," and all others whom it may concern, how the foreigners may, now, get the whip hand—let them [illegible] contracts—let them be in advance—let the Tea men grow idle, prepare, pack, and bring down the Tea with their own money; and let them wait for payment till the Teas are shipped off. Depend on it, you will then have a loss in quantity, and a gain in quality. You will have fewer and better Teas, new, and cheaper ones; whereas, if the contracting and advancing system is continued, such one severing unfortunate and unscrupulous, things will, ever [illegible] be to fill as pretty a predicament as we have seen, and yet see them, still.

I have gone to so great a length that I cannot enter [illegible] remarks of [illegible] Impossible that you are wrong, and many, many, perhaps, I'll prove that you are so

Your most obedient servant.

H.

Canton, 13th Dec 1836.

### PASSAGE BOATS.

Several points still your attention to a subject which is of considerable importance to the foreign community of this place. I suppose it may have been delayed that we kept you about us to it till now that it could not be ignorance; I am well convinced. I must say that the [illegible] if such it be, is in [illegible] But be it [illegible] without further preface.

It is known to you and all of us, that we have somewhere about [illegible] to get over the [illegible] to foreign hosts to see us off and turn the corner, [illegible] to Macao, Lintin &c. This is at present lodged [illegible] one of the principal accommodations that we could enjoy, and were it denied us, I know of some [illegible] we should feel the privation of more severely.

Now it is perfectly evident that some of these boats are used for the purposes of navigating up and down the river etc. I will ask of the owners of the boats if it is fair that the general good of the community should be endangered by the [illegible] and unauthorized of a few? It is high time that it was put an end to. We know that the Government Officers are now extra vigilant, and the consequence of the first offence will be that all [illegible] will be stopped. Strike is done, who can blame the Chinese [illegible]

I am,

Sir,

ONE OF THE PUBLIC.

Canton, Dec 13th 1836.

## EDICT FROM THE VICEROY.

An order to the Hong-merchants, from Tsu, Governor of Kwang-tung and Kwang-se and President of the board of war, Ke, the lieut. Governor of Kwang-tung and secondary guardian of the Prince, and Wan, commissioner of the maritime customs at the Port of Canton, and overseer of the Imperial Gardens.

A paper from the Hong-me chants, has been presented to us, in which you states:

"having received your Excellencies' command, we immediately [illegible] to the barbarian merchants, Jardine, and others, ordering them immediately to wind up their mercantile affairs, and within half a month [illegible] up their effects and leave the provincial city, dwelling themselves of some vessels now here to return to their homes; and further, if any of them cannot complete their business within that time, then to retire to Macao for a little while, but not to protract their stay there so as to transgress the laws. Such were the commands we received.

"We [illegible] to inform your Excellencies, that we have already reported that there is no one here by the name of *Mowshjoe*. But upon Jardine and the others we have enjoined the orders, to wind up their affairs with the utmost despatch, and within half a month clear out of the provincial city, and either go home or down to Macao; and if they really cannot finish their business in the given time, then to deliver over their goods and accounts to us to complete the sales and make the returns; and further, we commanded them to in arm us in writing within what time they should certainly leave the place.

"Having done this, *Frampee* informed us by letter, that his trade required him to delay, and that he would certainly go home during the first month of next year.

"*Jardine, Dadabay, Gordon, Turner, Innes, and Dent*, have also replied by letter, saying they have now many ships in Port, and must delay their returns till they have completed their business, when they will go down to Macao.

"Such, now the case stands; which, being presented to your Excellencies, you were pleased to pronounce it quite and unsatisfactory, and at the same time to give us verbal instructions to send down orders, admonishing and hasting the departure of the said barbarians from the province.

"Having received these instructions, we returned to the consoohs, that with remaining obedient they should complete their business and to us Whitewash.

"Frampee again declared, as before, and begged that he might be allowed to complete his trade, and then return to his country during the first month of next year.

"Whitewash again declared as before, and begged he might carry on and up his accounts, as he was to embark the house at the end of this year.

Gordon again replied begging that he might be allowed to complete his business, when during the third month of next year, he would go home.

"Dadabhoy again replied, that his business was just now necessary, pressing, and he requested therefore that he might be [illegible] and to remain till the commencement of the year, when he would go down to Mac—

"Jardine again replied, that he had nine many ships at Whampoa, and it was necessary to purchase cargoes of teas and silks, and begged they might be allowed to remain till the third month of next year, when they would go and reside at Macao.

"Innes also replied again, begging that he might remain and finish his business, when, at the end of the year, he would go down to Macao and reside there.

"They all having thus made their requests, it becomes our duty to lay the same before your Excellencies, or determine whether they are just or not, and to deal with the said merchants as your benignity may deem expedient.

The for going statements fill up the pages which you have presented to us. On examination we do not find any laws which allow barbarian merchants to live (during the whole year) in Canton. This usage has sprung up by indulgence on the part of the local officers, who, from [illegible] to time, [illegible] the said barbarian merchants faithfully attend to their own business, and really had no dealing with collusion native merchants; still as they were dwelling on suspicious ground, it was easy for natives to go abroad that they did engage in clandestine trade. These receiving the nine heavens (i. e. the emperor) forthwith on received strict injunctions from his August Majesty to investigate the subject.

Having now received the statements, which are given above, we, the governor, the lieutenant governor, and hoppo, imitating our most wise and illustrious sovereign in his sublimest look down with indulgence on the condition of the barbarians, and will not deal with them as they deserve. But to report so long apprised for their departure as those of them have owned, we cannot neither does it become to arrogate of the local, to allow them to escape with impunity. Therefore consulted in general council, we have determined that

Frampee Whiteman, and Gordon, may return to their native countries at the before-named, the first at the end of this year; the second at the commencement, and the third, during the third month of next year.

Both Innes and Dadabhoy may go down to Macao; and reside there a little while as they have requested—the first at the end of this, the second during the first month of next year.

As for Jardine, Dent, and Turner, who have omitted to period for returning to their country, though they think of going down to Macao to reside, and have requested that they may do so during the third and fourth months of next year, they are really very rash and obstinate. But since they have declared that they have now have many ships and their business must be transacted, we will be no indulgent as to allow them all to remain till the second month of next year, when they must repair to Macao. Reckoning from the present time to the end of the second month of the next year, there is a long period of four months, during which they can [illegible] their business; but if not, yet while at Macao they may get other persons to act in their stead; therefore, to no account whatever will they be allowed to remain here beyond the time (above) specified.

We, the governor, the lieutenant governor, and hoppo, will shortly make out a report, stating the respective period fixed for the departure of each of the out side barbarian merchants, and dispatch it to Peking to be laid before his august majesty. Not the slightest deviation shall there be (from what is here stated).

You, the Hong-merchants, within three days from this date, must divide themselves from the said barbarians, each specifying the time fixed for his departure;) and you yourselves must also give us written dependence, pledging your persons and your property that you will not [illegible] them to linger beyond the proper time. Let no delay be allowed. Only wait till the periods for their respective departures have arrived, then immediately report (each one) for our examination. If after the time have arrived, they again [illegible] to remain, and cannot drift it will be your duty also to [illegible] their property are used to the proceeds of illegal gains, and the persons punished and [illegible]

As for ourselves, we will carry the business through without [illegible] to [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] the duties of [illegible] &c. Finally, although the [illegible] we shall see that they are [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] on the foreign and the native [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

### The Viceroy's reply.

...reply of Tang, governor of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, president of the board of War, &c., to the petition of the English merchants, &c. &c.

"In examining the regulations for the trade vessels trading at this port, I find that each ship is allowed to ... catties, and 5 0/0 ratio of which is for the ... Each ship ... the name of the person in charge. Each ... corresponding ... to report the ... tonnage of the ... ships. ... ships of war, ... ships ... ships ... ships

NOTICE.—In consequence of Mr. J. D. GLAS ANDER-SON & Co. of London not having completed their engagements with Messrs. DOUGLAS, MACKENZIE & Co. dated London 31st December 1835, and Mr. H. H. CLEGHORN having died at Edinburgh on the 4th June last—the firms of DOUGLAS MACKENZIE & Co. at Canton, Singapore and Batavia will be restricted to the last named place, after the 31st Dec. next;—after which date the above firms at London and Singapore, as well as the powers of attorney of the parties in charge there, will cease.

The only partner, or sole partner, will engage the firm of DOUGLAS MACKENZIE & Co. at Batavia until further notice.

W. MACKENZIE.

Batavia, 5th Oct. 1837.

NOTICE.—The interest of the late Captain JAMESON, in our Establishment ceased on the 30th of June last.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 24th November 1836.

NOTICE.—Having admitted Mr. WILLIAM PORTER LIVINGSTON, a Partner in my business, it will for the future be conducted under the Firm of GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.

T. A. GIBB.

Canton, 14th November, 1836.

NOTICE.—We have established ourselves in this place as general Commission Agents in connexion with Mr. William Brownrigg of Glasgow, and Messrs. Grywell & Co. of Valparaiso.

WM. & THOS. GEMMELL & Co.

Canton, 3d November, 1836.

*OFFICIAL NOTICE.*

CONSIDERABLE inconvenience and public expence having been incurred, by reason of the improper conduct of certain masters of British merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging to the said vessels; Seamen here registered, that this practice is contrary to Law, and that the Offence may be prosecuted by indictment or information at the Suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the Court of King's Bench at Westminster, or if it had been committed at Westminster in the county of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendents will take measures to institute prosecutions against any master or masters of British merchant vessels who shall offend herein in future.

By Order of the Superintendents.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.
*Acting Secretary and Treasurer.*

April, 15th 1836.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the Receipt of Cash for Bills on the Supreme Government of India at the rate of Two hundred and twenty (220) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after Sight

(Signed) J. R. ASTELL.
H. H. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 25th October, 1836.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the intended retirement to Europe of Mr. A. C. WHITEMAN, our firm was dissolved on the 30th Ultimo, and our business transferred to Messrs. DENT & Co.

WHITEMAN & Co.

Canton, 1st July 1836.

NOTICE.—Mr. GEO. T. BRIDGE, late of the firm of Messrs. WHITEMAN & Co., & Mr. JOHN ROBERT REEVES, late Two-inspectors to the Hon. E. I. Company in China, have been admitted partners in our firm since the 1st July 1836.

DENT & Co.

Canton, 8th October, 1836.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

PARTIES, desirous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

*The Agents for the Society are from this day,*

In London,... Messrs. PALMER MACKILLOP DENT & Co.
" Calcutta, Messrs. MACKILLOP STEWART & Co.
" Bombay, Messrs. FORBES & Co.
" Singapore, Messrs. A. L. JOHNSTON & Co.
" Manila,... Messrs. RUSSELL & STURGIS.

DENT & Co,
*Secretaries.*

Canton, 1st, July, 1836.

NOTICE—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE is hereby given that the interest and responsibility in our Firm of Mr. CLAUDE SCOTT STEUART and of Mr. JAMES ALEXANDER, ceased on the 31st ultimo.

Mr. HARRY GEORGE GORDON, and Mr. THOMAS KIRKMAN FINLAY, have this day been admitted partners in our firm.

RITCHIE STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 1st August, 1836.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } ₱ 100 $ 1.
" Lingoist reports, reports of Cargoes &c. " " " 1 50.
" Policies and folio pages. " " " 3.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies

NOTICE, Mr. JAMES DUNCAN (of the Firm of STRACHAN & Co. of Manilla) is admitted a Partner in our Establishment from the 1st. of May last.

FOX, RAWSON, & Co.

Canton, 1st December, 1836.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

NO risks can be taken here, on Ships or Ships' from limits to China, nor any refused now on a Ship from India, unless applied for previously to her despatch from Bengal.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
*General Agents.*

Canton, 9th Dec. 1836.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE ship CHARLES GRANT, W. FERGUSON Commander will leave Whampoa with all despatch; for freight apply to

H. & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton, 8th December, 1836.
*Dewish No. 4.*

FOR MANILA SINGAPORE AND BATAVIA.

THE Dutch Barque HERMINA Capt. R. LENOX will meet with all despatch, for the above ports. For freight apply to RUNE VAN BASEL TOE LAER & Co.

Canton, 28th Nov'h. 1836.

FOR BATAVIA AND HOLLAND.

THE Schooner VERSPOED, Captain DRAEZE will leave Whampoa for the above ports with all despatch; for freight apply to the CAPTAIN or

RUNE VAN BASEL TOE LAER & Co.

Canton, 24th November, 1836.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE Princess VICTORIA, Cap. Jas. LEE, will sail on or about the 15th October, and can take 250 Tons freight; for terms apply to

WETMORE & Co

Canton, 14th September 1836.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE first class Ship PRINCE REGENT, of 1000 tons, River Built, Captain J. BIGGS, will have quick despatch. Apply to

DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 22nd October, 1836.

WANTED.

A young man who writes a good hand and understands accounts; satisfactory reference will be required. Apply at No. 4 Dutch Hong.

Canton, November 17th, 1836.

TO LET.

FROM the first of September next, the house on the S. E. side of Praya Grande, formerly the Spanish Factory, and now occupied by Dn. Anna J. aquin Lopez, with large cool apartments. Any Gentlemen wishing to take the said house, will please to address to Jamierio Jose Lemos, at Macao.

Macao, 15th August, 1836.

FOR SALE ON BOARD THE BARQUE ISABELLA.

ROUGH spars of various sizes, heavy masts, topmasts, Bibchesons and other spars.
200 Teak decking boards 4 and 3 Inch thick.
20 Teak side boards, 11 feet long and 21 inches wide.
Also a few kinds of ship's stores.
Apply to Capt. HILLAS on board, or

STANFORD & MARES, at Canton.

Canton, 14th September, 1836.

FOR SALE.

AT the CANTON PRESS OFFICE, The first volume of the CANTON PRESS Newspaper, in boards at $ 6, and of the CHRONOLOGIST PRICE CURRENT, of which but few copies remain, at $ 4 in boards.

MADEIRA Wine.

FOR SALE Superior Old MADEIRA WINE—in Pipes Hhs. and quarter Casks—from the well known House of KERR & Co. Apply to

DENT & Co.

Canton 10th September, 1835

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to notify the same, in order that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for this Society are,

London, Messrs. Charles Cockerell, Bart. & Co.
Bombay, Messrs. Mc. Gregor Browning & Co.
Madras, Messrs. E. S. Moral & Co.
Singapore, Messrs. Guthrie & Co.
Messrs. Cockerell & Co. Sons, CALCUTTA,

BELL & Co.
Agents CANTON.

FOR SALE.

*Newton, Gordon* and *Murdock's* MADEIRA, in pints and quarts.
Very superior MALMSEY in pints and quarts.
*Chandler's* & Co' SHERRY, in pints and hogsheads.
*Black's* PORT, in pints.
*Bass'* PALE ALE, in hogsheads.
SALMON, MOCK TURTLE SOUP and BOUILLI.
CREAM, MILK and CUSTARD, preserved in tins.
JAMS and JELLIES.
One well finished and very powerful COPYING PRESS, with ink, brush, books, damping board, thin paper, &c. complete.
Percussion single barrel RIFLE GUNS, with spare *fowling piece barrels.*
Small gold WATCHES.
Superior drawing PENCILS.
SHEATHING COPPER and NAILS, deliverable at Lintin.
All on moderate terms. Apply at No. 74 French Hong. to JOHN SMITH.

FOR SALE.

A quantity of FOOLSCAP and LETTER PAPER—The former at $ 7 per Ream and the latter at $ 6.—Also two first chop OFFICE COPYING MACHINES complete.

ILBERY & Co.

Apply to
6 Langsang Hong.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR La Rose, St. Emilion and Medoc Clarets, also Cognac Brandy. Apply to

DENT & Co.
or Capt. CROCKET at Lintin.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the *Canton Press* and Price Current.
For one year payable in advance..... $ 12
For six Months..... " ..... " 7
For three " " ..... " 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory, at 30 cents, and Price Corrents at 10 cents each, or at the Messrs. Shaderick Lowndes & Co. Godowns and Macao.

## *SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.*

ARRIVED.—British, *Neptune*, Williams, from London, July 19th *American Sarah and Apollo*, Gardner, from Liverpool, July 24th. British *Falcon*, Bennett, from Sea Bird and Sandwich Islands. *Henry Bathurst*, Leark, from Manila, 1st Dec.

PASSENGERS.—Per *Neptune*; Mrs. Marks and family: per *Henry Bathurst*, Mr. J. Wilkinson Junior.

SAILED as DESPATCHED.—Brit Packet Morgan, for Bombay. *Lady Charlotte*, Williams, for Liverpool. American, *Italy*, Consorsio, for Manila. *Richard Alsop*, Mac Michael, for New-York. British, *James*, Robinson for Liverpool. *Upton Castle*, Duggan, *John Bannerman*, Wilson, *Caledonia*, Lancaster, *Louisa Fenella*, Rowland, all for Bombay. American, *Chandler Price*, Collin, for Philadelphia. Brit. *Elizabeth*, Shepherd, *Adelaide*, Clark, and *Edinburgh*, Thomson, all for Sydney. Brit. *Inglewood*, Roberts, for Liverpool. Amer. *John Gilpin*, Welsh, for Manila.

PASSENGERS.—Per Caledonia, Messrs. J. M. Davidson, A Parsee, Mussulman Bankerjee and Shurrockchaw Bankerjee. Per *Adelaide*, Mr. R. Crosbie. Per *Edinburgh*, Mr. M. B. Hunter; Per Parsee, Mrs. Morgan Per *Inglewood*, Capt. Geo. Melville. Per *Louisa Fenella*, Mr. Fernandez.

The *Claudine*, (Amer.) which sailed from England since the vessels were in, was not heard, spoken by the *Neptune* off St. Paul.

The *Jane Brown* will be despatched for Cork for orders on Tuesday the 20th instant.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From England. *Cambria*, *Penang*, Thompson, *Penang*, Clifton, *Earl Grey*, Stafford.
From Bengal. *Lord W. Bentinck*, *Lord Auckland*, Thrale.
From Java. *Henrietta*, *Amelia* Thomson.
Lagoon Davis, from England to July 6th. Per *Sarah & Amelia*. From *United States* to June 1st Per *Packet*. From *Batavia*, September 15th. Per *Royal Khan*. From *Singapore*, 17th October. From *Java*, 4th October per *Ajetta*. From *Bombay* 21st September.

## SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

| Vessel's Name. | Flag. | Commander. | Tons | Where from. | Consignees. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Bm | | |
| Hope | British | Baker | | Hospital ship | |
| Earl of Balcarres | " | J. Hine | 1200 | Madras | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Favorite | " | Robinson | 350 | Wantung | Turner & Co. |
| Hendrig | " | R. Langley | 707 | " | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Diana | " | Dutton | 550 | Calcutta | Russell & Co. |
| Princess Victoria | " | Jn. Lee | 379 | London | Wetmore & Co. |
| Lord Lowther | " | A. Grant | 1400 | " | Jardine, Matheson & Co. |
| Heywood | " | Jones | 541 | Liverpool | " |
| Hythe | " | W. Drayson | 1200 | Bombay | Daniell & Co. |
| Bonsmah Merchant | " | L. W. Moncrieff | 431 | Lubbuc | Lindsay & Co. |
| Private Regent | " | T. B. Bliss | 1200 | Calcutta | Daniell & Co. |
| Malcolm | " | Eyles | 536 | " | J. & W. Grigg & Co. |
| Owaiee | " | R. B. Shettler | 320 | " | Dent & Co. |
| John O' Gaunt | " | Robertson | 649 | Liverpool | Turner & Co. |
| Planter | Dutch. | C. L. Abbott | 280 | London | Russell & Co. |
| Wm. Lockerby | British | Mycalls | 336 | Bombay | " |
| Regulus | Amer. | Valmer | | Manilla | " |
| Coventry | British | Purdie | 316 | Madras | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Inglis | " | Wise | 1326 | Bombay | " |
| Keith Castle | " | Rob. Pringle | 1412 | Calcutta | Lindsay & Co. |
| Thugs | Amer. | Russell | 200 | Manila | Turner & Co. |
| Juliet | British | Wilson | 346 | Singapore | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Jane Brown | " | Bradley | 430 | Bombay | Daniell & Co. |
| Castle Huntly | " | L. K. Jolly | 1200 | Bombay | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Mary Anne | " | A. Smith | 300 | Java | " |
| Canton | " | | 350 | " | " |
| Orina | " | Agar | 264 | Liverpool | W. T. Gemmell & Co. |
| Otterspool | " | Rutherdson | 401 | Calcutta | T. A. Gibb. |
| Anna Robertson | " | Hine | 407 | London | Turner & Co. |
| Ta qua | Amer. | Hunt | 5 | Java | Russell & Co. |
| Elliza | British | more | 213 | Clyde | Turner & Co. |
| Caledonia | British | Liddell | 300 | South | Turner & Co. |
| Henry Pyke | Amer. | Williams | | Manilla | Dunlop, Stothard & Co. |
| Pandora | " | Bertolin | 416 | " | Wetmore & Co. |
| Pyrmont | " | A. Kenrick | | New york | H. Rees & T. Smith. |
| Morningstar | " | Christie | | Manilla | Russell & Co. |
| Strathfeldsaye | British | Jones | 350 | Sydney | " |
| Orwell | " | Carpenter | 1450 | Madras | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Ann Baldwin | " | Crawford | 400 | Liverpool | Daniell & Co. |
| Eben Preble | Amer. | Crocker | 400 | Newyork | Russell & Co. |
| V. Metzerott | British | H. L. Thomas | 1000 | Calcutta | Daniell & Co. |
| Hermina | Dutch. | R. Lenox | 400 | Manilla | R van Basel toe Laer & Co. |
| Mistherbian | British | Morison | 419 | Batavia | Turner & Co. |
| Ceylon | Amer. | Gove | 427 | Newyork | Russell Sturgis & Co. |
| Nelson Vermont | Dutch | Drayer | 200 | Java | H. van Basel toe Laer & Co. |
| Judith | British | Williams | 300 | Singapore | Pet Hunter & Co. |
| Hadaway | " | Hyde | 325 | Bombay | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Thames | " | H. Hornblow | 1405 | Manila | Lindsay & Co. |
| Wm. Jardine | " | Highet | 670 | Liverpool | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Arabian | " | Brown | 391 | Ireland | Dent & Co. |
| Albion | Amer. | Putnam | | Liverpool | Olyphant & Co. |
| Mary Sands Ville | British | Jackson | 407 | Liverpool | Gibb Livingston & Co. |
| Emily Taylor | Amer. | Hallet | 307 | Java | J. Tschudy Junior |
| Nabob | " | Putnam | | | Gordon and Talbot. |
| Asia | British | J. Pearson | 1012 | Calcutta | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Charles Grant | " | Pitcairn | | Manilla | H. & Cutteriez. |
| Alcique | " | Bennett | | Buenos Ayres | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Asia | " | Cole | 300 | Boston | Russell & Co. |
| Africa | " | Crowghan | 330 | Calcutta | W. S. Boyd. |

## SHIPPING AT LINTIN &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, Crockett, *Lord Amherst*, Simpson Fast & Co. The *Hercules*, Jamieson; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macomber and *Henry Clay* Gibson, to Russell & Co. The *Ajetta*, Bennetson D. & M. Bontemps. Ashwell, to Dunbar & Moller.

| Vessel's Name. | Flag. | Commander. | Tons | Where from. | Consignees. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Johanna Susanna | Dutch. | Berent | 600 | Batavia | R. V Basel toe Laer & Co. |
| Aurelia | Port. | Barros | 160 | Bombay | Dent & Co. |
| Isabella Robertson | British | Jno. Hudson | 379 | Calcutta | Parsee & Co. |
| Anna | Port | Aguiar | 166 | Damaun | Francis Pestonjee. |
| Medora | Dutch. | Lowe | | Batavia | Douglas Mackenzie & Co. |
| Alexander | Amer. | Pennique | 304 | Liverpool | Wetmore & Co. |
| Jardine (Sche.) | British | Greig | 160 | Singapore | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Elizabeth Wilhor | British | Hall | 305 | Valparaiso | W. & T. Gemmell & Co. |
| Syed Khan | | J. L. Gallie | 194 | Calcutta | Parsee & Co. |
| Anaweem | Amer. | Rathbone | | Liverpool | Dent & Co. |
| Nassau | Spanish. | | 1300 | Manila | St. Iznis. |
| Neptune | British | Williams | | London | Wetmore & Co. |
| Sarah & Amelia | Amer. | Gardner | | Liverpool | Dent & Co. |
| Falcon | British | Burnett | 170 | Sea Ilen | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Henry Eubank | Amer. | Leach | | Manila | Gordon & Talbot. |

# THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abbreviations (Pc.) Piccul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Chs.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Comm. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avdp. = 1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avdp. 1 Piccul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys. 1 Ton.—24 Cys. 1 Cwt.—4 Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 2d. No. 15. CANTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER, 17TH, 1836. No. 67.

## IMPORTS.

| | PER. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **COTTON MANUFACTURES.** | | | |
| Cambrics - - 40 yds. | P. | $ 3. a 4. | |
| Chintzes - - 29 " in | " | 4 a 6 | |
| Handkfs. Mouseline scarlet - | " | 2.25 a 2.30 | dull. |
| " blue - - | " | 2.35 a 2 | |
| Long-cloths white 1 yds. 36 in | " | 4. a 5. | |
| " " 30 " | " | 3. a 3. | |
| " grey 40 " 38 in | " | 4½ a 5. | in demand. |
| " " 36 " 36 in | " | 3½ a 4. | |
| " " 30 " 36 in | " | 3. a 3.10. | |
| Am. brown Cots. 30 " 36 in | " | 3. a 3.10. | |
| Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in | P. | 38 a 40. | little demand. |
| " " 30 @ 32 in | " | 38 a 40. | No demand. |
| Calcutta - - 12 @ 24 in | " | 36 a 37. | |
| **WOOLLENS.** | | | |
| Broadcloth Rs. Sup. 60@62 in | Y. | 1.80 a 2.20 | |
| " Span. Buripes 60@62 in | " | 1.20 a 1.30. | |
| " Supers - 58@60 in | " | 80 a 90. | dull. |
| " Worsters - - | " | 60 cts. | |
| " Worleys 25 yds. in | P. | 11 a 11½ | No sale. |
| " Sup. Selct. Cutgs large | P. | 30 a 40. | Cts. dull. |
| Flannel - - - - | ad. | 15 a 20. | |
| Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in | P. | | |
| Fine singles - - - | " | 21 a 21. | dull. |
| Second - - - - | " | | |
| Dutch - - 40 yds. 33 in | " | 36 a 37. | dull. |
| " - 30 " 28 | " | 28 | |
| Bombazets - - - | " | 11 a 12 | |
| Longells scarlet - - | " | 84½ a 85. | Declining. |
| Assorted colors - - | " | | |
| Woollen yarn - - - | " | 100 a 120. | Limited demand. |
| **COTTONS.** | | Taels. | |
| Bengal old or inf. - - | P. | 8.5 a 9.5 | |
| " sup. and fine - | " | 10. a 11.5 | |
| Bombay old or inf. - - | " | 8.5 a 9.5 | |
| " sup. and fine - | " | 10. a 11.5 | |
| Madras - - - - - | " | 9.5 a 11.5 | |
| Manila - - - - - | " | | None. |
| **METALS.** | | | |
| Copper Shee'g. 16 oz. @ 32 oz. | P. | $ 34½. | |
| " S. American slab - | " | 35. | None. |
| " bolts assorted - | " | 40. | |
| " old - - - | " | 18 | |
| Lead English Pig - - | " | 3½ a | Enquired. |
| " Spanish - - | " | 3 a 3.50 | |
| Iron Bar 1 a 2 in - - | P. | 3.50 a 3.60 | In demand. |
| " Rod ½ in - - | " | | |
| " Hoop. ½ in - - | " | 3½ a 4. | |
| " Hoop. 1 in - - | " | 4 a 4. | |
| " Scrap - - - - | " | 1.90 a 1.90 | Not Saleable. |
| Steel English - - - | " | | |
| " Swedish - - - | Tub | 35 a 4 | |
| Spelter English - - | P. | 5. | |
| Tin Plates - - - - | Box | 7 a 7½ | Large stock. |
| Quicksilver - - - | P. | 100 a 110 | |
| SKINS Rabbit - - - | 100 | 60. a 65. | |
| Bears' - - - - | each | 4. a 6. | |
| " Fox - - - | " | 1. a 1.15. | |
| Otter-Sea - - - | " | 40. a 45. | |
| " tails - - - | " | 2.50 a 3 | |
| " Land - - - | " | 3. a 7. | |
| Seal - - - - | " | 2. a 2.50 | |
| OPIUM Patna old - - | Ch. | | |
| " new - - - | " | 780 a 785 | |
| Benares old - - - | " | | |
| " new - - - | " | 735 a 720 | Nominal. |
| Malwa old - - - | " | 705 a 710 | |
| " new - - - | " | | |
| Turkey - - - - | " | 690 | |
| RICE Bengal - - - | P. | 1.80 | |
| " Java - - - | " | 1.60 a 1.65 | |
| " White table - - | " | 1.85 | |
| " Manila - - - | " | 1.65 a 1.70 | |
| " Paddy - - - | " | 50 pct. less. | than Rice. |
| **STRAITS PRODUCE &c** | | | |
| Bird's nest, fine white - | Cy. | 30. | |
| " " inf. - - | " | 15. a 16. | In little demand. |
| " " black - - | " | 12½ a 5. | |
| Bees Wax - - - - | P. | 26. a 28. | |
| Betel nut - - - - | " | 4. a 6½ | |
| Cloves - - - - | " | 34. a 38 | |
| " Mother - - - | " | 10. a 12. | Overstocked. |
| Camphor Baroos - - | Cy. | 6. a 25. | |
| Gambir - - - - | P. | 2½. a 3. | |
| Mace - - - - - | " | | |
| Nutmegs - - - - | " | | |
| Pepper - - - - | " | 10. a 10½ | No stock. |
| Rattans - - - - | " | 2.50 a 3½ | A supplies. |
| Tin Bars - - - - | " | 30 | nominal, no stock. |
| " Singapore &c. | " | 28. | |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | | |
| Amber large 1st quality - | Cy. | 3. a 13 | |
| " small fragments - | " | 60 cts a 1½. | |
| Asafœtida - - - - | P. | 4½ | |
| Bêche-de-mer - - - | " | 12. a 36. | |
| " good - - - | " | 36. a 50. | |
| Cochineal - - - - | " | 140. a 900 | |
| Coral large heads or pieces | Cy. | | Dull. |
| " fragments - | P. | 60. a 80 | |
| Cow Besoar - - - | C. | 16. a 25. | No demand. |
| Cudbear - - - - | P. | 12. | |
| Dutch Pegue - - - | " | 4. a 4½ | |
| Elephants Teeth or Ivory- | " | 70. a 100. | |
| " cuttings - | " | 60. a 65. | |
| Fish-maws - - - | " | 40 a 70. | |
| Flints - - - - | " | 40 cents. | |
| Ginseng crude - - | " | 75. | |
| " clarified - - | " | 100 | None in mkt. |
| Mother of Pearl Shell - | " | 9. a 10. | |
| Myrrh - - - - | " | 4. a 8. | |
| Olibanum - - - - | " | 3½ a 8. | Large stock. |
| Patchouk - - - - | " | 30 | Nominal. |
| Rose Maloes - - - | " | | |
| Saltpetre at Lintin - - | " | 9½ a 9½ | Sales. |
| Shark's fins - - - | " | 13 a 30 | |
| Smalts - - - - | " | 30. a 50. | limited demand. |
| Stock fish - - - | " | 5. a 6. | |
| Thread Gold and Silver - | Cy. | 32 a 42 | Large stock |
| Wood Ebony Mauritius - | P. | 3½ a 4 | dull. |
| " " Ceylon - | " | 2½ | |
| " Sandal Indian - | " | 22. | in demand. |
| " " Timor - | " | 12. a 13 | |
| " " Sand'h Islands | " | 8. a 10 | |
| " Sapan. - - - | " | 1.50 | |

## EXPORTS.

| | WT. in T. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SILK MANUFACTURES.** | | | |
| Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in | 36 | $ 13½ | |
| " col'd " " by " | 30 | 13. | |
| Hdfs. 4-4 black Levantine | 17 | 5.70. a 6. | |
| " fringed 45 in | | | |
| " 7-8 " " | 15 | 5.10 a 5.50 | |
| Hdfs. 7-8 cross barred " | | | |
| " Sarsnet, Nankin silk | 11 | 7. | |
| " Canton - - | — | 6½ | |
| Hdfs. white Pongee 22 in | 18 | 7.75 a 7.80 | |
| " figured " 22 " | 16 | 6.80 a 6.70 | |
| " figured " 22 " | 20 | 10. | |
| " " " 30 " | 18 | 9. | |
| Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 | 21 | 12.50 | |
| " " 30 " 29 | 32 | 16.50 a 16.75 | |
| " black " " 24 | 24 | 10.75 a 11.50 | |
| " " 30 " 29 | 30 | 12.75 a 13. | |
| Satins Levantines 30 22 | 33 | 14.75 a 15. | |
| " " " 24 | 30 | 13. | |
| Lutestrings mixt 18 " 24 | 18 | 7.10 a 7.50 | |
| " black " " 29 | 28 | 10.30 a 10.50 | |
| Pongees white 30 " 30 | 30 | 11.75 a 11.85 | |
| " " 30 " 29 | 29 | 11.10 a 11.25 | |
| " " 30 " 32 | 32 | 12.60. a 12.70 | |
| " Szechuen 19 " 19 | 27 | 6.75 a 6.80 | |
| Sarsnets black N 30 " 29 | 27 | 11.40 a 11.75 | |
| " " C. " " 29 | 25 | 10 a 10½ | |
| " " " " 29 | 22 | 7.80 a 8.10 | |
| " white 60 " 29 | 34 | 17 a 17.20 | |
| " colored 30 " 29 | 21 | 12.40 a 12.6 | |
| " crossbar'd " 24 | 18 | 10.75 | |
| Satins black 18 " 29 | 41 | 17 a 17.50 | |
| " " 18 " 29 | 31 | 14.25 a 14.50 | |
| " colored 18 " 29 | 31 | 17.20 a 17.40 | |
| " high " 18 " 29 | 36 | 18.75 a 19 | |
| " damask'd crimson | 31 | 21 a 22. | |
| " " colored | 38 | 20 a 21. | |
| Sinshaws Nank. blk 29 29 | 44 | 15 a 15.50 | |
| " colored " " | 33 | 16 a 16.10 | |
| " " " 29 | 36 | 17 a 17.50 | |
| " Canton black 29 | 34 | 10 a 10.50 | |
| Sewing silks assort. colors. in | Pl. | 4.70 a 4.90 | |
| " black - - - | | 4.30 a 4.10 | |
| Shawls crape 7 4 embrd. | 7 | 3.50 | |
| " " 55 a 58 in - | 54 | 2.90 | |
| " 8-4 Satin figd. 63 | 9 | 2.15 a 2.25 | |
| " 7-4 " " | 4 | 1.85 | |
| " " damas'd ed silk 54 a 55 | 4 | 2.50 | |
| Water silks col'd. 18 y. 29 in | 32 | 15 a 15 | |
| BLACK TEAS. | Pl. | Tael. | |
| " Bohea Canton - - | " | | No demand |
| " Fokeen - - - | " | | |
| " Congou Song. k'd - - | " | 33.5 a 35.5 | |
| " Bl. Lf. & Pek. ltd. | " | 36 a 38 | |
| " Campoi - - - | " | 38 a 45 | |
| " Souchong - - - | " | 44 a 50 | |
| " Hung muey - - - | " | 27 a 30 | |
| " Pekoe - - - - | " | 60 a 90 | |
| " Ning Yong - - - | " | 26 a 28 | |
| " Ankoi - - - - | " | 20 a 22 | |
| " Pouchong - - | " | | |
| " Orange Pekoe - - | " | 28 a 34 | |
| " Caper - - - - | " | 26 a 30 | |
| GREEN TEAS. | | | |
| " Twankay - - - | " | 30 a 32 | Canton Tea |
| " Skin - - - - | " | 20 a 24 | 13 |
| " Hyson - - - - | " | 60 a 68 | 36 a 39 |
| " Young Hyson - - | " | 34 a 40 | 21 a 30 |
| " Imperial - - - | " | 32 a 39 | 20 a 24 |
| " Gunpowder - - - | " | 35 a 42 | 40 a 41 |
| RAW SILK. Canton No. 1 | T. | | No stock. |
| " " " " 2 | " | 280 | |
| " " " " 3 | " | 260 | |
| " " " " 4 | " | 170 | |
| " " " " 5 | " | 105 | |
| Nankin Tsatlee - - | " | 500 a 560 | |
| " Taysaam - - | " | 400 a 470 | |
| SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st. | T. | 5.5 | |
| " " 2d. | " | 5.3 | |
| " Pingfa - - - | " | 6.7 | |
| " Candy Canton - - | " | 7.5 | |
| " Chinchew - - | " | 14 | |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | |
| Alum - - - - - | " | 1.85 a 1.95 | at Macao. |
| Aniseed star - - - - | " | 10 a 10½ | |
| Camphor - - - - - | " | 28 a 30 | at Macao. |
| Cassia at Whampoa - - | " | 11.50 a 12 | |
| " Lintin - - - | " | 9. | |
| " buds - - - - | " | 14 a 15 | |
| Canes bamboo - - - | 1000 | 10 a 14 | |
| " Wangees - - - | " | 7 a 12 | |
| China Root - - - - | Pl. | 3½ | |
| Cubebs - - - - - | " | 17 a 18 | |
| Dragon's blood - - - | " | 80 a 100 | |
| Galangals - - - - | " | 24 a 24 | |
| Gamboge - - - - - | " | 65 a 70 | None good. |
| Glass beads - - - - | " | 17 a 22 | |
| Glue - - - - - | " | 9 a 11 | |
| Ginger in Jars - - - | Case | 5 a 7½ | |
| Hartall or Orpiment - - | Pl. | 16 a 17 | |
| Lead white - - - - | " | 9 a 10 | |
| " red - - - - | " | 10 | |
| Mo.of Pear' Shells 1 oolon large | Pl. | | Nodemaad. |
| " blue edged small | " | | |
| Musk warranted - - - | Cy. | 45 a 60 | |
| Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in | 100 | 92 | |
| " 94 yds. 12 in - - | Pa. | 85 | |
| " Canton made - - - | " | 79 | |
| " " large - - - | " | 82 | None. |
| " " small - - - | " | 65 | |
| Yellow yds. in 1st. qr. | " | 79 a 80 | |
| " " 2d " | " | 66 a 70 | None. |
| " " 3d " | " | 58 | |
| " small " " | " | | |
| " white " " | " | 53 a 62 | Wanted. |
| Oils Aniseed - - - - | Cy. | 1.10 a 1.20 | |
| " Cassia - - - - | Pl. | 1.65 | |
| Rhubarb - - - - - | Pl. | | |
| " Dutch cut - - - | " | 5 a 8 | |
| " in Jars - - - - | Case | 14 a 13 | |
| Tobacco in baskets - - - | Pl. | | |
| Tortoiseshell - - - - | P. | | |
| Turmeric - - - - - | " | | |
| Vermillion 50 catties - - | Box. | | |

**N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER. BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.**

*Note.* Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also higher prices are obtainable for *Canisters, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Goods, on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton* &c. sometimes discharge at Macao or tranship their Cargoes, at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rents outside, and River Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pictures* &c, *Confectionary Stationary, Cutlery, Crockery ware,* &c., for foreigners consumption, are said at Anglish duty paid.

*Note. Alum,* and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; and *Raw Silk, Silk* piece goods &c., are sometimes shipped there the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

### RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

| | s. d. |
|---|---|
| On London & Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills. ..... | 4. 10 a 11 d |
| Government Bills 10 @ 30 days. ..... none. ..... | |
| United States Bank Bills 6 months sight. ..... | 4. 10. |
| Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents. | 4 7½ |
| E. I. Company's Agents. Bills on Calcutta @ 30 days. ..... | 220 C. R. |
| E. I. Directors Bills, 60 ds. sight, 200 Sa. Rs. ..... | |
| Private Bills, on Calcutta, " Co's. Rs. ..... | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves @ $3.50 per Tael weight. | |
| Sycee at Lintin &c, large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 3 per Cent premium. | |
| " " " small 96 a 98 " 4 a 4½ " | |
| Spanish Dollars Pillar Proclaimed. ..... 1 per Cent | " |
| " Old Carolus IV. ..... 12 per Cent | " |
| South American Republics ..... None | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton, 50 cub. feet ... | £4.10 a 5 |
| to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none ... | |
| to United States, American Ships Per Ton, 40 cub. feet. ... | |

### DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1st APRIL TO 30th NOVEMBER 1836.

| | IN NOVEMBER | | | | APRIL TO NOV. 30. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Chests. | Price. | Value in Dollars. | Chests. | Value in Dollars. | Stock 1st Decbr. |
| Patna ..... old. | | | | 363 | 279,510 | 3691½ | 2,765,447 | 9 |
| " ..... new | 220 | 363 | 279,510 | | | | | 1583 |
| Benares ..... old | 230 | 2 | 5,110 | | | 21 | 274 | 1,357,830 | 40 |
| " ..... new | 650 | 156 | 101,170 | | | | | | 506 |
| Malwa ..... | 710 | 770 | 546,670 | 9796 | | 6812,686 | | | 2829 |
| | 1260½ | | $ 931,315 | 15,510 | 10,156,163 | | | 4,967 |

Total Chests delivered in the last 8 months 16,806½; Value 11,668,894 dos.

### RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agencies of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

| | GOOD TREASURE | | GOOD TREASURE | | GOOD TREASURE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay ..... | 2½ a 2 | Singapore ..... | 1 | 4 | Bol. or Hamburg ..... | 3 | 2½ |
| Ceylon ..... | | Manila ..... | | | Spain or Portugal ..... | 3 | 2½ |
| Madras ..... | | Mallacca ..... | | | American U States ..... | 2½ | 2 |
| Calcutta ..... | | Penang ..... | 1½ | 1 | Chili or Peru ..... | 3 | |
| Rangoon ..... | | Batavia ..... | | | Mocha ..... | 5 | |
| Mauritius ..... | | Gt. Britain via C. | 3 | 2½ | Ecouat of China ..... | 1 | 1 p m |
| Australia ..... | | " direct ..... | 2½ | 2 | Lintin &c. ..... | 2½ | 2 |
| Sand. Islands ..... | | France ..... | 2½ | 2 | | | |

Note. Above rates are from 20th Oct. to 20th April annually; during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat higher. Risks on Blocks are @ 9 per Cent per annum, @ 4½ for 6 months, @ 2¼ for 3 months and @ 1½ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

### WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards per | 0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit. |
| 2nd " " " 1200 do. & under 1600 | 0.7221091 " " |
| 3rd " " " under 1200 do. | 0.5667341 " " |

N B. The cubit is 14 inches; measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with carpenter's rule (except Rice) and is from the Forefoot to the Mizen mast, or 1/3rd head in Bridge; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the Custom House measurement. The largest class pay from @ 43 9 m @ 4320; 2d class from @ 3720 to @ 3720; 3rd class from @ 3700 and under. The Comshaw or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 16 0 Taels or $ 2223, Linguists fee $ 1734 and Comprador's fee $ 30. Also Pilotage @ 6 m. towards and outwards the same. On French and other Foreign vessels they are slightly varied. Excludes ships are charged only about @ 1300 in lieu of measurement &c.

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

### IMPORTS.

Very little is doing in Europe Imports of all descriptions, and we have no alterations to notice since our last both in COTTON CLOTHS AND COTTON YARN.

WOOLLENS.—nothing doing in them, and not the slightest demand.

RICE.—has improved a little, about 5 cents per Picul.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—Though several vessels are expected, none have yet arrived, and there being no stock of *Pepper* and *Tin* our quotations continue as high as before, though they are quite nominal

COTTON.—There have been a few small sales during the week, but the demand is very languid, and our present quotations could hardly be now obtained.

OPIUM.—The deliveries up to the 8th were: Patna 10, Benares 41, and Malwa 8, Total 59, chests, and we understand they have been equally small since. This sufficiently indicates the state, of the market. There is absolutely nothing doing, and prices are quite nominal, all the brokers being still away.

### EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.—The late favorable accounts from England have created a brisker demand for the finer descriptions, of which there is very little in the market

TEA.—Many ships are now loading for England, and a great part of this season's teas will probably be shipped before the end of the year under Company's advances. We have no alteration to notice in prices.

# THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 2d. No. 16. CANTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER, 24TH, 1836. No. 69.


## LITERARY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

My dear sir,—You, some time since, published a translation or two of mine from M. Stanislas Julien. I now hand you another, which you may insert, if you think it worth while. It gives a more pleasing idea of the strength and constancy of the tender passions than we are used to fancy to belong to the Chinese, and it's allusions to the customs in use at the different times of the year, are not unpleasing, I think. Any how, it is at your service.

Your's
A READER.

KOUAN-YOU-YOUAN
*Elegy on the death of a wife.*

1

On the first day of the year, at the fifth watch, at the time when winter gives out all it's rigour, my tender wife died. In there in the world a man so unhappy as I? Oh, wert thou yet alive, I would have here given thee another dress to celebrate the new year. But alas! thou hast already gone down to the dark empire, where the yellow fountain waters. That the husband and wife may once more see each other, come and visit me in the middle of the night; come at the third watch. I wish to renew the soft illusions of the past.

2

In the second month, at the birth of spring, the sun shines longer in the Heavens; every family then washes, in the purest waters, their robes and their garments. The husbands, who yet have wives, delight in adorning them with new costumes. But I, who have lost my wife, I am a prey to a grief which undermines and consumes me. I have sent far from my sight the small coverlets which confined her pretty feet. Sometimes, I have thought of taking a second companion. But where should I find another as beautiful, as witty, as affectionate?

3

In the third month is the time called *Tsing-ming*. The peach tree expands its vermilion flowers, the willows begin to display their downy head dress. The husbands, who have yet wives, go with them to visit the tombs of their parents. But I, who have lost mine, I go alone to visit her tomb. At the sight of the place, where lie her ashes, burning tears furrow my cheeks. I make funeral offerings; I burn for her images of gilt paper. Tender one! where art thou? I say to her, in a voice broken with sighs, "where art thou?" Tender spouse, where art thou? "But, alas, she is dead to my cries. She is a solitary tomb; but I cannot see my wife.

4

In the fourth moon, at the season called *Mang-tchong*, the air is pure, the sun shines in all its splendor. How many ingrateful husbands give themselves up to pleasure, and forget her whom they have lost. The swallow and wife are like two birds in one forest. When the fatal time comes they fly off, each its own way. This so accomplished beauty, this tenderness without bounds, they have vanished in a morning. Why, alas, two spouses so closely united, why should not they have lived and grown old together. I am like a man whom an enchanting dream has cradled in a sweet delusion. When he awakes, he seeks the young immortal one who charmed his ears and his eyes; and he finds around him cold, solitude, silence.

5

In the fifth moon, at the season called *Tuen-yang*, dragon headed boats joyously furrow the waters. The most exquisite wine is warmed, the most delicious fruits are heaped up in jars. Each year, at this time, I loved to partake, with my wife and my children, the pleasures of these simple feasts. But, now, I am unquiet and agitated; I am a prey to the most cruel anguish. I cry from morning till night, and from night till morning; every moment I think that my soul will burst with grief. What do I see? charming infants are gaily gambolling before my door. I understand their pleasures; they have each a mother who presses them frequently to her bosom. Go far hence, tender children, your joyous outcries do but tear my heart.

6

In the sixth month, at the season named *Sa-yé*, it is difficult to bear the burning heat of the day. Rich and poor dry their clothes. I will take a robe of silk, and expose it to the rays of the sun. I will also lay out the embroidered shoes of my wife. Let us see—here is the dress with which she adorned herself on feast days; here is the elegant covering which enclosed her pretty feet. But where is my wife? Or, where is the mother of my children? It seems as if a blade of steel froze and divided my heart.

7

It is the seventh month—the season called *Ki-kiu*. I cannot contain the tears which overflow my eyes. It is now that *Niu-lan* visits in the skies his wife *Tché-nu*. I also had a lovely wife; but I am separated from her, for ever. I have incessantly before my eyes that delightful form which eclipsed the very flowers. Do I walk, do I run—whether sitting, or lying, the idea of her lost countenance tears my heart. Where is the day in which I have not thought on my dear wife—when has been the night in which I have not bewailed her, even until morning?

8

On the fifteenth day of the eighth moon, when her disk shines in all her splendor, they offer to the gods incense and cakes, of a form round as the lamp of night. Men and women go, two and two, to walk in the country, and enjoy the sweet clearness of the moon. But the rounded disk would but recall to me the wife whom I have lost. Sometimes, to dissipate my grief, I pour into my cup generous wine; sometimes I take my guitar; but it scarcely gives out a sound, under my languishing hand. My relations and friends come, in turn, to invite me; but my heart, filled with bitterness, refuses to partake of their pleasures.

9

In the ninth moon, at the time called *Tchong yang*, the chrysanthemums open their cups of gold, and all the gardens give out a fragrant odour. I would wish to call a nosegay of newly opened flowers if I had a wife with whose hair to adorn them. Mes eyes moisten with tears; my hands contract with grief, and strike my desolate bosom. I go, once more, into the shining chamber which my wife inhabited. My two children follow me, and come, in sorrow, to embrace my knees. They draw me by the hand, and call me in a stifled voice. They ask of me their mother, by their tears, their gestures, and their sobs.—

10

The first year of the tenth moon, rich and poor offer to their wives winter dresses. But I, who have no wife, to whom shall I offer winter clothing? When I think of her who shared my couch, who slept on the same pillow, I burn for her heaps of gilt paper, and my tears flow in abundance. I send these offerings to her who dwells on the banks of the yellow fountain. I am not aware that these funeral gifts will be useful to the manes of her who is no more; but, at least her husband will have paid a tribute of love and of regret.

11

In the eleventh moon, when I have saluted winter, I call several times, on my beautiful spouse. In my frozen bed, I draw up my body; I dare not sleep at my length; and half the silk coverlet flows over a vacant space. I sigh and invoke heaven. I beg it to have pity on a husband who passes his nights alone. At the third watch I rise, without having slept, and I weep till dawn.

12

In the twelfth moon, in the midst of the rigour of night, I called my tender spouse. "Where art thou?" I said. "I think on thee all the day, and cannot see thy face." But on the last night of the year, she appeared to me in a dream. She pressed her hand in mine, she smiled on me with an eye wet with tears. She entwined me in her caressing arms, and intoxicated me as formerly with joy and happiness. "I entreat you" said she to me "not to torment yourself with the remembrance of me. Henceforth I will come thus every night to visit you in your slumbers."

### SUPERSTITIONS AND CUSTOM OF THE CHINESE.

*( From the Indo Chinese Gleaner. )*

*(Continued from Canton Press No. 68.)*

"Those who cause to be engraved on the tombstones, that such a hill was selected, and that the person lies towards such a point of the compass, and was buried on such a propitious day; or foolishly believe the geomancy of the Pung-shwuy—SIN."

The doctrine of the Pung-shwuy, which inculcates the above superstitious customs, is adopted, by the considerate Chinese, to be one of the most useless that has entered the mind of man; yet this absurd doctrine has taken such a hold of the minds of the simple, that the Pung-shwuy are necessary to fix the site of a house, and the position of a grave. These demons among the tombs (as they are always wandering about in burial places, and on hills) frequently go in companies of two or more persons, who, after passing over a piece of ground twenty times, they have been heard to remark to each other: "This is too high; (on taking a few steps) this is too low; on receding a step or two, this is not a good situation; or it is too much to the south, &c." When, after spending a month or more, sometimes several years, they frequently fix on the spot from whence they set out. Should the family decline rather than prosper, after this expense and trouble, and Pung-shwuy are appealed to for the cause, they reply, by way of consolation, that if you do not prosper in this generation, you (i. e. the family) will certainly in the next!

"Those who weep over the dead; or present eulogies, or give the various gilt paper offerings—SIN."

On the death of any one, the near relations prostrate themselves before the corpse, with their hair loose about their shoulders, and weep bitterly, both morning and evening, for a considerable time. This is continued for three days; when the person is put into the coffin. If he be a poor person, and has left no relations, he is generally interred on the day of his death. The Chinese, like all eastern nations, are much addicted to compliment; and it is usual with them, at the death of any, to say or write something out of respect to the deceased. The death of the aged, or of the parents of a large family, affords them ample subject for this. These eulogies are generally written on silk.

"Those who worship at the tombs during the TSING-MING festival, or put paper beneath a sod, on the tomb—SIN."

This festival, (at which time they repair the tombs of their ancestors) is observed during the third moon, by all ranks in China, from the Emperor to the meanest family, when the offerings, which are frequently expensive, are according to the circumstances of the family. They often consist of fish, flesh, and poultry, as well as of pastry and fruit, with wine and tea, and offerings of paper, &c. It is no unusual occurrence to see, on the occasion, a large dressed and roasted pig, with a goose ready for the spit. These being all spread before the tomb, after bowing thrice, they pour out libations both of tea and wine, at which time, it is supposed, the spirits of the deceased come and partake of the offerings, after which the relations sit down and partake of them, or remove them home, where they generally spend the day in mirth. The wealthy, on those occasions, are frequently attended by one or two priests, who pray for the souls in purgatory.

"Those who foolishly weep before the tablet of the deceased—SIN."

After the deceased is interred, it is usual to set up his tablet, or inscribe his name on the family altar, before which incense is lit up night and morning. The modern usage is for the near relatives of the deceased to weep, and make their prostrations before it, both morning and evening, for forty-nine days. The custom of erecting a tablet to the deceased is said to have originated during the Dynasty Chow, ( B. C. 350, ) when one Kae-tsechuy, attendant on the sovereign of Tsin, cut a piece of his thigh and caused it to be dressed for his Majesty, who was fainting with hunger, Kae-tse-chuy not being able to continue his march from the pain he suffered, concealed himself in the wood. This prince, on his arrival at the state Tsin, sent soldiers to take care of him. They, on being unable to discover him, set fire to the wood, when he was burnt to death. The prince, on discovering his corpse, erected a tablet to his manes, which he begged to accompany him home, when he caused incense to be offered to him daily. Youths, under twenty, unless married, have no tablets erected to them; and children, under ten, have no funeral processions; being interred privately. Young children and infants are seldom allowed a coffin—they are often wrapped up in a cloth or a few leaves, and in that manner put into the ground, a part from the family tombs.

"Those who worship the Northern Polar Star—SIN."

This is done by the literati to obtain fame. They make their prostrations before a representation of Kwan-tsze, who is represented standing on one foot, holding a pencil in his hand; and who is supposed to be, on account of his extraordinary talents, transhaped to the Northern Polar Star. He is considered the god of learning.

"Those who foolishly believe in the strange appearances of birds and beasts; wood and grass; and that these are capable of injuring persons—SIN."

The Chinese ideas of strange appearances are not dissimilar from those of ignorant Europeans; they have, besides the above unaccountable noises, spirits of hogs and of rivers, with two-headed sheep, monsters, &c. &c.

"Those who foolishly believe, that the flowering of a candle, (exuberance of the snuff,) or the laughing of the fire, (the fire blazing up) indicates felicity or infelicity—SIN."

The flowering of a candle in the evening, they think, indicates that an affair of a pleasant nature will occur on the following day. The blazing up of the fire, that something unpleasant will happen.

"Those who believe that when a neighing or morning fit occurs, a person is talking about them—SIN."

Offerings are presented to the sun at eclipses. Eclipses are regarded, by the Chinese with peculiar dread, as portending some calamity of a national nature. On the 16th of the 8th moon, cakes, of a kind of small mince pies, are made on the occasion; oblations of wine and tea are offered to the moon, very generally throughout the empire. On the 7th of the 7th moon, the unmarried women offer flowers and cosmetics, with wine to two stars in the milky way.

"Those who foolishly believe that the cries of the Rook and Magpie, indicate felicity and infelicity—SIN."

The Magpie is held in great esteem by the Chinese, and its flight over a house is supposed to indicate the arrival of some stranger. The Rook is considered infelicitous, and a certain prognostic of some trouble from the magistrates.

"Those who issue placards or libels, with or without names—SIN."

In China there is no daily or weekly papers for the people; of course they have not the opportunity of publishing libels or satires, or indulging themselves in scurrilous abuse by that means. They therefore, to defame or take revenge, paste up papers in the streets, much to the injury of the accused or traduced person, as truth is seldom a prominent feature of these papers. If the libeller is discovered, he is punishable by the law.

"Those who kidnap children—SIN."

The stealing of children is carried to a very great extent in China. These poor deluded victims are sold as slaves to the rich, and for other purposes. At the close of the year 1819, a whole family, consisting of father and mother, with their two sons and wives, were apprehended at Canton for kidnapping children. The parents were both executed. One of their sons made his escape, but the other, with his wife and sister-in-law, were sentenced to close confinement. It is supposed, in that province only, that they decoyed away and kidnapped upwards of six hundred children.

"Those who take poisonous medicines to cause abortion—SIN."

"Those who commit infanticide—SIN."

It has been doubted by some Europeans whether the Chinese be guilty of such an inhuman crime as infanticide. It is, however, too credibly attested by the Chinese themselves to leave, in the mind of any impartial person, a doubt on the subject. The most prevalent mode of effecting this crime is by suffocation, which is done by means of a piece of paper, dipped in vinegar, laid over the face of the child, so as to prevent it from breathing either by means of its mouth or nostrils. It is said to be frequently done to spare and offered persons, to cut the brittle thread of life; In the two districts of Hwuy chow-foo and Keang-ying-foo, of the province of Canton, infanticide is still carried on to a very considerable extent; so far, that it is believed that not above one out of three females is suffered to live; and what is to be regretted, it does not seem a crime in the eye of the law. The male branch is generally preserved, and in those districts they form by far the greater half of the community. Parents are frequently under the necessity of going to other districts, or to the city, to purchase wives for their sons.

The magistrates of the different provinces frequently issue notices, advising the people to abstain from the horrid practice above alluded to. They particularly address themselves to those parents who have children born on unlucky days.

"Those who commit the crimes against nature—SIN."

The Chinese are too well known to be guilty of these detestable crimes to require a single word by way of note on them. The time is greatly to be desired when virtue in China shall not only appear on the pages of her books, but be imprinted in every bosom in that immense empire.

The customs which have been noticed in the preceding pages are not peculiar to the lower classes of the Chinese; but are such as are to be met with, very generally, in the various walks of life; from which (and other works on the customs of the Chinese which are before the public) it appears evident, that the Chinese are an idolatrous and superstitious people; and though they have not debased themselves with the gross idolatrous notions of the Hindoos, from which the doctrines of Buddha or Fuh originated; yet their belief in sorcery, and witchcraft, and the prevalency of fortune-telling, divining, sacrificing to departed spirits, to demons, and their worshipping mountebank gods, who have temples erected to them, and others who have no temples, but many of which have set days for monthly being paid to them; shew, that they are the slaves of superstition and idolatry.

Two of the gods of the Chinese, who are named in three are called Sze-tsze Tsi-in (or Kwan-yin) and Chang-yuen-soo, (of whom &c.) The latter lived during the dynasty Tang, (Since A. D. 614,) and was acquainted with astronomy, on which account the reigning sovereign decreed him a god. They were both possessed of divine powers, and in whose company one was never safe; but these three gods are the present time, one brands or other of their families has succeeded them, to whom additional worship has always been paid, in the manner mentioned to them, throughout the empire. They are allowed to marry, (which the priests of China do not) and are still considered as inherit all the virtues of their ancestors. They have sometimes gone about to exhort the people to virtue.

If we have said progressively, when applied to religion, that ignorance is the mother of devotion; but it seems with some propriety when applied to idolatry. The mind, when illumined with the rays delight in contemning the works of creation, of nature, and of providence; but when the mind is devoid of this wonderful light, it calls within itself, and follows custom, in bowing to stocks and to stones, and in offering, morning and evening, a few meatless of incense, without reflecting for a moment —Why? Thus it has been with China ever since the notions of Buddha attracted general notice.

It seems more than probable from the high spirit of valour which China displayed during the three contending states, and from the literary spirit which pervaded the empire soon after those contentions, that, had China been early favored with the Christian religion, and the surrounding states kept equal progress with herself, (which has been the case in the west) that she would, at this day, have been the admiration of both, for science and religion. Had China been early favored with the Bible, it is more than probable that ere now she would have forsaken her idolatrous temples, and have discarded as unintelligible jargon of Buddha for a rational religious worship. But she has not had this light—this treasure of knowledge—this spring of love. She, like a forlorn traveller, (in an uninhabitated country) without a compass, or a guide, wanders here and there, and is pleased with whatever he discovers. On reaching the boundaries of the land, he fancies he has travelled over the globe, and arrived at the summit of attainments. He has never imagined that there are other nations, and other people, where the land is cultivated, and the rivers stocked.

* The prevailing opinion among the lower classes of the Chinese is, that at an eclipse, an animal monster, resembling a frog, with two forepaws and one leg, swallows the sun or moon, on which account, the priests in the temples, and the number of people in the streets, as well as the officers at the public courts, sound the drum. Just as the eclipse commences, every one sounds it as loud as he can, that the frog, being alarmed by the noise, may instantly cast it forth. This is continued till the eclipse is gone by.

† The vulgar opinion respecting Sze-tsze Tsi-in and Chang-yuen-sze is, that, when persons are presenting offerings before their representations in the temples, their spirits forsake their bodies, and go and partake of the offerings, whether they be food or wine; and after the return of their spirits that they appear flush and florid, as though they had both eaten and drunken.

MANILA.

*A Comparative Statement of the Export of Hemp and Sugar from Manila during the first six months of the years 1834, 1835 and 1836.*

*HEMP.*

| 1834 | 1835 | 1836. |
|---|---|---|
| U. S. 8,911 ps. | U. S. 18,832 ps. | U. S. 33,700 ps. |
| Engd. 2,139 " | Engd. 2,667 " | Engd. None. |
| 11,050 " | 20,499 " | 33,700 " |

*SUGAR.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| U. S. 19,408 ps. | U. S. 37,807 ps. | U. S. 70,300 ps. |
| Engd. 23,504 " | Engd. 11,446 " | Engd. 26,000 " |
| O. ports 20,037 " | O ports 22,703 " | O. ports 4,000 " |
| 53,041 " | 71,943 " | 100,300 " |

The foregoing statement is worthy of remark

from the extraordinary annual increase which it exhibits of the export of these articles, indicating as it does, at the same time, the progress made in their cultivation.

# CORRESPONDENCE

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS

Dear Mr Editor,—When I stated, in my last, my intension of exposing the error into which you had fallen, with regard to the non liability of the Hong-merchants for each other, I was unprepared for the assistance of your Correspondent "an old Resident" who has brought forward the bulk of the arguments which can be used, and has saved me some trouble. I also notice that the Register has taken up this subject with considerable spirit; and, as the Editor now expresses himself, after much consideration, unable to form any decided opinion on the subject. I hope that you too will reconsider your decision so that the public of Canton may not seem divided on a point of so much importance to all who now are, or may in future be, connected with this trade. To a few you the grounds on which I go, I have taken out of various works, published at different times, the received opinions as to the Co-hong. Those that I find to bear most on the point are articles in Milburn (edition of 1813) and the Chinese Commercial Guide of 1834, in which are republished some articles from the Chinese Repository, both works on which dependence may be placed. The Extracts I subjoin. You will find much to the same purpose in Auber, Davis, and other writers and compilers on and of works connected with this country, but the gist of all will be found much the same as these.

I disagree in one material point with the Editor of the Register—the non levying of the consoo duty on the trade of the "new Hongs"—I have good reason to believe that, whether *paid* or not, the amount is carried yearly to their debit, in the account, kept by the senior Hong-merchant, of the liabilities of each. If it be as I say, the matter, as far as justice is concerned, is at once set at rest; and all that remains is for foreigners to fight the battle; no difficult matter now that all are willing to work together for particular as well as the general good.

The Consoo fund, it is generally allowed, (see below) was established in consequence of the failure of some of the Chinese to pay foreigners sums owing to them; and of their being forced, by the visit of a ship of war, to come to some arrangement. This, poor as it was, amounted to an acknowledgement, on the part of the Emperor, of the liability of the *Empire* for debts due to foreigners. Let us keep this steadily in view. A tax is levied to pay off this debt. Part of it, as per compromise, is paid off, and, to guard against the recurrence of such an untoward event as the visit—no complimentary one —of Capt. Panton—a man, by the bye, who seems to have understood the Chinese well—the tax has been continued to the present hour. This tax falls on the foreigner, in consequence of the absence of all competition; and it, in fact neither more nor less than a *Premium of Insurance*, paid by foreigners to guard against the losses that the bankruptcies of Hongs might otherwise cause them. It matters nothing to us what has become of these funds, as collected; unless it can be shown that all has been expended in its one legitimate purpose. If it has not been *some fair* collected, if it has been wasted, misapplied, or misappropriated,—in some of these cases can foreigners be fairly called on to suffer, for the carelessness or misdeeds of any of the Chinese,—merchant or government officer.

It is sufficient for us that every one of the Hong-merchants, old or young, great or small, have deducted, and yet do deduct, from the price of the Imports, and, in like manner, add to that of Exports, the same charges; and that, among them, figures, by no means the smallest, the Consoo Cunnoo; in fact, that they levy on us the Insurance, but, when the craft is wrecked, they wish to ingore the policy.

Nor can it matter to foreigners how this fund is managed, or mismanaged—whether, as it should be, all the Co hong have access to the books, accounts, and records; or, as it is supposed to be, that all is confined to the control and management of one man. The Hong-merchants are, as a body, virtually the Trustees, jointly for the government and foreigners, of this fund, which should be wealthy enough to answer all the purposes for which it was instituted —the prevention of the necessity for recurrence by the foreigners to such an appeal as that of Capt. Panton, and the security of foreigners against individual bankruptcies, of members of the body, so guaranteed.

It follows, therefore, that each Hong-merchant is bound to the foreign merchants for the full amount which the Consoo fund has produced; and that, for any one of the body to refuse this, his share of joint liability, is to expect that he is to reap all the benefit from foreigners, while he is free from all corresponding responsibility, entailed on him by his bargain.

The Consoo fund money has, it is said, not actually been called for, from the Hong-merchants. If so, whose fault is this? The foreign trade has paid it, and if the Co-hong, as a body, have thought proper to waive their claim, it by no means follows that our's is invalidated, from their neglect. It appears to me that this is the strong ground that foreigners should take. If the Co-hong is not to be answerable, let us know what has become of *our own* money. If the Emperor and his spouse, the Hoppo and his aunt, have *chow chowed* it, or if the yellow river has swallowed it up, the sooner they are asked to pay back what did not belong to them the better; and, if the trustees of this fund have not made proper use of the funds entrusted to them, let them be held answerable. If the strong hand of Government has interposed, to compel this breach of trust, why we, too, foreigners, have also governments, and it is for them to protect us, against enemies of a calibre beyond the power of merchants to cope with.

Again—in other commercial countries, in case of a failure, the creditors are entitled to know what deficiency in the assets of the individual has arisen. In this country, an enquiry of this kind would bring some curious items to light. *In primis* Cash Cr by payment to the Hoppo, his satellites, myrmidons, and attendant blackguards, great and small, for permission to set up a Hong, 50,000 Taels—pretty well this, for a beginning! but how many more such? The Hong, now in difficulties, might strike off probably 100,000 dollars, as alms for having secured a ship in the boat of which a too obliging skipper had, unknown to him, prevailed on Lord Napier to take a seat, that he might arrive in Canton at 2 o'clock in the morning. He might also put down another lac, probably, as the amount of loss of what might and would have been his profit, during that season, had he been at liberty to carry on the business of his Hong; add to this base set, of official tyranny and falsehood, may be perhaps point as the cause of a ruin, which involves so many so deeply.

If the government, therefore, have set, up a system of their own, on which they act when for their good, or gain, are they not answerable, on the other hand, however disagreeable it may be to them? If they can set up Hong-merchants, like nine pins, and knock them down when they please, is the game to be played at the cost of foreigners alone?

I know that you will not admit all this—what then? What can we do? Our governments have left us to ourselves and will not help us. It is all well to abuse the Government of China and cry out, against injustice, but what can we do? I will tell you what you can do. We are not so helpless as we are inclined to fancy. Let a manly and straitforward appeal be made to the local Government—now that the Imperial Commissioner is here is not a bad time—none of your whining, dancing, mewling Petitions, but a plain, common sense, strong talking, appeal for justice and a fairer and fuller understanding as to this mutual liability of the Hongs and Government, than we now have. Let a time be given that, if not satisfactorily answered, "there are eight entrance and sixteen outlets (as the Chinese say) to the inner waters" and that, through one of those four and twenty holes, a foreign Ship may creep to the mouth of the Peking river, with an appeal to the Emperor and some *exposé* as to what is actually going on here. Let this hint, if given, be meant to be acted on—no bullying—no threats—but, if once expressed, let it be done. Once convince the Chinese of this—that you are in earnest, and *no éclaircissement* would not be long withheld. The expense of such a trip would be no bar, as it would fall lightly where so many would be glad to join in it. It has been done before—why not now? We are the same people who forced a trade with China, and who should we have less courage or energy now, that the trade has encreased to an extent, unimagined but a few years since? A Petition house might not be a bad thing either; and now, that some little is known of this country, and of *the vital importance* of this trade to England especially, a Petition might not be unheeded; but our surest card is in our own hands. Shall we refuse to play it?

Your humble Servant,
H.

---

In the early period of the English trade to Canton, their business was transacted with the Chinese merchants resident on the spot; but there was then no association amongst these merchants, and the Europeans were at liberty to make their bargains with any Chinese merchant resident at Canton. The principal ones are called Hong merchants; and some one of them was required by the Chinese Government to be security for the payment of the accustomed duties, and for the good behaviour of the Europeans during the time the ship continued in China; and although a ship, in default of a cargo, was allowed to remain till the succeeding year, yet in general the Europeans departed with the ship the same season they arrived. In those times the East India Company employed different supracargoes for their different ships, without mutual connexion; sometimes there being five supracargoes in the same commission for two ships, and sometimes three supracargoes for one ship; but the several commissions were as much distinct from each other as they were from the agents of foreign companies.

In 1758 the Company changed their system, and instead of several commissions, they appointed one general council of all the supracargoes for conducting the whole of the Company's trade at Canton; and the four senior are termed the President and Select Committee, and certain members of this council were to remain in China, after the departure of the ships, to prepare the cargoes of the succeeding year. But as the supracargoes went to Macao, after the sailing of all the ships, they were obliged to leave the Company's treasure at Canton under the charge of the Chinese, who never abused this trust. About the same time another alteration had taken place in the mode of transacting business at Canton, viz., by trading more directly with the country merchant who brought his goods to Canton; although from his ingnorance of the English language, in a jargon of which the business of Canton is transacted, the agency of a Hong merchant was requisite as well as for the security to Government, that the duties should be paid, and for shipping goods, which can only be done in the name of the Hong-merchant, who is security for the ship.

It may easily be perceived that inasmuch as this new mode was beneficial to the Europeans, it must be hurtful to the Chinese Hong merchants, who were security to Government; for although at the opening of the trade to China, it appears the Chinese Government would have received the duties at Canton immediately from the Europeans, yet his ignorance of their modes of transacting business had induced him rather to pay his duties through the agency of the Hong-merchant, and long established custom had sanctioned the mode at Canton, though at Limpo the English paid their own duties. The Hong merchants at Canton were the persons from whom the Mandarins exacted presents, as that their situation necessarily exposed them to great expences, for which they were debarred from receiving any equivalent by the immediate trade with the country merchants; as the agency with the country merchant was confined to few individuals, and those individual Hong merchants became little more than brokers between the European and country merchant.

In 1720 the Company's resident supracargoes sent a small vessel to Tiensin, the seaport of Peking, with a remonstrance to the Emperor on the grievances which the Europeans suffered; in consequence of which, certain Chinese Hong merchants were thereupon appointed a Co-Hong, or Company, with whom only the Europeans were to transact business at Canton; and all business transacted by Europeans by others than this association, or Co-Hong, became contrary to law, except with licensed shopkeepers in one single street, which was separated by a gate from the rest of Canton, only open to the wharf on the bank of the river when the European factories are situated.

At first the Hong merchants trailed jointly; for although at the time the Europeans declared that they would transact no business with them conjointly, yet their separate transactions were communicated to each other, and concluded in the Co-Hong. In 1770, on application of the supracargoes, supported by a large sum of money, the Co-Hong was abolished; however, since that period the Hong merchants, or members who constituted the Co-Hong, have continued to transact business on their separate individual accounts, though they still remain a body, and assemble for purposes of a general concern, such as defraying the expences of presents, &c. But in course of time, by mutual consent among themselves, before this change took place in 1770, the members of the Co-Hong also transacted business separately for their individual concern, and in this capacity became again the broker between the European and the country merchant, as before. By laxity of regulation, other Chinese beside Hong merchants have come to transact business with Europeans; but still all such transactions are, in the eye of the law, illicit and contraband; and as no goods can be shipped but by a Hong merchant, all others trade in the name, and under the protection of some particular one of them, who receives a consideration on that account.

At this period a large sum of money was owing by the Chinese to the English merchants in India, and other British subjects, which had been lent at various times, to the extent of 3,809,075 Spanish dollars. The Chinese debtors failed; in consequence of which, representations were made to the Emperor. He observed, that probably Europeans might not be informed of the laws of the empire, which forbid foreigners making any loan to his subjects; and although he cautioned them in the strongest manner to avoid such practices in future, he directed enquiry to be made. The result was, the debts due by two of the Hong-merchants being adjusted with interest to the end of the season 1779-80, were found to amount to about £400,000, one half of which was immediately lopped off, and payment of the remainder was ordered to be made in ten years, in equal instalments, but without interest. The funds for the payment were not drawn from the Hong-merchants, but from a tax laid for the purpose upon the European trade with China.

*Milburn's oriental Commerce p. p. 58. 59 60.*

---

The Hong-merchants are required to consider the duties to be paid to government as the most important part of their affairs. If any merchant cannot pay at the proper period, his Hong, and house, and all his property are seized by government. And if all that he possesses be inadequate, he is declared bankrupt and banished. The next most important concern to a Hong-merchant is the payment of debts to foreigners. If the assets of a bankrupt Hong merchant are insufficient for the payment of his foreign debts, as well as of the duties, he is in such case also banished; and formerly the rest of the Co-hong was compelled to pay, by annual instalments, the principal of the debt, but always without interest. The claim to such payment has been renounced, with regard to the English, by the Select Committee of the Comp ny's factory; but foreigners of other nations do not consider their title forfeited in consequence. The law, however, does not permit Hong-merchants to take loans from foreigners, and requires them, at the end of every season, to clear off all outstanding accounts with foreign merchants.—*( Morrison's Commercial Guide P. 19. 1834. )*

*Consoo charge, for Hong yung, use of the Hong.*

This charge, more generally known under the name of the consoo fund, was originally established by Poukhequa, about forty years ago. The avowed object of it was to provide a fund to meet the demands on the Co-hong for the debts of bankrupt Hong-merchants and exactions of the government. Poukhequa being at that period supreme and without a rival in the direction of the Co-hong, undertook the entire control and management of the consoo fund; and this accounts for the otherwise somewhat curious circumstance, of woollens, calicoes, and iron being exempted from this charge. These were the articles to which Poukhequa's trade was principally confined, and he had power and influence enough to exempt them from contributing to the fund. On all other principal articles (of which a correct list is subjoined), an *ad valorem* charge of three persent, increased in cases of emergencies to four, five, and even six per cent, on a fixed price which never varies, is levied. The consoo charge, were it accurately paid, must amount to an enormous sum annually. It is said, however, that this is not the case but that at the close of the year each merchant is called upon to contribute a portion of the sum for which he is indebted, to meet the exigencies of the Co-hong. The tax of three per cent or upwards, remains, nevertheless, equally a burden on the foreign trade, as, in fixing prices, the full amount of the charge for consoo fund is always calculated; and the only difference is, that the merchant would probably style the sum arrears of consoo funds remaining in his hands, instead of direct profit. It is, however, difficult to come to any correct conclusions respecting the mode of levying and appropriating this fund. It is an object of mystery even to those who contribute towards it, none of whom, excepting two or three of the seniors, are allowed access to its records. A fund under such a system of management is naturally liable to much misappropriation, but it is improbable that any remedy will be found for the evil, so long as a Co-hong like the present continues.—

Notwithstanding the above remarks, there is reason to suppose that the profits derived from the consoo funds are not large, the Co-hong having to expend a considerable sum annually in presents and contributions to the revenue. The following, we are informed are the principal items of annual contributions, in round numbers.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tribute to the Emperor. .... | Taels | 45,000 |
| For repairs on the Yellow river | " | 30,000 |
| Expences of an Agent at Peking | " | 21,600 |
| Birthday presents to the Emperor | " | 130,000 |
| Similar presents to the Hoppo .. .. | | 20,000 |
| Presents to the Hoppo's mother & wife | | 20,000 |
| Annual presents to various officers .. | | 40,000 |
| Expenditure for compulsory purchases of native goods .... .... | | 140,000 |

Some of these charges are not paid by the Co-hong, but by individual merchants from their arrears of consoo fund.—They are also liable to other calls for various objects. In 1832, they subscribed for the purpose of quelling the Lein-chow insurrection, about 100,000 taels;—and last year for the relief of the sufferers from the inundation, they paid compulsory subscriptions to the amount of 120,000 Ts. These things are not, however, mentioned in their defence, as they can have no right to yield to every imposition, in confidence of being able easily to repay themselves by a tax on the foreign trade.

*Commercial Guide p. p. 35 and 36.*

---

# CANTON PRESS,

24th December 1838.

The change in the Commission or whatever may be the proper designation of the anomalous body maintained in China by the British Government, that has so long been whispered of, has at length been made public. From the notice in our columns it will be seen that Capt. Elliot is now at the head of the Commission, with the style and title, it is said, of Senior Superintendent. The salary is to be, we understand, £ 3000 per annum, the same as Capt. Elliot before enjoyed. Sir Geo. B. Robinson retires without a pension for his services at Macao as Chief Superintendent, but we hear has a bonus for a quarter's pay allowed him. We believe that the whole change in the establishment has been the abolition of the office of Chief, which amounts to a reduction of £ 6000 per annum; the other members of the Commission remain as before.

It is confidently stated that the Senior Superintendent has sent an application to the Viceroy, for leave to come up to Canton, with four Officers in his suite, in the same manner as the Company's Supracargoes, used to do) and that the question was referred by him to the Hong-merchants, who met in Consoo on Tuesday, and have, it is said, given a favorable reply to the Governor's enquiries as to the number and business of foreign Consuls here. Many are the speculation's as to the object of the Senior Superintendent in this visit, and we might well have hoped, that, after the unfortunate issue of Lord Napier's mission, no attempt by Brit. officers, with powers similar to those of that Nobleman, would be made, which, from the ill defined nature of their official diplomatic character, may a sin subject them and the British in general, to insults for which no satisfaction can be obtained. No good is likely to result from this visit, at least the chances for good or evil seem to be in favor of the latter. We hope however that the present Chief of the Commission, since he will likely be in Canton within a few days, will act with the caution necessary in the delicate, and we need hardly add, anything but pleasant situation, in which a public functionary holding so anomalous an appointment, is placed, and that our Commercial interests will not suffer in consequence of his visit.

We have had many arrivals during the week, but none of much importance as to news. Our Singapore papers (the Free Press) reach to the 10th November, from which we extract a short account of Exports from Manila, which shows how rapidly the trade of that port is increasing. By direct arrivals from that town we learn that a fire broke out there in one of the last days of November in the Bazar, which from the proximity to many of the merchants' houses, threatened to do much injury; but it was soon got under, having done but inconsiderable injury.

The long expected Commissioner, Choo-sanyen, from Peking arrived here on the 17th inst. and was received with the usual formalities. We learn from the *Repository*, that he is to investigate eight subjects, of which the 5th and 7th are; the smuggling of Sycee and Opium, and the situation of the foreign shipping; the other six subjects do not interest foreigners. He has taken up his residence in the Collegiate hall, where, it is said, he is joined by *Soofungeh* the Tartar commandant of the City.

The Hoppo, it is said, is suffering from a severe attack of illness, which has, for the time, deprived him of reason.

There are again rumours afloat that instructions have been received from Peking, authorizing the introduction of Opium on a payment of duty. We have not been able to trace this report to any very good source, but it is supposed, that if the Opium trade is to be legalized, the trade at Lintin must be done away with.

We acknowledge receipt of a letter from "Nobody," which came to hand at too late an hour for insertion in this number; it shall however appear in our next, when we shall probably again enter on the subject of his correspondence.

Our Correspondent H. it will be seen, has favored us with remarks on the Liability of Hong-merchants, which we think well worthy the consideration of our readers. The subject has, we conceive, now met with a very full investigation, so as to as to put our readers *en fait* as to the facts *pro* and *con*.

---

### BIRTH.

At Manila, at the house of James Strachan Esq., the Lady of the late John Saunders Esq., formerly of Bombay, of a daughter.

## OFFICIAL NOTICE.

To His Britannic Majesty's subjects in China.

DESPATCHES have been received from the Right Honorable The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, signifying the abolition of the Office and Salary of the Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British subjects in China.

His Majesty's Government has been pleased to appoint Captain Charles Elliot R. N. to perform the duties of Chief of the Commission, from this date.

Macao December 14th 1836.

By Order of the Superintendents of the Trade of British subjects in China.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.
*Secretary & Treasurer.*

## DOMESTIC OCCURENCE.

DIED in Bombay on the 14th September 1836, MOTICHAND AMEICHAND Esq. aged 52 years, one of the wealthiest merchants there. The property he has left is said to be very considerable, (some 35 Lakhs Rupees) out of which seven Lakhs of Rupees have been bequeathed for religious and charitable purposes. His funeral was accompanied by all his friends, and about 8000 spectators were present; his body was burnt according to the customs of his race on the Malabar hill; his ashes have been sent to Benares, where the Hindoo principal ceremony will take place on the banks of the Ganges. The loss of this respectable man is generally and sincerely felt by all his relatives, as well as by his Native and European friends.

FOORDONJEE HORMASJEE.

Canton, 24th Dec. 1836.

## FOR SALE ON BOARD THE BARQUE ISABELLA.

ROUGH spars of various sizes, lower masts, topmasts, Jib-booms and other spars.
200 Teak sheathing boards 4 and 1 Inch thick.
20 Teak wide boards 11 feet long and 21 Inches wide.
Also all kinds of ship's stores.
Apply to Capt. HILLAR on board, or
STANFORD & MARKS, at Canton.

Canton, 14th September, 1836.

NOTICE.—In consequence of Mess. DOUGLAS ANDERSON & Co. of London not having completed their engagement with Messrs DOUGLAS, MACKENZIE & Co. dated London 31st December 1829, and Mr. H. H. DOUGLAS having died at Edinburgh on the 4th June last—the firms of DOUGLAS MACKENZIE & Co. at Canton, Singapore and Batavia will be restressed to the last named place, after the 31st Dec. next;—after which date the above firms at Canton and Singapore, as well as the powers of attorney of the parties in charge there, will cease.

The undersigned, as sole partner, will continue the firm of DOUGLAS MACKENZIE & Co. at Batavia until further notice.

W. MACKENZIE.

Batavia, 5th Oct, 1836.

NOTICE.—The interest of Mr. ANDREW JOHNSTONE, in our Establishment ceased on the 30th of June last.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 24th November 1836.

NOTICE. Having admitted Mr. WILLIAM POTTER LIVINGSTON, a Partner in my business, it will for the future be conducted under the Firm of GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.

T. A. GIBB.

Canton, 14th November, 1836.

NOTICE. We have established ourselves in this place as general Commission Agents in connexion with Mr. William Gemmell of Glasgow, and Messrs. Gemmell & Co. of Valparaiso.

WM. & THOS. GEMMELL & Co.

Canton, 3d November, 1836.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the Receipt of Cash for Bills on the Supreme Government of India at the rate of Two hundred and twenty (220) Company's Rupees per One hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after Sight

(Signed) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.

Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company

Canton, 25th October, 1836.

NOTICE. Mr. GEO. T. BRAINE, late of the firm of Messrs. WHITEMAN & Co & Mr. JOHN RUSSELL REEVES, late Tea inspector to the Hon. E. I. Company in China, have been admitted partners in our firm since the 1st July 1836.

DENT & Co.

Canton, 8th October, 1836.

## UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON,

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

*The Agents for the Society are from this day,*

IN LONDON, ... Mess. PALMERS MACKILLOP DENT & Co.
" CALCUTTA Mess. MACKILLOP STEUART & Co.
" BOMBAY, Mess. FORBES & Co,
" SINGAPORE Mess. A. L. JOHNSTON & Co,
" MANILA, ... Mess. RUSSELL & STURGIS,

DENT & Co,

Canton, 1st, July, 1836. *Secretaries.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the interest and responsibility in our Firm of Mr. CLAUDE SCOTT STEUART and of Mr. JAMES ALEXANDER, ceased on the 31st ultimo.

Mr. HARRY GEORGE GORDON, and Mr. THOMAS KIRKMAN FINLAY, have this day been admitted partners in our firm.

RITCHIE STEUART & Co,

Bombay, 1st August, 1836.

NOTICE. Mr. JAMES STRACHAN (of the Firm of STRACHAN & Co. of Manila) is admitted a Partner in our Establishment from the 1st. of May last.

FOX, RAWSON, & Co.

Canton, 1st December, 1836.

## NOTICE.

Messrs. STANFORD & MARKS beg to inform the Gentlemen of Canton that they have received per "Neptune" "Trusty" and "Clifton." A large stock of Choice Wines, Beer, Cyder and Porter in Casks and Bottles.—An invoice of "Stout's" Boots and Shoes. A Quantity of Lemon's Biscuits and Spice nuts. A fresh Invoice of Snuffs from "Purbeck" A large Stock of Stationery consisting of every sort of Paper and several complete sets of account Books—Playing Cards. Nautical Almanacs for 1837 &c. &c.—Musical Snuff Boxes 4 and 6 Tunes.—Accordeons 6. 8. 9. and 10 Keys with Books of Instructions.—Dungaree Gowns, Camlet Boat Cloaks.—Iron Chests from 18 Inches upwards.—Blankets—An extensive assortment of Perfumery.—Also Fresh York Hams—Berkeley, Cheddar & other Cheese. Dor set Butter Raisins, Patras Currants in Jars and Tins and Various other articles which will be ready for Inspection in a few days.

Canton, 23 Dec. 1836.

## NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } $ 100 ₰.
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c. ... " " " 1 50.
" Policies and folio pages. " " " 5.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies

## CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

NO risks can be taken here, on Ship or Ships from India to China, nor any returns risk on a Ship from India, unless applied for previously to her despatch from hence.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
*General Agents.*

Canton, 9th Dec. 1836.

## FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE ship CHARLES GRANT, W. PITCAIRN Commander will leave Whampoa with all despatch; for freight apply to

H. & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton, 9th December, 1836.

*Danish No. 4.*

## FOR BATAVIA AND HOLLAND.

THE SCHOOS VERBOND, Captain DRAYER will leave Whampoa for the above ports with all despatch; for freight apply to the CAPTAIN on
S VAN BASEL TOR LAER & Co.

Canton, 24th November, 1836.

## FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE first class Ship PRINCE REGENT, of 1000 tons, River Built, Captain J. BILBE, will have quick despatch. Apply to

DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 22nd October, 1836.

## WANTED.

A young man who writes a good hand and understands accounts; satisfactory reference will be required. Apply at No. 4 Dutch Hong.

Canton, November 17th, 1836.

## PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING at the *Cape of Good Hope*. The fine new fast sailing ship.

WILLIAM JARDINE, 670 Tons,

Capt. ROBERT HIGHAT, formerly of the Gipsey, has spacious and elegant accomodations for passengers. For passage apply to Capt. HIGHAT.
or to JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 22nd December 1836.

## MADEIRA Wine,

FOR SALE Superior Old MADEIRA WINE—in Pipes Hogsheads & quarter Casks—from the well known House of KEIAS & Co. Apply to

DENT & Co.

Canton 10th September, 1835

## ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to notify the same, in order that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for this Society are.

London, Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart, & Co,
Bombay, Messrs. Mc Gregor Browning & Co.
Madras, Messrs. E. S. Moral & Co,
Singapore, Messrs. Guthrie & Co.
Messrs. Cockerell & Co. Sees, CALCUTTA.
BELL & Co.
Agents CANTON.

## FOR SALE.

A quantity of FOOLSCAP and LETTER PAPER—The former at $ 7 per Ream and the latter @ $ 6.—Also two first chop OFFICE COPYING MACHINES complete.

Apply to ILBERY & Co.
*6 Lungwang Hong.*

## FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR La Rose, St. Emilion and Medoc Clarets, also Cognac Brandy. Apply to
DENT & Co.
or Capt. CROCKET at Lintin.

## FOR SALE.

*Newton, Gordon* and *Murdock's* MADEIRA, in pints and quarts.
Very superior MALMSEY in pints and quarts.
*Chamber's* & Co's SHERRY, in pints and hogsheads.
*Black's* PORT, in pints.
*Buss'* PALE ALE, in hogsheads.
SALMON, MOCK TURTLE SOUP and BOUILLI,
CREAM, MILK and CUSTARD, preserved in tins.
JAMS and JELLIES.
One well finished and very powerful COPYING PRESS, with ink, brush, books, damping board, thin paper, &c., complete.
Percussion single barrel RIFLE GUNS, with *spare feeding piece barrels.*
Small gold WATCHES.
Superior drawing PENCILS.
SHEATHING COPPER and NAILS, deliverable at Lintin.
All on moderate terms. Apply at No. 74 French Hong. JOHN SMITH.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Brit. *Tigris*, Fitherington, from Calcutta Oct. 7th, *Crediton*, Creighton, from do. Oct. 13th. *Trusty*, West, from London and Singapore. *Futtaa*, Taylor, from Liverpool and Manila. *Earl Grey*, Adamson, from Liverpool, and Singapore, Oct. 20th. Brit *Seabrow* Smith, from Singapore. *Fanita*, Fethers, from Calcutta. *Clifton*, Worsall, from London. Amer. *Levant*, Dumaresq, from Manila. Dec. 12th. Brit. *Lord Auckland* Willie, and Lord *William Bentinck*, Hutchison, from Calcutta Amer *Splendid*, Rogers, and Span. *Asia Feliz*, from Manila. Ameri. *Oneida*, Tripp, from Callao and Oahu, 25 days from the latter place.

The *Glenelg* and *Earl Balcarras* for Straits and Bombay, and *Diana* for London, will be despatched in a few days.

PASSENGERS.—Per *Oneida*. Mrs. Tripp and Mr. Ed Russell. Per *Asia Feliz*, Mr. and Mrs Paterson, Per *Levant*, Mrs. Dumaresq Mess. Moore and Meriens. Per *Seabrow* Mrs Smith,

SAILED on DESPATCHED.—Brit. *Jane Brown*, Dunlop to Cork for orders. *Princess Victoria*, Lee, for London. *Orestes*, Shettler, for Bristol. *Juliet*, Wilson, for London. *John O'Gaunt*, Robertson, for Liverpool. Amer. *Eben Preble*, Crocker. and *Turquin*, Hunt, for Manila. Brit. *Thames*, Horubiow, for Madras. Amer. *Emily Taylor*, Hallet for Singapore.

PASSENGERS.—Per *Eben Preble*, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Sturgis and family. Per *John O'Gaunt*, Capt. Mackenzie and Mr. Harrison.

DESPATCHED this day. Amer. *Sarah* and *Arietta*, Gardner for Manila. Dutch Hermina. Lemon, for Batavia. Span. *Narcisa*, for Manila. Dutch. *Johanna Susanna*, Berest, for Java.

The *Fanny*, *Napoleon* and *Lady Hayes* had left the Straits previous to the last departure. The *Harriet* put out five weeks put back leaky. The *Henry Wellesley*, *Barbastre*, *Samuel Winter*, and *Edward*, from this were, we notice, laid on for cargoes to English ports at good rates. The *Philadelphia* was the last arrival from this, in nine days.

The *Sylph* had, we observe reached Calcutta previous to the sailing of the *Cordelia*. The *Sir Charles Malcolm* and *Mermaid*, were loading for Whampoa.

The *Henry Eustace*, her during voyage from Manila, had to lay to for three days in a hurricane early gale in 17 north. The *Don Amigo* put back to Manila, after throwing part of her Cargo overboard, in a gale met for from the coast of China.

Almost all the ships which left this for Great Britain before the 1st March, had reached home. The *George the 4th* and *Camden* were the latest. The *Bussorah* was still out by the last advices; the Sesora was at the Cape on the 7th May.

The following are the Cargoes of the seven Ships, the first dispatched of this season. *Martha*, Congou 1546; Orange Pekoe 147; Silk 661 Peculs. *Imogene*, Congou 1191; Caper, 119; Souchong, 96; Ankoi, 50; Hongmoney, 79; Young Hyson, 681; Hyson skin, 19; Gunpowder, 1; Imperial, 9; Silk, 500; *Asia*, Congou 1696; Orange Pekoe, 310; Hyson, 89; Young Hyson, 96; Hyson Skin, 23; Gunpowder, 9; Imperial, 23; Raw-Silk, 1738. *Eliza Stewart*, Congou, 2161; Caper, 140; Souchong, 118; Pekoe 37; Orange Pekoe, 1014; Twankay, 155; Raw-Silk, 967. *Alexander Baring*; Congou, 3531; Souchong, 632; Pekoe, 1145; Hyson, —; Young Hyson, 234; Twankay, 305; Gunpowder, 61; Raw Silk & 6. *Sesora*: Congou, 3761; Caper, 142; Souchong, 621; Hong-money, 174; Pekoe, 52; Orange Pekoe, 188; Gunpowder, 12; Raw Silk, 759. *Eleanor*; Congou, 1526; Souchong, 230; Pekoe, 150; Orange Pekoe, 628; Hyson, 135; Young Hyson, 7; Twankay, 106; Raw-Silk, 417

Total of the 7 Cargoes. Black-tea, 20,314; Green tea, 1,610; Raw-Silk, 5,064 Piculs.

## SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

| *Vessel's Name.* | *Flag.* | *Commander.* | *Tons* | *Where from.* | *Consignees.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hospital Ship .... | | | 800 | | |
| Earl of Balcarras .... | British | J. Hine .... .... | 1488 | Madras .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Favorite .... .... | " | Robinson .... .... | 372 | Samarang .... | Turner & Co. |
| Glenelg .... .... | " | R. Lungley .... | 767 | " .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Diana .... .... | " | Dudman .... .... | 430 | Calcutta .... | Russell & Co. |
| Lord Lowther .... | " | A. Grant..... .... | 1400 | London .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Heywood .... .... | " | Jones..... .... | 441 | Liverpool .... | " |
| Hythe .... .... | " | W. Drayner .... | 1200 | Bombay .... | Daniell & Co. |
| Bussorah Merchant .... | " | L. W. Moncrieff ... | 531 | London .... | Lindsay & Co. |
| Prince Regent .... | " | I. S. Biles .... .... | 1090 | Calcutta .... | Daniell & Co. |
| Malcolm .... .... | " | Eyles .... .... | 650 | " .... | J. & W. Cragg & Co. |
| Painter .... .... | Dutch. | C. L. Abbott .... | 392 | London .... | Russell & Co, |
| Wm Lockerby .... | British | Metcalfe .... .... | 394 | Batavia .... | " |
| Reguim .... .... | Ameri. | Vasmer .... .... | | Manila .... | " |
| Coventry .... .... | British | Purdie .... .... | 318 | Madras .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Inglis .... .... | " | Wiseman .... .... | 1350 | Bombay .... | " |
| Kellie Castle .... | " | Rob. Patullo .... | 1419 | Calcutta .... | Lindsay & Co. |
| Omega .... .... | Ameri. | Russell .... .... | 320 | Manila .... | Gordon & Talbot |
| Castle Huntly .... | British | L. K. Jolly .... | 1300 | Bombay .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Mary Anne. .... | " | A. Smith .... .... | 380 | Java .... | " |
| Canton .... .... | " | Wauslaunt .... .... | 330 | " .... | " |
| Orixa .... .... | " | Ager .... .... | 363 | Liverpool .... | W. T. Gemmell & Co |
| Otterspool .... .... | " | Richardson .... | 401 | Calcutta .... | T. A. Gibb |
| Anna Robertson .... | " | Hamilton .... .... | 407 | London .... | Turner & Co. |
| Ellora .... .... | " | Blair .... .... | 315 | Clyde .... | Turner & Co. |
| Caledonia .... .... | " | Liddell .... .... | 300 | Leith .... .... | Turner & Co. |
| Henry Tuke .... | Ameri. | Williams .... .... | | Manila .... | Douglas Mackenzie & Co. |
| Panama .... .... | " | Benjamin .... .... | 475 | " .... | Wetmore & Co. |
| Plymouth .... .... | " | A. Kenrick .... | | New York .... | S.B. Rawle & H.W. Lewis |
| Marbicheal .... .... | " | Christie .... .... | | Batavia .... | Russell & Co. |
| Strathfieldsaye .... | British | Jones .... .... | 510 | Sydney .... | " |
| Orwell .... .... | " | Lancaster .... .... | 1436 | Madras .... | Jardine Matheson & Co |
| Ann Baldwin .... | " | Crawford .... .... | 280 | Liverpool .... | Daniell & Co, |
| V. Melbourne .... | " | H. L. Thomas .... | 700 | Calcutta .... | Daniell & Co. |
| Attlothian .... .... | " | Morison .... .... | 416 | Batavia .... | Turner & Co. |
| Ceylon .... .... | " | Gore .... .... | 422 | Newyork .... | Russell Sturgis & Co. |
| Schoon Verbond .... | Dutch. | Drayer .... .... | 300 | Java .... | S. van Basel ton Laer & Co. |
| Judith .... .... | British | Williams .... .... | 260 | Singapore .... | Fox Rawson & Co. |
| Hasheny .... .... | " | Hyde .... .... | 327 | Bombay .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Wm. Jardine .... | " | Highat .... .... | 670 | Liverpool .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Arabian .... .... | " | Brown .... .... | 391 | Bristol .... | Dent & Co. |
| Albion .... .... | Amer. | Putnam .... .... | | Liverpool .... | Olyphant & Co. |
| Mary Somerville .... | British | Jackson .... .... | 407 | Liverpool .... | Gibb Livingston & Co. |
| Nabob..... .... | Ameri. | Putman .... .... | 387 | Java .... .... | Gordon and Talbot. |
| Asia .... .... | British | J. Pearson .... .... | 1012 | Calcutta .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Charles Grant .... | " | Pitcairn.. .... | | Madras .... | H. & N. Cursetjee. |
| Alcope .... .... | " | Bennett .... .... | | Buenos Ayres.. | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Asia .... .... | Ameri. | Cole .... .... | 208 | Boston .... | Russell & Co. |
| Africa .... .... | British | Croughan .... .... | 230 | Liverpool .... | W S. Boyd. |
| Cordelia .... .... | " | Crighton .... .... | 380 | Calcutta .... | Gibb Livingston & Co. |
| Tigris .... .... | " | Tetherington .... | 404 | " | Turner & Co. |

## SHIPPING AT LINTIN &c.

The following Ships are stationery at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, Crockett, *Lord Amherst*, Rees; to Dent & Co. The *Hercules*, Jauncey; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macomber and *Henry Gray* Gilman, to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Swan; to D. & M. Rustomjee. *Isabella*, to Stanford & Marks.

| *Vessel's Name.* | *Flag.* | *Commander.* | *Tons* | *Where from.* | *Consignees* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aurelia .... .... | Port. | Barros .... .... | 160 | Bombay .... | Dent & Co. |
| Isabella Robertson .. | British | Jno. Hudson .... | 372 | Calcutta .... | Pereira & Co. |
| Anna .... .... | Port | Aguiar .... .... | 166 | Damaun .... | Francisco Pestonjee. |
| Medora .... .... | Dutch. | Laws .... .... | | Batavia.... .... | Douglas Mackenzie & Co. |
| Alexander .... .... | Ameri. | Penniger .... .... | 384 | Liverpool .... | Wetmore & Co. |
| Jardine ( Schr.).... | British | Greig .... .... | 160 | Singapore .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Elizabeth Walker .. | British | Hall .... .... | 303 | Valparaiso .... | W. & T. Gemmell & Co. |
| Syed Khan .... .... | " | J L Gallie .... | 194 | Calcutta .... | Pereira & Co. |
| Annawan .... .... | Amer. | Rathbone .... | | Liverpool .... | Dent & Co. |
| Neptune .... .... | British | Williams .... .... | | London .... | Wetmore & Co. |
| Falcon .... .... | British | Burnett .... .... | 170 | San Blas .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Henry Ewbank .... | Ameri. | Leach .... .... | | Manila .... | Gordon & Talbot. |
| Fanny .... .... | British | Taylor .... .... | 196 | Manila.... .... | Turner & Co. |
| Earl Grey .... .... | " | A. Adamson .... | 242 | Liverpool .... | " |
| Seahorse .... .... | " | Wm. Smith .... | 200 | Singapore .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Clifton .... .... | " | Worsall .... .... | 314 | London.... .... | " |
| Lord Auckland .... | " | Willie .... .... | | Calcutta .... | Wetmore & Co. |
| Lt. Wm. Bentinck .. | " | Hutchison.. .... | 384 | " | " |
| Levant .... .... | Ameri. | Dumaresq .. .... | | Manila.... .... | Russell & Co. |
| Oneida .... .... | " | L. C. Tripp .... | 400 | Callao .... .... | F. S. Bathaway. |
| Trusty .... .... | British | West .... .... | 370 | London .... .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Fátima .... .... | " | Fethers .. .... | 373 | Calcutta .... | Daniell & Co. |
| Splendid .... .... | Ameri. | Rogers .... .... | | Manila.. .... | Wetmore & Co. |

# THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Co.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Comm. Weights. 16 Tals. 1⅓ lb. avoir.—1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avoirs. 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys. 1 Ton.—84 Cys. 1 Cwt.—4 Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin. 1 Mace. 1 Tael.—1 Tael. 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 en 7 ch.

VOL. 2d, No. 16. CANTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER, 24th, 1836. No. 68

## IMPORTS.

| | PER | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **COTTON MANUFACTURES** | | | |
| Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in | P. | $ 3 a 4. | |
| Chintzes - - 28 " - in | " | 4 a 6 | |
| Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet - | " | 2 25 a 2.50 | dull. |
| " " blue - - - | " | 1 25 a 2 | |
| Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in | " | 4 a 5. | |
| " " 80 " - - - | " | 8. a 9. | |
| " grey - 40 " 38 in | " | 4½ a 5. | in demand. |
| " " - 60 " 38 in | " | 6½ a 7½. | |
| " " - 80 " 38 in | " | 8 a 10 | |
| Am. brown Cots. 30 " 36 in | " | 3 a 3 10. | |
| Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in | P. | 38 a 40. | little demand. |
| " " " 30 @ 32 in | " | 38 a 40. | No demand. |
| Calcutta - - - 18 @ 24 in | " | 36 a 37. | |
| **WOOLLENS.** | | | |
| Broadcloth Ex. Sup'e 60@62 in | Y. | 1 80 a 2 20 | |
| " Span. Stripes 60@62 in | " | 1 20 a 1 30. | |
| " Superf. - 58@60 in | " | 80 a 90. | dull. |
| " Worsters - - - - | " | 60 cts. | |
| " Worleys - 25 yds. in | P. | 11 a 11½. | No sale. |
| " Sup'e Selct. Cutgs large | P. | 30 a 40. | Cts. dull |
| Flannel - - - - - | yd. | 15 a 20. | |
| Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in | P. | | |
| Fine singles - - - - | " | 23 a 27. | dull. |
| Second - - - - - | " | | |
| Dutch - - 40 yds. 33 in | " | 36 a 37. | dull. |
| " - - 40 " 28 " | " | 28 | |
| Bombazets - - - - | " | 11 a 12 | |
| Longells scarlet - - - | " | 8½ a 8¾ | |
| Assorted colors - - - | " | | Declining. |
| Woollen yarn - - - | " | 105 a 120. | Limited demand. |
| **COTTON.** | | Tael. | |
| Bengal old or inf. - - | P. | 8.6 a 10.7. | |
| " sup. and fine - | " | | |
| Bombay old or inf. - - | " | 8.5 a 11 | |
| " sup. and fine - | " | | |
| Madras - - - - - | " | 9. a 11. | |
| Manila - - - - - | " | | None. |
| **METALS.** | | | |
| Copper Sheets 16 oz. @ 32 oz. | P. | $ 34½ | |
| " S. American slab - | " | 24. | None. |
| " nails assorted - | " | 40. | |
| " old - - - | " | 18 | |
| Lead English Pig - - | " | 7 | Enquired. |
| " Spanish " - - | " | | |
| Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - | " | 2 a 2.50 | In demand. |
| " Rod ½ @ in - - | " | | |
| " Nailrod ½ and under | " | 3½ a 4. | |
| " Hoop. ½ @ in - | " | | |
| " Scrap - - - | " | 1. a 1.26 | Not Saleable. |
| Steel English - - - | " | | |
| " Swedish - - - - | Tub | 3½ a 4 | |
| Spelter English - - - | P. | 6. | |
| Tin Plates - - - - - | Box | 7 a 7½ | Large stock. |
| Quicksilver - - - - | P. | 108 a 110 | |
| SKINS Rabbit - - - - | 100 | 60. a 65. | |
| Beaver - - - - - | each | 4. a 6. | |
| " Fox - - - - - | " | 1. a 1.15. | |
| Otter-Sea - - - - - | " | 40. a 55 | |
| " tails - - - - | " | 2.50 a 3 | |
| " Land - - - - | " | 5. a 7. | |
| Seal - - - - - - | " | 2. a 2.50 | |
| OPIUM Patna old - - | Ch. | | |
| " new - - - | " | 795 | |
| Benares old - - - - | " | | |
| " new - - - - | " | 715 | |
| Malwa old - - - - | " | 705 | |
| " new - - - - | " | | |
| Turkey - - - - - | " | 620 | |
| RICE Bengal - - - - | P. | 1.80 | |
| " Java - - - - - | " | 1.60 a 1.65 | |
| " White table - - - | " | 1.85 | |
| " Manila - - - - | " | 1.65 a 1 70 | |
| " Paddy - - - - | " | 30 pct less. | than Rice. |
| STRAITS PRODUCE &c | | | |
| Bird's nest, fine white - - | Cy. | 30. | |
| " " inf. - - - | " | 11. a 16. | In little demand. |
| " " black - - | " | 1½ a 3. | |
| Bees Wax - - - - - | P. | 26. a 28. | |
| Betel nut - - - - - | " | 4. a 4½ | |
| Cloves - - - - - - | " | 34. a 38 | |
| " Mother - - - - | " | 10. a 12. | Overstocked. |
| Camphor Baroos - - - - | Cy. | 6 a 25. | |
| Gambier - - - - - | P. | 2½. a 3. | |
| Mace - - - - - - | " | | |
| Nutmegs - - - - - | " | | |
| Pepper - - - - - - | " | 10½ a 11 | No stock. |
| Rattans - - - - - | " | 2.50 a 3½. | supplies. |
| Tin Banca - - - - - | " | 30 | nominal, no stock |
| " Singapore &c. - - - | " | 28. | |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | |
| Amber large 1st quality - - | Cy. | 3. a 13 | |
| " small fragments - - | " | 20 cts a 1½. | |
| Asafœtida - - - - - | P. | 4½. | |
| Bichdemar - - - - - | " | 12. a 36. | |
| " good - - - - | " | 36. a 50. | |
| Cochineal - - - - - | " | 140. a 200 | |
| Coral large beads or pieces | Cy. | | Dull. |
| " fragments - - - | P. | 40. a 50. | |
| Cow Bezoar - - - - - | Cy. | 16. a 25. | No demand. |
| Cudbear - - - - - | P. | 12. | |
| Cutch Pegue - - - - - | " | 4. a 4½. | |
| Elephants Teeth or Ivory | " | 70. a 100 | |
| " cuttings | " | 60. a 65. | |
| Fish maws - - - - - | " | 40 a 70. | |
| Flints - - - - - - | " | 40 cents. | |
| Ginseng crude - - - - | " | 75. | |
| " clarified. - - - | " | 100 | None in mkt. |
| Mother of Pearl Shell - - | " | 9 a 10. | |
| Myrrh - - - - - - | " | 3. a 4. | |
| Olibanum - - - - - | " | 3½ a 8. | Large stock. |
| Putchuck - - - - - | " | 30 | Nominal. |
| Rose Maloes - - - - - | " | | |
| Saltpetre at Lintin - - - | " | 8½ a 9½ | Sales. |
| Shark's fins - - - - - | " | 15. a 30. | |
| Smalts - - - - - - | " | 30. a 50. | limited demand. |
| Stock fish - - - - - | " | 5. a 6. | |
| Thread Gold and Silver - | Cy. | 32 a 42 | Large stock |
| Wood Ebony Mauritius - - | P. | 3½ a 4 | |
| " Ceylon - - - | " | 2½ | dull. |
| " Sandal Indian - - | " | 22. | in demand. |
| " " Timor - - | " | 12. a 13. | |
| " " Sand's Islands - | " | 8. a 10 | |
| " Sapan, " - - - | " | 1 50 | |

## EXPORTS.

| | PER | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SILK MANUFACTURES.** | | | |
| Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in | P. | $ 13½ | |
| " col'd " by " | " | 15. | |
| Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine | | | |
| " fringed 45 in | } | 17 5 70. a 6. | |
| " 7-8 " | | 13 5.10 a 5.50 | |
| Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - - | | | |
| " Sarsnet, Nankin silk | } | 11 7 | |
| " " Canton - - | | — 6½ | |
| Hkfs. white Pongee 22 in | | 18 7.75 a 7 80 | |
| " " 30 " | | 16 6.60 a 6 70 | |
| " figured " 22 " | | 20 10 | |
| " " 30 " | | 18 9. | |
| Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 " | | 24 12.50 | |
| " " 30 " 29 " | | 32 16 50 a 16.75 | |
| " black " " 24 " | | 24 10 75 a 11.50 | |
| " " " 29 " | | 30 12 75 a 13. | |
| Satins Levantines 30 29 " | | 33 14. 75 a 15. | |
| " " " 24 " | | 30 13. | |
| Lutestrings mixt 18 " 24 " | | 18 7.10 a 7 20 | |
| " black " " 29 " | | 28 10 30 a 10.50 | |
| Pongees white 30 " 30 " | | 30 11 75 a 11.85 | |
| " " 30 " 29 " | | 29 11 10 a 11.25 | |
| " " 30 " 32 " | | 32 12.60 a 12.70 | |
| " Szechuen 19 " 19 " | | 27 4 75 a 4.80 | |
| Sarsnets black N. 30 " 29 " | | 27 11 40 a 11.75 | |
| " " C. " " 29 " | | 25 10 a 10½ | |
| " " " " 29 " | | 22 7.80 a 8.10 | |
| " white 60 " 29 " | | 34 17 a 17 20 | |
| " colored 30 " 29 " | | 21 12 40 a 12.6 | |
| " crossbarr'd " 24 " | | 18 10 75 | |
| Satins black 18 " 29 " | | 44 17 a 17.50 | |
| " " 18 " 29 " | | 36 14.25 a 14 50 | |
| " colored 18 " 29 " | | 33 17.20 a 17 40 | |
| " high " 18 " 29 " | | 38 18 75 a 19 | |
| " damasked crimson | | 34 21 a 22 | |
| " " colored | | 38 20 a 21. | |
| Sensha ws Nank. blk 29 29 " | | 44 15 a 15 50 | |
| " " colored " " | | 33 16 a 16.40 | |
| " " " 29 " | | 30 17 a 17.50 | |
| " Canton black 29 " | | 33 19 a 19.20 | |
| Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st | | Pl. 4.70 a 4.90 | |
| " black " | | 4.30 a 4 40 | |
| Shawls crape 7 4 embrd. | | 7 3.80 | |
| " " 5-5 or 5-8 in | | 5½ 2.90 | |
| " 8-4 Satin figd. 63 | | 5 2.15 a 2.25 | |
| " 7-4 " | | 4 1 85 | |
| " " damasked silk 54 a 63 | | 4 2.50 | |
| Water silks co'd. 18 y. - 29 in | | 30 13 45 | |
| BLACK TEAS. | | Pl. Tael. | |
| " Bohea Canton - - | | " | No demand. |
| " Fokeen - - | | " | |
| " Congou Song. k'd. - - | | " 33.5 a 38 | |
| " Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd. | | " 36 a 38 | |
| " Campoi - - - | | " 39 a 44 | |
| " Souchong - - - | | " 44 a 56 | |
| " Hung muey - - | | " 27 a 60 | Nominal. |
| " Pekoe - - - | | " 60 a 90 | |
| " Ning Yong - - | | " 24 a 27 | |
| " Ankoi - - - | | " 20 a 22 | |
| " Pouchong - | | " | |
| " Orange Pekoe - | | " 27 a 35 | |
| " Caper - - - | | " 27 a 30 | |
| GREEN TEAS. | | | |
| " Twankay - - - | | " 30 a 36 | Canton Tea |
| " Skin - - - - | | " 20 a 36 | 14 a 13 |
| " Hyson - - - - | | " 48 a 72 | 36 a 39 |
| " Young Hyson - - | | " 30 a 46 | 24 a 26 |
| " Imperial - - - | | " 50 a 62 | |
| " Gunpowder - - | | " 53 a 65 | 60 a 65 |
| RAW SILK. Canton No. 1 | | P. | No stock. |
| " " " 2 | | " 280 | |
| " " " 3 | | " 260 | |
| " " " 4 | | " 170 | |
| " " " 5 | | " 103 | |
| Nankin Tsatlee - - - | | " 500 a 560 | |
| " Taysaam - - - | | " 380 a 420 | |
| SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st. | | T. 5 5 | |
| " " " 2d. | | " 5.3 | |
| " Pingfa - - - - | | " 6.7 | |
| " Candy Canton - - | | " 7 4 | |
| " Chinebew - - | | " 14 | |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | |
| Alum - - - - - - | | " 1.85 a 1 95 | at Macao. |
| Aniseed star - - - - | | " 10 a 10½ | |
| Camphor - - - - - | | " 28 a 30 | at Macao. |
| Cassia at Whampoa - - | | " 11.50 a 12 | |
| " Lintin - - - | | " 9. | |
| " buds - - - | | " 14 a 15 | |
| Canes bamboo - - - | | 1000 10 a 14 | |
| " Wangees - - | | " 1 a 12 | |
| China Root - - - - - | | Pl. 3½ | |
| Cubebs - - - - - - | | " 17 a 18 | |
| Dragon's blood - - - - | | " 80 a 100 | |
| Galangals - - - - - | | " 3½ a 3½ | |
| Gamboge - - - - - | | " 65 a 70 | None good. |
| Glass beads - - - - | | " 17 a 22 | |
| Glue - - - - - - | | " 9 a 11 | |
| Ginger in Jars - - - | | Case 5 a 5½ | |
| Harrall or Orpiment - - | | Pl. 16 a 17 | |
| Lead white - - - - | | " 9 a 10 | |
| " red - - - - | | " 10 | |
| Mo. of Pearl Shells 5oloo large | | Pl. | |
| " blue edged small | | " | Nodemand. |
| Musk warranted - - - | | Cy. 45 a 80 | |
| Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in | | 100 92 | |
| " 9½ yds. 12 in - - | | Ps. 85 | |
| " Canton made - - - | | " 79 | |
| " " large - - - | | " 82 | None. |
| " " small - - - | | " 65 | |
| Yellow yds. in 1st. st. | | " 79 a 80 | |
| " " 2d. " | | " 66 a 70 | None. |
| " " 3d. " | | " 58 | |
| " small " | | " | |
| " white " | | " 55 a 85 | Wanted. |
| Oils Aniseed - - - - | | Cy. 1.10 a 1.20 | |
| " Cassia - - - - | | " 1.65 | |
| Rhubarb - - - - - | | Pl. | |
| " Dutch cut - - - | | " | |
| Soy in Jars - - - - | | Case 5 a 8 | |
| Tobacco in baskets - - - | | Pl. 14 a 15 | |
| Tortoiseshell - - - - | | " | |
| Turmeric - - - - - | | " | |
| Vermillion 50 catties - - | | Box. | |

**N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER.**

**BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.**

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also higher prices are obtainable for *Camblets, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Goods on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton* &c. sometimes discharge at Macao or translip their Cargoes at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rents outside, and River Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pickles &c, Confectionary Stationary, Cutlery, Crockery ware,* &c. for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction, duty paid.

NOTE. *Alum,* and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c. and *Raw Silk, Silk* piece goods &c., are sometimes shipped thro' the Inner Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on these goods, if more than 100 Pcs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

### RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

| | s d. |
|---|---|
| On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills. ..... | 4. 11 d. |
| Government Bills 10 @ 30 days ..... | none. ..... |
| United States Bank Bills 6 months sight ..... | |
| Bills under allowance made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents. | 4 7½ |
| E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta @ 30 days ..... | 220 C. R. |
| E. I. Directors' Bills, 60 ds. sight, 210 Sa. Rs. ..... | |
| Private Bills, on Calcutta, " Co's. Rs. ..... | |

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in ingots $ 23.50 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 5 per Cent premium ...
" " " small 96 a 98 " 4 a 4½ ...
Spanish Dollars Either Ferdinand ..... " 1 per Cent ...
" Old Carolus IV. ..... 12 per Cent ...
South American Republics ..... None

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub. feet ... £4.10 0 s.
" to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none ...
" to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. ...

### DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1st APRIL to 30th NOVEMBER, 1836.

| | IN NOVEMBER | | | APRIL TO 30TH NOV. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Price. | Chests | Value in Dollars. | Chests. | Value in Dollars. | Stock 1st April. |
| Patna ..... old. | | | | 36914 | 2 705,447 | 9 |
| " ..... new | 776 | 363 | 279,516 | | | 1503 |
| Benares ..... old | 730 | 7 | 5,110 | 292 ½ | 1 337,830 | 40 |
| " ..... new | 695 | 156 | 108,420 | | | 1000 |
| Malwa ..... | 710 | 7772 | 548,475 | 9796 | 6 772,880 | 1947 |
| | | 1298½ | 941,515 | 15,510 10 | 156,163 | 4,997 |

Total Chests delivered in the last 8 months 16,808½ Value 11,947,670 Dos.

### RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & Parsees Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

| GOODS TREASURE | | GOODS TREASURE | | GOODS TREASURE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay ..... | 2½ | Singapore ..... | 1 ½ | Hol. or Hamburg ... | 3 2½ |
| Ceylon ..... | | Manila ..... | | Spain or Portugal... | 3 2½ |
| Madras ..... | | Malacca ..... | | America U States ... | 2½ 2 |
| Calcutta ..... | | Penang ..... | 1½ 1 | Cliff or Peth ..... | 3 2½ |
| Rangoon ..... | | Batavia ..... | | Mexico ..... | 3 ½ |
| Mauritius ..... | | Gt. Britain via Sr. | 3 2½ | Ecuador, China ... | by m |
| Australia ..... | | " direct ..... | 2½ 2 | Lintin &c. ..... | 2½ |
| Sand. Islands .. | | France ..... | 2½ 2 | | |

Note. Above rates are from 20th Oct. to 20th April annually; during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat higher. Risks on Ships are $ 2 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ ¾ per month.
The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

### WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class tns. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay $ 0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd " " 1200 do. & under 1600 " 0.7221091 " "
3rd " " under 1200 do. " 0.5905341 " "

N.B. The cubit is 14¼ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Forecast to the Mizen mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products. The largest class pay from $ 13.0 to $ 4320; 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3780; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Comsha; or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Tons or $ 2225. Linguists get $ 1734 and Compradore's fees $ 50. Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. On French and other Foreign vessels they are slightly earlier. Brazilian ships are charged only about $ 1300 in lieu of measurement &c.'

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

### IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—We hear that the demand for Longcloths bleached as well as brown, has been rather more lively during the week, without however improving prices.
COTTON YARN.—the lower numbers from 18 @ 30 have experienced some demand, and may be quoted @ 40 @ 42 per Picul.
WOOLLENS.—continue as depressed as before.
LEAD.—is rather improving.
PEPPER.—The late small arrivals have not depressed prices, on the contrary our quotation is somewhat higher than before.
RATTANS.—most of the vessels expected to bring it, still keep out.
TIN.—remains at our high nominal quotations.
RICE.—is firm at our prices, though without improvement.
COTTON.—There has been very little business during the week in any description of Cotton; a decline of two to three mace has been the consequence. Bengal staple was in more demand, until, for the present, checked by the late arrivals.
OPIUM.—The trade is still interrupted, but, within this day or two, there have been some few enquiries at our quotations.

The deliveries to the 13th were,

| PATNA. | BENARES. | MALWA. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | 47 | 38 | 107 chests. |

### EXPORTS.

TEA.—Shipments are going on actively, in order to obtain the Company's advances. Congous, of the Souchong kind, are to be bought at the prices paid by the East India Company.
SILK MANUFACTURES.—Former orders are being completed, but no fear of no new orders of any consequence having been given. Several ready made articles have been offering in the market during the last few days, which no doubt could be obtained at somewhat less than our quotations. Orders coming in slowly, wages are likely to fall, and prices to become somewhat cheaper.

# THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 2d. No. 17. CANTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER, 31st, 1836. No. 69.


## LITERARY.

*( From the Indo Chinese Gleaner. )*

### EMBASSIES FROM CHINA TO JAPAN.

Extracted from the Chow-hae-too-peen, in 22 vols. being a detailed account of the depredations of Japanese pirates on the Chinese coast, with maps thereof; together with various opinions interspersed, concerning the respective advantages and disadvantages of the coasting or inland navigation, &c. &c. written about A. D. 1570.

The first intercourse between Japan and China, that is on record, took place after the conquest of Corea by Han Woo-te, Emperor of China; about a hundred years before the Christian era The Japanese are then said to have sent tribute to China.

The First Embassy from China to Japan, was sent from Wei, one of the six Dynasties, in the sixth century; some gold, embroidered silk, a sword, and a mirror were the presents: from that period to the reign of Kea-tsing, (1570) there were twenty-three different Chinese Embassadors sent to Japan.

The number of tributary Embassies from Japan to China, within the same period, and according to the same authority amount to sixty-six! The Yuen Dynasty rejected one, and one in the time of the Ming Dynasty was a false pretext.

The fourth Embassador was well received, and the King of Japan is reported to have expressed great pleasure on seeing him, and to have affirmed, that he had heard the fame of Suy, (meaning the then Chinese Dynasty) "a highly polished and righteous nation." The Chinese Embassador on his part proclaimed the universal benevolence of his master, and declared that the Emperor of China knowing that the King of Japan, wished to be civilized, had sent him to declare his Imperial Majesty's command to that effect. The King of Japan is said to have sent an Envoy bearing tribute back with the Chinese Embassador.

The next Embassy from China was sent by the Tang Dynasty, A. D. 630. The Embassador and King wrangled about the ceremony, which led to the Embassador's return, without having communicated the orders of his Court.

The Tang Dynasty seems to have sent no more Embassies to Japan. The sixth one mentioned did not take place till the Tartar Dynasty Yuen, about A. D. 1290.

The first Emperor of this Dynasty, sent a trusty Embassador to cultivate an amicable intercourse with Japan. In his letter, he said, that the sages considered the world as one family, but if all the members had not a friendly intercourse, how could it be said that the principle of one family was maintained.

If, however, he added, this overture was rejected, and the use of military force preferred to amicable intercourse, the King of Japan would do well to consider it.

The King of Corea sent an Envoy with the Chinese Embassador, but they both returned without effecting a landing The same Emperor and his successor sent ten different times to Japan. The second, third, fourth, and fifth times were simple Envoys; the sixth, eighth, and ninth times were military expeditions intended to conquer Japan. The last Envoy of that Dynasty was a Buddha Priest, who never reached his destination.

The second Embassador remained in Japan six months, without effecting his purpose. The third was not received, nor his letter. He on the other hand, seized two Japanese and brought them to China.

A fourth Envoy was sent the following year to return those two persons. This Embassador was attended by a military escort for his protection The Emperor said in his letter, that he had always heard the Japanese were a nation which knew what was becoming, and that, as they were now his neighbours, he would expect them to send an Envoy back with his Embassador to cultivate friendship: if contrariwise, the King chose to make preparations for war, he might follow his own pleasure, and look to the consequences.

A fifth Envoy was sent with no better success than the former, and the next year a large armament was prepared and sent with the assistance of Corea. There were three hundred transports, with provisions and water, and nine hundred vessels, containing 15 000 men. They plundered the western coast of Japan and returned.

The next year, another Embassador was sent without effecting any good purpose.

Five years afterwards an Embassador was again sent, who with his whole retinue were murdered by the Japanese!

This occasioned a fresh armament to be prepared. It consisted of 100,000 men.* The Emperor in his manifesto to them stated, that, as the Japanese sent Envoys to him, he had sent Embassadors to them, but the Japanese had detained his Embassadors: he was therefore compelled to take the present step. He told the Commanders not to murder the Japanese unnecessarily; as it was a well known saying, that to obtain a territory without inhabitants was useless.

The expedition arrived on one of the northern Islands on the coast of Japan. A storm arose which destroyed many of their boats. Most of the officers ran away with the remainder, and left the men to shift for themselves. They were preparing to cut down timber and build new boats when the Japanese set on them, and killed 30 000 and carried off a great many captives. On a second attack, they killed all the Tartars, Coreans, and men of Han: saving alive only the Tang-jin, of whom they made slaves. Of a hundred thousand men, only three men ever returned!

The same Emperor endeavoured to raise another army and build a new fleet, to attempt a second time the conquest of Japan, but was unsuccessful.

The Buddha Priest was the next Envoy from China but his Embassy, failed and no more were deputed till the commencement of the Ming Dynasty, about A. D 1390, after which time the Japanese by incessant descents on the coast of China, from Canton to Peking, seemed to revenge themselves for the attempt of the Tartars on their coast.

The first Embassador of the Ming Dynasty was sent to invite the Japanese to come to China. The Embassador represents his reception as very forbidding at his first arrival in Japan, till he wrote to the King, who in reply, expressed veneration for China, but the invasion of the Tartars was not forgotten. However as the present Envoy was not a Mung-koo, he would hear what he had to say.

The Chinese state, that he answered the King thus;—"I am not an Envoy from the Mung-koo Tartars, but from "the sacred Son of Heaven, the holy and Divine Emperor." If you choose to rebel against him, and disbelieve me, you may first kill me, to prevent the subsequent calamity that will overtake you; but the army of my Sovereign is Heaven's army, of which there is not one man, but is able to withstand a hundred enemies; and the ships of my Sovereign are able singly to fight a hundred Mung-koo armed vessels; and further, "Where the decree of Heaven is, what human power can oppose it?" After this hectoring speech, the King of Japan, it is said, lowered his tone and entertained the Embassador with civility.

The next Embassador carried an Edict to the King of Japan respecting the pirates who from his territory, plundered the coast of China.

And three years afterwards, the Emperor Hung-woo sent a Buddha Priest to deliver an Edict to Japan, the object of which was, "To command that nation to venerate Buddha." The Priest received very full instructions from the Emperor, as to the six points on which he should insist; in which the first was to be the ancient royal law of "Universal and equal benevolence to all, whether remote, or near at hand."

The Priest, who was a man in high reputation previously to being sent on this Missions, is said to have fulfilled his task with fidelity and success.

The next Embassador, (about A. D. 1420,) was an eunuch; who went thither to purchase rarities. He went from the well known port, called Ning-po. The Japanese at first entertained him at Court with civility, but subsequently began to display different counsels; and the eunuch made his escape by means of a woman, who piloted him out to sea and enabled him to return in safety.

During the same reign, viz: that of Yung, a Japanese pirate was taken prisoner, and his life being spared by special orders from Court, an Envoy sent to Japan with him; taking at the same time an Imperial letter of remonstrance; which the King of Japan received in good part; and on his death, the Chinese sent an eunuch as an Embassador to unite in mourning for that event, and in order to exhibit benevolent feelings.

The last Embassy from China mentioned by our author, occurred about A. D 1555, which was one of remonstrance on the subject of Japanese pirates, who infested the coast of China.* The Japanese are reminded of the severity of their own laws, by which it is said, a man who steals a fowl or a dog, which it is said, a man who steals a fowl or a dog, is condemned to death; and yet they connived at the most cruel and unjust piracies by which they plundered and murdered, & violated the defenceless inhabitants along the whole extent of the Chinese coast.

* Kæmpfer says, the Japanese record that there were 240,000 men. The Chinese account is made probably true: for warriors generally over-rate the numbers of their conquered foes, for a very obvious reason not much to their credit. Dr. Franklin remarked that the abettors on war and the murderers of thousands, were not satisfied with the actual blood-shed, but commonly exaggerated it.

## CORRESPONDENCE

### TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS

Sir,—Being a complete *nullius addictus* kind of man, I am, with your permission, as much your correspondent as ever, and am moreover very sorry to find, that in your eagerness to abating one nuisance, you will do nothing towards removing the other. I would join you in any endeavour to induce the Emperor of China to adopt the principle of free trade, by removing the Hong's exclusive privileges;—This must be done by him, but as regards the Tea men it could only have been, and can only be done, by ourselves.—It is however too late to correct one evil, that of assisting to fill their pockets, by the anxiety to "make hay while the sun shines," as evinced in the double tide working ever since the settlement. I would have joined trith one of the party, I have joined them also in the rush; after the month is out, I hope there will be a little breathing time, and while we are laying on our oars, I also hope that you who may be called one of the helmsmen, will reflect and see, if you cannot alter the course, for what I deem the general good. Let the Tea men by all means, do what they like with their own, but let us, Whig, Tory or Radical, do the same, and consider as our common property, all the extra profits we are by disunion of action diverting from our own into their pockets. Down with the contracts, I say with H., down with the Hongs, I say with you, but I ask both you and H. to say, down with every thing, which is likely to lead us on to a too probable loss.—Let every thing be done which H. recommends, for the next season, but let us endeavour also at curing the evil of the present one,—I beg to disclaim having preferred any accusation, my argument was put hypothetically, and I am sure you will agree with me, that an epithet, less dignified than free Trader, should be applied to any one forfeiting his word.—I am one of your readers,

NOBODY.

Mr. Editor,—There appeared a very severe attack against dealers in Opium, attributed to Archdeacon Dealtry in the Hurkaru Newspaper, and republished in the Canton Repository for March. The Repository, with great fairness, in the Dec. Number published a defence of Opium by "a Reader."

I think the argument there used might have been pushed further with advantage to the question: it's tendency, without repeating the words, is to show, that the abuse of any good by the few, forms no argument against it's proper use by the many.

If Salomon *poisoned* himself by taking 700 wives besides other inmates of his household, is marriage therefore with a single wife to be prohibited? who was at fault here? was it not Salomon? were the King of Egypt and the fathers of the other wives guilty?

Suppose the worthy Archdeacon just to have married an old gentleman to a young girl, and received five gold mohurs for the ceremony; how would he like a friend coming up to him and saying, "how could you be so wicked as to poison that old skeleton of 70, by uniting him to that lovely girl of 17?!!." The Archdeacon would indignantly reply, "*Poison* him! he *poisons*, himself," "I merely perform an official duty for my fee, and failing my doing so, some other Clergyman would, and failing that, the old Gentleman would arrive at the Person by some less lawful mode."

I am deeply impressed that every production of the Earth is meant by Providence for some healthy useful end; if vegetable fruits and juices are abused, woe be to the abuser and the punishment he must suffer; if wisely used, they afford health and happiness.

If the noble and useful horse is made the implement of gambling by Chifney and the Duke, are all the world therefore to walk on Foot? Shall the hardy peasant no more be called to his early labour by chanticleer, because cockpits and cruel heels exist?—Shall the Hungarian shepherd lose his companion and his guard, because Bulldogs are fought in Smithfield?—Away with such dreaming theories; but supposing Opium an evil; let us put the test of money to the sincerity of the parties crusading against it.

England, when she abolished slavery, paid the owners of the slaves 20 millions; now let us begin with them who should set an example: the *Clergy of India the stronghold of Opium*, let it run sign a petition to the Court of Directors to put down the growth of Opium, at least on their Territories and say, as this will be a severe cut on the Hon. Court's revenue, they, the Clergy of India, hereby offer the Court, if their Petition is granted, the *entire half* of all their future salaries, to go for help the injured revenue. This offer being accepted, we Opium agents, may then consider as to giving up the trade and losing our commission.

AN OPIUM AGENT.

Canton, 29th Dec. 1836.

Dear Mr. Editor.—You will find in the second volume of Van Braam's History of the Dutch Embassy to Peking (which I send herewith) some rather curious remarks made as long back as 1793-94, on the injustice and bad offices of the Consoo fund. How true the prophecy has proved many can bear witness. It is to be hoped that the time named by the Dutch Envoy has arrived.—Your's,

Canton, 28th Dec. 1836. H.

*From van Braam's Dutch Embassy to China*

*p. p. 23 & 26.*

From the tenor of the *Fan-tcheng-tang's* discourse this morning, I see plainly that the court is not acquainted with the underhand dealings of the Mandarins at Canton; and I doubt not but the merchants who manage the affairs of the Cohong are concerned in those intrigues. It is certain that even in London Arnold never sold a watch for three hundred and seventy five livres, and that no Chinese merchant could be able to procure one at Canton for less than six or eight times that sum. But too for less than six or eight times that sum. But too for less than six or eight times that sum. But to pay their court to the Mandarins, and particularly to the *Hoo-poo*, who is a kind of god in their eyes, and who is charged by the Grandees of the Empire to procure them European merchandize, they part with commodities at a price inferior to their value, and give receipts which are sent to *Pe king* with the articles purchased. Hence it results that the Emperor and the great personages about court are perfectly ignorant of the real price of things executed by the celebrated artists of Europe. If, indeed, it were otherwise, would the Prime Minister have told us with so much candour what he had paid for his watch and other trinkets which he showed us with that simplicity which characterises truth.

I must observe that the Ministers of State never accept a present from any one whatever, without the express permission of the Emperor. It is consequently proper that they should have receipts for every thing they procure.

But it is well known that the *Cohong* has a particular fund at Canton, arising from the duties laid on all goods imported or exported by Europeans, except woollen cloth and other manufactured articles. These duties were established in 1719 by the *Tsong-tse*, for the following reason:

An English ship of war, called the Seaborne, commanded by Captain Panton, being come to Canton to enforce the definitive recovery of what was due to British merchants from three or four great Chinese houses which had failed; a recovery which the English supercargoes were never able to effect by their own applications, it was thought proper to lay on a tax for ten years in order to extinguish the debt. But the impost has survived the motive of its creation, the duties still continue to be received.

It is from these receipts that the merchants, without any loss to themselves, affect to be generous, and give the Mandarins the most valuable things for a trifle, being sure to find in the fund a ready indemnity.

It is, then, easy to conceive that the great presents made by the merchants to the Mandarins, cost them absolutely nothing; but that they are made at the expence of the European, whose merchandize still continues to be oppressed by a tax which ought no longer to exist. It is surprising that a general demand for its suppression has not been made; for although this impost appears indirect, its effect is not less real than that of an impost upon bread which falls upon the poor although they buy it of the baker, who says not a word to them of the tax.

I think, however, that every representation would be useless unless it were supported like the demands of the English) for such Mandarins and merchants find in this abuse the means of satisfying their desires after gain. It would, indeed, be impossible for the latter to comply with the interested views of the former if some abuses were done. A system of corruption, so well contrived must necessarily continue to exist, and to acquire new strength every day, till it reaches those limits when the abuse becomes monstrous and pernicious to the extreme, both to commerce and traders, to all call for reform in a manner too imperative to be despised.

## EXTRACTS

*From the Quarterly report of the Ophthalmic Hospital by the Rev. Dr. P. Parker.*

No. 1531. Disease of the eye in process, &c. Chang-ahe, aged 36, of Nan-king. Her case is introduced, not as such, on account of the disease of the patient. On the 10th of October, an officer sent his compliments and desired me to see his wife who had an affection of the face, intimating also that it would be most agreeable to meet me in a boat. The boat was appointed, and the next morning a servant of the House came to wait on me. A splendid boat had been provided in front of the foreign factories, with carpets and brilliant chandeliers, tea, sweetmeats, &c. &c., every thing in due order for the occasion. An officer of high rank stood at the door. Stepping upon the boat, a servant took the umbrella from my hand and held it over my head. The officer and his wife were each accompanied by three or four personal servants, male and female, who seemed to be regarded as friends and members of their family, beside other supernumeraries. He was an active and apparently intelligent man. Having the Emperor's name mentioned, &c. I was made to know why, and I was informed that my patient was of *imperial blood*. Her female attendants were all of Tartar descent. It immediately occurred that her features resembled the likeness I had previously seen of Canton ware. Her dress was splendid. Her head was decorated with flowers, and abundance of gold. Ornaments of various kinds were suspended about her person, among which were some superb specimens of topazes, rose quartz. No rouge was upon her face, and her feet were of natural size. The females that attended her were not much inferior to her in the richness and elegance of their persons and dress. For six months this lady had suffered much pain in the left lower jaw, the face was swollen, and an abscess of the alveola process was formed. Several of the teeth were loose. Two of the lower double teeth were extracted, which afforded her immediate partial relief. She complained of rigors that occurred at 3 o'clock every night. The symptoms have been palliated and she was once reported convalescent, but soon after had a relapse. She is still under treatment, the nature of her disease being explained and she apprised from my first seeing her that it would require time to effect a cure.

*The South Sea Expedition.* The Washington Globe gives the following announcement of the measures which are in train, for carrying into effect the projected expedition for exploring the Pacific and Southern Oceans:

We learn that the President has given orders to have the exploring vessels fitted out, with the least possible delay. The appropriation made by Congress was ample to ensure all the great objects contemplated by the expedition, and he Executive is determined that nothing shall be wanting to its suc-

the expedition, in every respect, worthy the character and great commercial resources of the country.

The frigate Macedonia, now undergoing thorough repairs at Norfolk, two brigs of 2 0 tons each, one or more tenders, & d a store ship of competent dimensions is, we understand, the force agreed upon, and to be put in a state of immediate preparation.

Captain Thomas Ap C Jones an officer possessing many high qualities for such a service, has been appointed to the command; and officers for the other ves els will be immediately selected.

The Macedonia has been chosen instead of a sloop of war, on account or the increased accommodations she will afford the scientific corps, a department the President has determined shall be complete in itsorganization, including the ablest men that can be procured so that nothing within the whole range of every department of natural history and philosophy shall be omitted. Not only on this account has the frigate been selected, but also for the purpose of a more extended protection of our whalemen and traders; and to impress on the minds of the natives a just e ception of our character, power, and policy. The frequent disturbances and massacres committed on our seamen, by the natives inhabiting the islands in those distant s as, make this measure the dictate of humanity.

We understand also, that to J N Reynolds, Esq. the President has given the appointment of corresponding Secretary to the expedition. Between this gentleman and Captain Jones there is the most friendly feeling and harmony of action. The c ordiality they entertain for each other, we trust will be felt by all whether citizen of officer, who shall be so fortunate as to be connected with the expedition. *Boston Daily Advertiser 16th July.*

---

*From the Singapore Free Press. 17th Nov.*

## YANKEE EDITORS.

Editor James Gordon Bennett was assaul ed in the streets by a rival Editor, James Watson Webb, of the *Cour er and Enquirer*. The former gives the following opening of this affair:—"It was about half past two o'clock—the sun was shining brilliantly—the sky was clear—and no doubt the angels and spirits in Heaven were looking down through that azure sky, to witne s how brutal—how mad—how villainous—how cowardly—how ruffianly it was possible for one man in New York to make himself. As soon as I found myself attacked, I turned upon him. His superior personal strength, which God Almighty in his wisdom has given him for some inscrutable purpose, was altogether too powerful for me to contend with. The great crowd of brokers and others who collected around, cried out 'Shoot him Bennett,'—'Shoot the d—d rascal,' —'Shoot him down, he deserves. it.' I wish I had had with me my good pistols, which I kept loaded in my office. After a scuffle we were separated by the crowd. My damage is a scratch of about three-quarters of an inch in length, on the third finger of the left hand, which I received from the iron railing I was forced against, and three buttons torn from my vest, which any tailor will reinstate for 6d. His loss is a rent from top to bottom of a very beautiful black coat, which cost the ruffian 40 dolrs. and a blow on the face, which may have knocked down his throat some of his infernal teeth, for anything I know. Balance in my favour, 39 dollars 94c. As to intimidating me, or changing my course, (proceeds Mr. Bennett,) the thing cannot be done. Neither Webb nor any other man can or shall intimidate me. I tell the honest truth in my paper, and leave the consequences to God. Could I leave them in better hands? I may be attacked — I may be assailed—I may be killed—I may be murdered, but I never will succumb; I never will abandon the cause of truth, morals, and virtue. It is not, nor never was, in James Watson Webb to intimidate or frighten from the exercise of his right, James Gordon Bennett. If the public authorities d o not choose to protect the peace of the city, and re sure peaceable men in the enjoyment of their rights, I shall carry arms for my own protection. Hereafter I shall be obliged to carry weapons to defend my person, and if he gets killed in the street the blood be upon his own head." After insinuating that his antagonist is mad, the writer in the Herald proceeds—"Out of pity to the poor maniac, I shall today make application to the commissioners of Bellevue Asylum, and humanely request Mr. John Targee, the worthy head of that establishment, to take him into custody—to give him good lodgings—to treat him kindly—and by all means to have his head shorn, and every bit of his whiskers shaved off. With the help of Heaven and topical bathings, I may be the means of restoring poor Webb to his long lost senses. May God Almighty grant it! Amen." The writer, after modestly comparing himself to Socrates, goes on to sing of the inward promptings of his "I hear a voice, as it were, from heaven, by morning noon, and night, crying me onward in the cause of truth morals, and civilization. In the mazes of Wall-street—amid the solemn chantings of Trinity—in the gallery of the Tabernacle, with all the pretty milliner girls in town fishing fog lovers—at the kissing church, No 11. Sullivan street, in the midst of the very smack—nay, even at that graceless fellow's theatre Hamblin the humbug—this voice is continually sounding in my ear, like the distant voice of many waters, almost articulated into words "Go on; the day of another Athenian civilization is at hand—a new Athens will again arise in another land: the barbarian and brute, who wears whiskers, and attempts to beat down truth, will himself be struck to the earth."—*New York Herald.*

*Portuguese Opinion of English Taxation.* — A Lisbon paper has the following paragraph:—"Wretchedness of the people of England!!—The amount of duties paid by the English to quench their thirst exceeds the entire revenue of Bavaria. The tax upon tea yields as large a sum as six millions of Neapolitans pay to Francis I. For the luxury of sugar they pay more than twelve million Americans pay for all their imports. To be allowed the use of soap they pay a sum equal to what the Pope spends upon himself & his army of cardinals priests, and soldiers. The privilege of receiving thro' their windows the light of the day is loaded with an annual tax equal to the whole revenue of the King of Hanover; and, in fine, the taxes upon *thirst* alone —upon brandy, rum, wine, &c, are greater than the whole sum paid by *fifty millions* of Russians for the benefits of a *paternal despotism*!—*Ibid.*

---

*Sandwich Island Gazette 19th November*

Articles made and agreed on at Honolulu, Island of Woahoo, this 14th day of Nov. 1836.

Art. I. English subjects shall be permitted to come with their vessels and property of whatever kind to the Sandwich Islands, they shall also be permitted to reside therein as long as they conform to the laws of these Islands and to build houses and warehouses for their me chandize with the consent of the King, and good friendship shall continue between the subjects of both countries, Great Britain and the Sandwich Islands.

Art. II. English subjects resident at the Sandwich Islands are at liberty to go to their own country or elsewhere either in their own or any other vessel, they may dispose of their Effects Enclosures, Houses, &c, with the previous knowledge of the King and take the value with them without any impediment whatever; the land on which houses are built, is the property of the King, but the King shall have no authority to destroy the houses or in any way i fringe the property of any British subject

Art. III. When an English subject dies on the Sandwich Islands his Effects shall not be searched or touched by any of the Governors or Chiefs, but shall be delivered into the hands of his Executors or heirs if present, but if no heir or executor appear, the Consul or his agent shall be executor for the same; if any dis ute arise relative to the deceased, the Governor of the place shall resort and do all in his power to compel the debtors to pay their debts to the heir or executor or the case if no heir or executor appears, and the consul is to refer the King of the death of every British subject leaving property upon the Sandwich Islands.

TAMEHAMEHA III.

ED. RUSSELL, Captain of
H. B. Majesty's Ship Actaeon.

---

# CANTON PRESS,

31st December 1836.

As is customary we live to our friends and readers the compliments of the season on entering on a new year, and our sincere thanks for the support this paper has met with since it's establishment, which support our friends will, we hope continue to give us, whilst we continue to devote our attention to most of the todes important to our commercial community. The circulation of a Canton paper necessarily is comparatively small, but we have already been enabled on the commencement of this our second volume, from the increased number of our subscribers, materially to reduce the subscription price, and to change the shape of the paper to it's present form, an arrangement, we flatter ourselves, which has met the wishes of our readers.

In recapitulating the events of the year most important to our community, we may be allowed to congratulate them that, though not subject to any authority, another year of the Free-trade has passed by, in which not the slight st misdemeanor on the part of foreigners has occurred to cause disturbance or d fference with the local Government; a circumstance no doubt chiefly to be attributed to the very good and judicious discipline of the ships at Whampoa, which has shewn itself hitherto to be as effective as that of the ships visiting the port under the Company's monopoly. In this circumstance our Captains will we hope persevere, so as not to cause the people even the making an excuse for traders to be fulfilled.

One of the most remarkable events that has occurred during the year well worthy of serious consideration, and one having much within it, to attention to be paid by the Imperial Government upon this Opium trade, is the question now under discussion whether it is to be entirely prohibited or to be legalized. Great and violent seem to be the contentions on both sides, and it is impossible to say how the struggle which of the parties will ultimately prevail. One thing seems certain namely that the hitherto thriving smuggling trade at Lin in, will with never way to question may be decided, suffer considerably, at least for some time to come. It has indeed now been supposed that the Government was unable to prevent the smuggling at Lin in, but it's absence to all appearance during this month proves the contrary, as not to the 4th only 111 chests had been delivered, instead of about 1500 chests which would have been the average quantity for three weeks. We cannot close this report to the Emperor, which the Imperial commissioner, now here is to make will fail to decide the question as to the importation of Opium.

The Company's Finance Committee in their meetings of it's operations during the year, and has by the frequent and sudden changes of tactics, succeeded in causing considerable embarrassment, and in depressing the prices of British manufactures as well as raising the produce of this country; thus causing loss to the free-trader far beyond the profit of about 15 per cent, which the Company gain upon their Exchange speculations. We have just learned that from this day, for the pre-ent at least, the Company's treasury is closed against the receipt of Cash for Bills on Bengal. We sincerely hope that, next year, we may congratulate our neighbours that this establishment has been done away with.

The chief clog on the prosperity of our trade is the state of the Co-hong, and of the Consoo fund. This unsatisfactory state has however not arisen from the opening of the China trade, but owes it's origin to a far earlier period, though the free-trade may hasten a crisis, which once over, may placed it on a much more advantageous footing. So much has lately appeared in our columns on this subject, that we refrain from entering again upon it, expressing merely our conviction that a radical change must sooner or later take place.

# THE OPIUM TRADE.

Our readers will, in another column, find a letter from "An Opium-Agent" elicited by two articles which appeared in the *Repository* for November and December, respecting the moral guilt incurred by the China merchants who deal in Opium. The first of these articles professes to be a communication made to Archdeacon Dealtry of Calcutta, under whose patronage it is issued from the Church Mission Press there, and was reprinted into the Repository. We doubt not that the writer of those remarks was sincere in believing Opium, to be a source of great evil, and that his denouncement of the traffic in it, in no measured terms, is equally sincere, but his zeal has made him represent the misery resulting from the use of Opium in, what we think, by far too black colors; we think that the subject of which he treats did not call for language either so strong, nor so bombastic, nor do his remarks to our minds justify him to speak with so much self complacency of his own powers of argument.

Of what we call unnecessary strong language we give the following as a sample "when powerful "patronage general example, rooted custom, and "the love of lucre, are all arrayed together in the "cause of vice, the battle of truth against such a "host must be a long and arduous combat." The "champions (of the Champions of truth) if at "length he could to may be wilfully distorted, however sound, may be ridiculed however unanswerable. Upon abstract principles men will not reason at all. Of those who are able to reason, how few reason correctly! ere ee!"

The following is of the bombastic kind. "These "failure (of the advocates of truth) may retard "the success, but only make her own sober triumph "more glorious, when *goddess like*, she descends "into the *arena of mans conscience*." We need hardly observe that these last similes seem to be ill chosen, conscience has no arena, conscience is supposed always to point out the right path, and can therefore not be at issue with herself.

The other extract which shews that the writer has no contemptible opinion of his powers, is the following. "And if a few remarks, purposely brief, "(he might almost say *purposely inconclusive*, "for he would fain stimulate discussion by a *show* "*of weakness*, rather than be fled from, and left "conqueror of an inglorious field, to which the "enemy would return as soon as he moved, off) if "these brie observations prompt but one inquiry, "awaken one suspicion of guilt, excite one effort on "the part of the able and benevolent, to trace to "it's very source *a torrent of evil of which the worst "desolations of war or of famine, are*, he verily "believes, *but feeble in comparison*; if such may "be the result of these pages, the writer will be "truly blessed in his humble endeavor to do good."

Such exaggerations as the last in italics are brought forward by a writer who assures us that he desires nothing but truth, who moreover gives us a palpable hint that he is one of the very few who both "*can and will* reason correctly, in spite of prejudice and bias." There are some we believe, who would gainsay that the smoking of Opium has raised many natives of this country, but this only in consequence of too great indulgence, but that these instances are more numerous, or even as numerous, as those we see in Europe of misery and bodily ills consequent on the over indulgence in the use of spirits or wine, we doubt very much, nay, calculating the quantity of Opium consumed in this populous Empire, it will be found that the quantity which falls to the share of *each* individual is very small indeed, nor is it easy to imagine that so small a portion (not more than one tenth part of an ounce of the purified gum for every individual) could be so effective as to cause worse desolations than "war, pestilence or famine" The real truth we believe to be, is, that the immoderate use of Opium is confined to comparatively few, and that the vices of the people use it in no other way than a sober man in Europe would now and then take a glass of wine or even spirits, without thereby injuring his constitution or his good fame. Let those who so much decry the use of Opium, and read from whose writings it would appear as if the whole population of China were nothing but Opium debauched wretches, let them come to this country and they will find that no where is an apparently more acutely and healthy population met with, no where more general habits of industry and no where are the mass of the population more orderly and well behaved. In stating this we do not mean to be the apologists of the use of Opium; far from it, we wish that the Chinese would do without it, as it undoubtedly causes much individual misery and ruin; but this cannot be laid at the charge of those who sells the Opium, and we believe it will be found on a impartial investigation that the general evil resulting from the Opium-trade overbalances it's evils. The traffic in Opium, from the large revenue therefrom derived, enables the Indian Government to lessen the taxes of the land cultivator in general, whilst the cultivation of the drug affords a livelihood to an immense number of ryots; the extent of trade to China gives employment to shipowners and seamen, and assures to the Capitalist a profitable return of his investments; not to speak here of the 15 per Cent realized by the Company over and above their Opium monopoly, by their speculations in Exchange by way of China; this latter however we will not now insist on, as such speculations ought not to be made by the Bengal Government. Opium is a source of profit not only to India, but to numerous British merchants here as well as at home, and if Opium were not imported into China, we should find it difficult to prosecute even our export trade to the same extent as we have hitherto done, unless we drained Europe and America of Silver.

The writer of "the remarks on the Opium trade" labours hard to prove from Holy writ, that the smoking of Opium is there prohibited, though he candidly avows "that he does not expect the Bible to make mention of Opium and of the Linzin smuggling station, by name," and we shall conclude our remarks by extracting the following, which will no doubt appear rather "far fetched" by our readers.

"He who shuns not the temptation, invites the "crime; the crime is *theft*; and the law of God "says, "Thou shalt not steal.' Does not the "Opium smoker permit his depraved appetite to "steal away his reason, his health, his peace of "mind, his bodily rest, his time, his money, all hope "for this life or the next?"

The writer in Calcutta winds up with the following:' How long is a whole community of British "merchants to be content *with earning the price of* "*blood, because if they do not, others will in their* "*stead?*"

We request our neighbours seriously to consider this last question.

---

November 19th 1836. While standing in for the Palawan Coast, having the starboard tacks aboard wind N Easterly, ships head E S E, and going 5 knots per hour, at 11.30 A. M. saw rocks under the ship's bottom, apparently having 7 a 8 fathoms water on them. Put the helm down, and sent a man in the chains to sound, but before he could clear the lead, for that purpose, we were off the shoalest part: got a cast 15 fms rocks. The ship missing stays stood on E S E, and kept the lead briskly going, for the distance of 3 miles, gradually deepening to 37 fms hard rocky bottom.

We then had irregular soundings of 33.30.27.33 fms another mile, when we suddenly got off the bank, and could get no soundings with 100 fms line: distance ran from the shoalest part of the bank to its edge: S S E by E 4 miles, allowing one point for leeway. At noon made the shoalest part of the Bank to be in Lat. 10°. 30' North; and Longitude by chronometer corrected a few days previous by a sight of the Royal Captain and Bombay Steed's. 117 °. 30' East. There was no appearance of broken water from the mast head, no unusual swell on the bank, and probably it may not be dangerous. The unsettled appearance of the weather, prevented me from examining; it more particularly with the ship's boat. As this appears to be a new discovery, I named it Lord Auckland's Bank.

JOHN WILLIE.

*Commander Ship Lord Auckland,*
of Calcutta.

The above has been kindly communicated to us by Capt. Willie, relating to the *discovery of a shoal bank in the Palawan Passage, China Sea.*

We hear that a grandson of Howqua and a mandarin of some rank, have been sent to Macao to enquire of Capt. Elliot, H M. Senior Superintendent, what his object is in his intended visit to Canton, and of what nature the powers he has over H B. M. subjects Capt. Elliot's answer is to be forwarded to Peking, and the Imperial Government's orders are to be received before the Local Government can give a decisive answer to the Superintendent's application.

The letter from "Nobody" to which we alluded in our last, will be found in another column. He very justly says that the evil of which he complained, viz: the high prices obtained by the black-seamen, it is now too late to correct; this was brought upon us chiefly by the determination of the Finance Committee to discontinue advances on shipments after the 31st of December, and if the merchants or ships agents would at all avail themselves of them, they must make their purchases before that time. Of this Tea-men were well aware, and forced the high prices accordingly, and if the Company's advisers continue to interfere with the Canton trade it is quite probable that in future seasons the Tea exporters will be equally ill treated. The Company's term for advances has now passed over, and the eagerness for shipment at present prices will during the next few months no doubt considerably abate, and if the Tea-men have not driven timely bargains, they may yet have to submit to a considerable reduction. Let the efforts of the Press as well as of other individuals in Canton be directed towards the Company's establishment here being given up, and we shall then be better able to oppose extortion attempted by the Tea-merchants.

---

By the *Oneida* from South America and the Sandwhich Islands, we have received the numbers of the Sandwich Island Gazette, a weekly Journal lately established there, and of which we published the prospectus some time ago. We have extracted from the latest of these papers (of the 19th Nov.) the treaty of amity concluded between the King of the Sandwich Islands and the British Government, and should be glad to have it in our power to give more copious extracts, but the total absence in these papers of local intelligence of general interest, of which no doubt much may be given from these interesting Islands prevents us. We would recommend to the Editor of that paper, if he wishes for readers beyond his own immediate neighbourhood, to devote a portion of his paper to a description of the Islands of the state of society there, and to many other topics which would be highly appreciated by readers every where.

We observe from the Indian papers that Chambers of Commerce have been formed both at Bombay and at Madras.

We are obliged to H. for his communication; the extract from Mr. Van Braam's book will be found in another column; that traveller understood well the nature of the Canton fund, and his prophecy pronounced forty years ago, is near being now fulfilled.

By the *Lady Hayes* we have received the *Singapore Free Press* to the 17th Nov., completing our file to that date, of which we give some extracts. *No Chronicle* later than the 29th October has yet reached us.

A friend has favored us with the loan of a New-York paper of the 14th July brought per Dorothea, from which we have extracted the account of the projected South sea Expedition.

We have been requested to state that the signature "Fooshunjee Hormusjee" was affixed by mistake to the notice in our last paper of the death of Motychund Amichund.

## OFFICIAL NOTICE.

To His Britannic Majesty's subjects in China.

DE-PATCHES have been received from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, signifying the abolition of the Office and Salary of the Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British subjects in China.

His Majesty's Government has been pleased to appoint Captain Charles Elliot R. N. to perform the duties of Chief of the Commission, from this date.

Macao, December 4th 1836.

By Order of the Superintendents of the Trade of British subjects in China.

EDWARD ELMSLIE
*Secretary & Treasurer.*

## OFFICIAL NOTICE.

CONSIDERABLE inconvenience and public expense having been incurred, by reason of the imperfect and ex parte manner of certain British merchant vessels quitting and leaving behind in this place, men belonging to the said vessels; Notice is hereby given, that this practice is contrary to Law, and that the offence may be prosecuted by Indictment or information at the suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the Court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the country of Middlesex; and it is now declared, that the Superintendents will take measures to institute proceedings against any master or masters of British merchant vessels who shall offend in manner aforesaid in future.

By Order of the Superintendents

EDWARD ELMSLIE.
*Acting Secretary and Treasurer.*

April 15th 1834.

### NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership hitherto existing under the firm of Markwick Edwards & Co. ceased this day. All Persons having claims against the said firm are requested to forward them, and all Persons indebted to the same are requested to pay the amount to the undersigned.

ROBT. EDWARDS

Canton, 31st Dec. 1836.—No. 3 Imperial Hong.

### NOTICE.

ROBT EDWARDS respectfully informs his Friends and the Public that the Business hitherto carried on under the firm of Markwick Edwards & Co. as auctioneers and Commission Warehouse keepers will be continued by him

Canton, Dec 1836. No. 3 Imperial Hong.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the intended retirement to Europe of Mr. J. C. WHITEMAN, our firm was dissolved on the 30th Ultimo, and our business transferred to Messrs. DENT & Co.

WHITEMAN & Co.

Canton, 1st Jan 1837.

FOR SALE ON BOARD THE BARQUE ISABELLA.

ROUGH spars of various sizes, lower masts, topmasts, Jibbooms and other spars.

200 Teak sheathing boards 1 and 1 Inch thick,

20 Teak wide boards, 11 feet long and 21 Inches wide.

Also all kinds of ship's stores.

Apply to Capt. HILLAR on board, or

STANFORD & MARKS, at Canton.

Canton 14th September, 1836.

NOTICE.—In consequence of Messrs. DOUGLAS ANDERSON & Co. of London not having completed their engagements with Messrs. DOUGLAS, MACKENZIE & Co dated London 31st December 1829, and Mr. H. H. DOUGLAS having died at Edinburgh on the 4th June last—the firms of DOUGLAS MACKENZIE & Co. at Canton, Singapore and Batavia will be restricted to the last named place, after the 31st Dec. next;—after which date the above firms at Canton and Singapore, as well as the powers of attorney of the parties in charge there, will cease.

The undersigned, as sole partner, will continue the firm of DOUGLAS MACKENZIE & Co. at Batavia until further notice.

W. MACKENZIE.

Batavia, 5th Oct. 1836.

NOTICE.—The interest of McANDREW JOUNSTONE, in our Establishment, ceased on the 30th of June last.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 24th November 1836.

NOTICE. Having admitted MR. WILLIAM POTTER LANGDON a Partner in my business, it will for the future be conducted under the Firm of GIBB LANGDON & Co.

T. A. GIBB

Canton, 14th November, 1836.

NOTICE.—We have established ourselves in this port as general Commission Agents, in connexion with Mr. William Gemmell of Glasgow, and Messrs. Gemmell & Co. of Valparaiso.

WM. & THOS. GEMMELL & Co.

Canton, 1st November 1836.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is closed against the Receipt of Cash for Bills on the Supreme Government of India.

(Signed) J. H. ASTELL
H. M. CLARKE.
"
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 31st December, 1836.

NOTICE. Mr. GEO. T. BRAINE, late of the firm of Messrs. WHITEMAN & Co. & Mr JOHN RUSSELL RODGERS, late Inspector to the Hon. E. I. Company's Marine, have been admitted Partners in our firm since the 1st of July 1836.

DENT & Co.

Canton, 31st October, 1836.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

*The Agents for the Society are from this day,*

In London, Messrs. PALMER, MACKILLOP DENT & Co.
Calcutta Messrs. MACKILLOP STEUART & Co.
Bombay, Messrs. FORD & Co.
Singapore, Messrs. A. L. JOHNSTON & Co.
Manila, Messrs. RUSSELL & STURGIS.

DENT & Co,
*Secretaries.*

Canton, 1st, July, 1836.

NOTICE is hereby given that the interest and responsibility in our Firm of Mr. CLAUDE SCOTT STEUART and of Mr JAMES ALEXANDER, ceased on the 31st ultimo.

Mr. HARRY GEORGE GORDON, and Mr. THOMAS KIRKMAN FINLAY, have this day been admitted partners in our firm.

RITCHIE STEUART & Co,

Bombay 1st August, 1836.

### NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of Lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } ℘ 100 $ 1.
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c. " " " 1 50.
" Policies and folio pages. " " " 5.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

### NOTICE.

Messrs. STANFORD & MARKS beg to inform the Gentlemen of Canton that they have received per "Neptune" "Transit" and "Clifton." A large stock of Choice Wines, Beer, Cyder and Porter in Casks and Bottles.—An Invoice of "Stunt's" Boots and Shoes. A Quantity of Leman's Biscuits and Soda nuts. A fresh Invoice of Snuff—from "Parker." A large Stock of Stationery consisting of every sort of Paper and never 2 complete sets of seven nut Books—Playing Cards, Nautical Almanacs for 1837 &c. &c.—Musical Snuff Boxes 4 and 6 Tunes.—Accordeons 6, 8, 9, and 10 Keys with Books of Instructions.—Brewing Coppers, Cruelet Boat Chunks.—Iron Chests from 14 Inches upwards.—Blankets—An extensive assortment of Port & Sherry.—Viz: Fresh York Hams—Rochelle, Cheddar & other Cheese, Dor set Butter Biscuits, Patent Currycombs in Jars and Tins and various other articles which will be ready for inspection in a few days.

Canton, 23 Dec. 1835.

NOTICE. Mr. JAMES STRACHAN of the Firm of STRACHAN & Co. of Manila is admitted a Partner in our Establishment from the 1st of May last.

FOX, RAWSON, & Co.

Canton, 1st December, 1836.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line; where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

### CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

NO risks can be taken here, on Ship or Ships from India to China, nor any return risk on a Ship from India, unless applied for previously to her despatch from hence.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
*General Agents.*

Canton, 9th Dec. 1836.

### PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING at the *Cape of Good Hope*. The fine new fast sailing ship

WILLIAM JARDINE, 670 Tons,

Capt. ROBERT BIGHAT, formerly of the Gipsey, has spacious and elegant accomodations for passengers.

For passage apply to Capt. BIGHAT,
or to JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 22nd December 1836.

### FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Ship LORD AUCKLAND, Captain WILLIE, will have early dispatch for the above Ports. For freight apply to WETMORE & Co.

Canton, 27th December, 1836.

### FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER FOR LONDON.

THE Ship LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK, Capt. HUTCHINSON, can have early dispatch. Apply to WETMORE & Co.

Canton, December 27th 1836.

### FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE ship CHARLES GRANT, W. FITCAIRN Commander will have Whampoa with all despatch; for freight apply to H. & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton, 9th December, 1836.

*Dunsick No. 4.*

### FOR BATAVIA AND HOLLAND.

THE SCHOON VERBOND, Captain DRAYER will leave Whampoa for the above ports with all despatch; for freight apply to the CAPTAIN or S VAN BASEL TOT LAFE & Co.

Canton, 24th November, 1836.

### FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE first class Ship PRINCE REGENT, of 1000 tons, Rarer Built, Captain J. BILES, will have quick despatch. Apply to DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 22nd October, 1836.

### WANTED.

A young man who writes a good hand and understands accounts; satisfactory reference will be required. Apply at No. 4 Dutch Hong.

Canton, November 17th, 1836.

### FOR SALE.

THE CLIFTON has brought out a fresh supply of London *Particular Madeira Wine* from Messrs Newton, Gordon and Murdoch, in hogsheads and quarter Casks—the same Cases in Bottle of *Choice old* ter Casks—the same Cases in Bottle of *Choice old Madeira Wine*, and a few Dozen of Mahoney Madeira *Madeira Wine*, and a few Dozen of Mahoney Madeira Pints from the same house. Apply to the Commander of the HERCULES, Linlin, or to JA. INNES.

Canton, 26th Dec 1836.

### MADEIRA Wine.

FOR SALE Superior Old MADEIRA WINE—in Pipes Hogsheads & quarter Casks—from the well known House of KELLY & Co. Apply to DENT & Co.

Canton 10th September, 1835

### ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to notify the same, in order that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expence to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for this Society are,

London, Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. & Co,
Bombay, Messrs. Mr. George Brownrigg & Co.
Madras, Messrs. E. S. Moral & Co.
Singapore, Messrs. Guthrie & Co.
Messrs. Cockerell & Co. Sons, CALCUTTA.
BELL & Co.
Agents CANTON.

### FOR SALE.

A quantity of FOOLSCAP and LETTER PAPER—The former at $ 7 per Ream and the latter at $ 6—Also two first chop OFFICE COPYING MACHINES complete. Apply to ILBERY & Co.

*6 Lungmung Hong.*

### FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR La Rose, St. Emilion and Medoc Clarets, also Cognac Brandy. Apply to DENT & Co.
or Capt. CROCKET at Lintin.

### FOR SALE.

AT the CANTON PRESS OFFICE, The first volume of the CANTON PRESS Newspaper, in boards at $ 6, and of the COMMERCIAL PRICE CURRENT, of which but few copies remain, at $ 4 in boards.

### TO LET.

FROM the first of September next, the house on the S. E. side of Praya Grande, formerly the Spanish Factory, and now occupied by Da. Anna Joaquina Lopez, with large cool apartments. Any Gentlemen wishing to take the said house, will please to address to Januario Jose Lopes, at Macao.

Macao, 15th August, 1836.

### FOR SALE.

Very superior MALMSEY in pints and quarts,
*Chambers & Cos'* SHERRY, in pints and hogsheads.
*Black's* PORT, in pints
*Bass'* PALE ALE, in hogsheads,
CREAM, MILK and CUSTARD, preserved in tins,
JAMS and JELLIES.

One well finished, and very powerful COPYING PRESS, with ink, boards, bricks, dam ony board, thin papers, &c., complete.

Percussion single barrel RIFLE GUNS, *with spare bullet moulds, &c. &c. fowling piece barrels.*

Small gold WATCHES,
Sets fine drawing PENCILS,
All on moderate terms. Apply at No. 74 P each Hong to JOHN SMITH.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

On Wednesday the 18th Instant will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, BY ROBERT EDWARDS, at Macao Near Campo Sam Francisco, THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE &c. &c. OF *J. C. WHITEMAN ESQ.*

THE SALE TO COMMENCE AT 11 O'CLOCK PRECISELY

Canton, 31st December, 1836.

### TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current.

For one year payable in advance..... $ 12
For six Months..... " 7
For three " " " 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory, at 50 cents, and Price Current 8's at 10 cents each, or at Messrs. Markwick Edwards & Co. in Canton and Macao.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Brit. *Lady Hayes*, Owenstone, from Singapore. *New Grove*, Johnstone, from Sourabaya. Port. *Nova Paquete*, Marthins from Lisbon and Manilla. Amer. *Constitution*, Glidden, from Manila *Theodora*, from Boston 17th July, and Batavia 9th November.

SAILED on DESPATCHED.—Brit. *Dewa*, Dudman, for London. *Ottregozel*, Richardson, for Liverpool. Dutch *Medora*, Laws, and *Schoon Verbond*, Drayer, for Batavia.

The *Glenelg* is to be despatched for Bombay on the 2nd January, and the *Earl Balcarres* on the 3rd. The *Hythe* for London on the 4th or 5th.

The *Midlothian*, for Leith, to be despatched this day, and the *Favorite*, on the 9th.

The *Castle Huntly*, *Favorite*, *Hythe*, *Bussorah Merchant*, *Prince Regent*, *Wm. Lockerby*, *Coventry*, *Mary Anne*, *Orixa*, *Heywood*, *Anna Robertson*, *Strathfieldsaye*, *Ann Baldwin*, *Viscount Melbourne*, *Caledonia*, *Midlothian*, and others are loading fast for Great Britain, and will mostly have left by the middle of next month. The *Napoleon* bound here with Benbow, from Singapore had out back, and her cargo been sent on in another vessel.

The *Hope* from New york 12th Aug. had arrived at Manila.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From the STRAITS *Cecilia*, *Harriet*, *Victory*, *Fanny and Catsar*, ENGLAND, *Tinsmara*, *Brilliant*, JAVA, *Mercury*, *Amelia Thomson*, *Claudius*. CALCUTTA *Sir C. Malcolm*, *Mermaid*. LONDON, *Pleiades*. *Sydney*.

LATEST DATES from ENGLAND 24th July, *Kirsh and Arcelia*. UNITED STATES 20th August via Mexico. CALCUTTA, Oct. 16th *Fatima*. SINGAPORE 20th November *Earl Grey*. JAVA 9th November *Theodora*. MANILA 17th Dec

## SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

| *Vessel's Name.* | *Flag.* | *Commander.* | *Tons* | *Where from.* | *Consignees.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hospital Ship | | | 800 | | |
| Favorite | British | Robinson | 372 | Samarang | Turner & Co. |
| Lord Lowther | " | A. Grant | 1400 | London | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Heywood | " | Jones | 441 | Liverpool | " |
| Hythe | " | W. Drayner | 1300 | Bombay | Daniell & Co. |
| Bussorah Merchant | " | L. W. Mouerieff | 431 | London | Lindsay & Co. |
| Prince Regent | " | J. S. Biles | 1090 | Calcutta | Daniell & Co. |
| Malcolm | " | Eyles | 650 | " | J. & W. Cragg & Co. |
| Planter | Dutch. | C. L. Abdoll | 322 | London | Russell & Co, |
| Wm. Lockerby | British | Metcalfe | 336 | Batavia | " |
| Regulus | Ameri. | Vasmer | | Manila | " |
| Coventry | British | Purdie | 318 | Madras | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Inglia | " | Wise | 1350 | Bombay | " |
| Kellie Castle | " | Ros. Patullo | 1418 | Calcutta | Lindsay & Co. |
| Omega | Ameri. | Russell | 320 | Manila | Gordon & Talbot |
| Castle Huntly | British | I. K. Jolly | 1300 | Bombay | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Mary Anne | " | A Smith | 380 | Java | " |
| Canton | " | Mordaunt | 507 | " | " |
| Orixa | " | Ager | 365 | Liverpool | W. T. Gemmell & Co. |
| Anna Robertson | " | Hamilton | 417 | London | Turner & Co. |
| Ellora | " | Blair | 315 | Clyde | " |
| Caledonia | " | Liddell | 300 | Leith | " |
| Henry Tuke | Ameri. | Williams | | Manila | Douglas Mackenzie & Co. |
| Panama | " | Benjamin | 475 | " | Wetmore & Co. |
| Plymouth | " | A. Kenrick | | New York | S. B. Rawle & S.W. Lewis |
| Marshehead | " | Christie | | Batavia | Russell & Co. |
| Strathfieldsaye | British | Jones | 510 | Sydney | Wetmore & Co. |
| Orwell | " | Lancaster | 1436 | Madras | Jardine Matheson & Co |
| Ann Baldwin | " | Crawford | 280 | Liverpool | Daniell & Co, |
| V. Melbourne | " | B. L. Thomas | 700 | Calcutta | " |
| Midlothian | " | Morison | 416 | Batavia | Turner & Co. |
| Ceylon | Ameri. | Gore | 422 | Newyork | Russell Sturgis & Co. |
| Judith | British | Williams | 260 | Singapore | Fox Rawson & Co. |
| Hasheny | " | Hyde | 523 | Bombay | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Wm. Jardine | " | R Highat | 670 | Liverpool | " |
| Arabian | " | Brown | 391 | Bristol | Dent & Co. |
| Allion | Ameri. | Putnam | | Liverpool | Olyphant & Co. |
| Mary Somerville | British | Jackson | 407 | " | Gibb Livingston & Co. |
| Nabob | Ameri. | Putnam | 387 | Java | Gordon and Talbot. |
| Asia | British | J. Pearson | 1012 | Calcutta | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Charles Grant | " | Pitcairn | 1200 | Madras | H. & N. Cursetjee. |
| Alcippe | " | Bennett | | Buenos Ayres | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Asia | Ameri. | Cole | 998 | Boston | Russell & Co. |
| Africa | British | Croughan | 250 | Liverpool | W S. Boyd. |
| Cordelia | " | Creighton | 380 | Calcutta | Gibb Livingston & Co. |
| Tigris | " | Tuberington | 407 | " | Turner & Co. |
| Elizabeth Walker | " | J. R. Hall | 303 | Valparaiso | W. & T. Gemmell & Co. |
| Aunawan | Ameri. | Rachbone | | Liverpool | Dent & Co. |
| Neptune | British | Williams | 600 | London | Wetmore & Co. |
| Fanny | " | Taylor | 196 | Manila | Turner & Co. |
| Levant | Ameri. | Dunaresq | | Manila | Russell & Co. |
| Splendid | " | Rogers | | Manila | Wetmore & Do. |
| Constitution | " | Glidden | | " | " |

## SHIPPING AT LINTIN &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, Crockett, *Lord Amherst*, Rees to Dent & Co. The *Hercules*, Janney; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray and *Henry Clay* Gilman, to Russell & Co. The *Ajax*, Semple D. & M. Rustomjee. *Isabella*, to Stanford & Marks.

| *Vessel's Name.* | *Flag.* | *Commander.* | *Tons* | *Where from.* | *Consignees* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aurelia | Port | Barros | 160 | Bombay | Dent & Co. |
| Isabella Robertson | British | Jno. Hudson | 379 | Calcutta | Pereira & Co. |
| Anna | Port | Aguiar | 166 | Damaun | Franjee Pestonjee. |
| Alexandor | Ameri. | Pennniger | 384 | Liverpool | Wetmore & Co. |
| Jardine (Schr.) | British | Greig | 160 | Singapore | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Syed Khan | " | J. L. Gallie | 195 | Calcutta | Pereira & Co. |
| Falcon | British | Burnett | 170 | San Blas | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Henry Ewbank | Ameri. | Leach | | Manila | Gordon & Talbot. |
| Earl Grey | British | A. Adamson | 242 | Liverpool | Turner & Co. |
| Soobrow | " | W. Smith | 300 | Singapore | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Clifton | " | T. Worsell | 314 | London | " |
| Lord Auckland | " | Willie | | Calcutta | Wetmore & Co. |
| Ld. Wm. Bentinck | " | Hutchison | 565 | " | " |
| Oneida | Ameri. | L. C. Tripp | 420 | Callao | F. S. Hathaway. |
| Trusty | British | West | 300 | London | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Fatima | " | Fethers | 373 | Calcutta | Daniell & Co. |
| Lady Hayes | British | Owenstone | 380 | Calcutta | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| New Grove | " | Johnston | | Sydney | " |
| Theodora | Ameri. | | | Java | " |

# THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Commil. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avoir.—1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avoir. 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—1 Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 2d. No. 17. CANTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER, 31st, 1836. No. 69.

## IMPORTS.

| | PER | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| COTTON MANUFACTURES | | | |
| Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in | P. | $ 3 @ 4 | |
| Chintzes - - 28 „ - in | „ | 4 @ 6 | |
| Handkfs. Monterthe scarlet - | „ | 2.25 @ 2.50 | dull. |
| „ „ blue - - | „ | 1.25 @ 2 | |
| Long-cloths white 6 yds. 36 in | „ | 4. @ 5. | |
| „ „ 80 „ - | „ | 8. @ 9. | |
| „ grey - 40 „ 38 in | „ | 4½ @ 5. | in demand. |
| „ „ - 60 „ 38 in | „ | 6¼ @ 7½ | |
| „ „ - 80 „ 38 in | „ | 8 @ 10 | |
| Am. brown Cots. 30 „ 36 in | „ | 3. @ 3.10. | |
| Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in | Pl. | 38 @ 40. | little demand. |
| „ „ „ 30 @ 32 in | „ | 38 @ 40. | No demand |
| Calcutta - - 18 @ 24 in | „ | 36 @ 37. | |
| WOOLLENS. | | | |
| Broadcloth Ex. Sup. 60@72 in Y. | „ | 1.80 @ 2.20 | |
| „ Sup. Stripes 60@72 in | „ | 1.20 @ 1.40. | |
| „ Superx - 58@60 in | „ | 80 @ 90. | dull. |
| „ Worsters - - | „ | 80 cts. | |
| „ Worleys - 25 yds. in | P. | 11 @ 11½ | |
| „ Sup. Selct. Cutzclarge | P. | 30 @ 35 | Cns dull. |
| Flannel - - - - | yd. | 15 @ 20. | |
| Cambletts, double 55 yds. 30 in | P. | | |
| Fine singles - - - - | „ | 25 @ 27. | dul. |
| Second - - - - - | „ | | |
| Dutch - - 40 yds. 33 in | „ | 36 @ 37. | dull. |
| „ - - 40 „ 28 „ | „ | 28 | |
| Bombazets - - - - | „ | 11 @ 12 | |
| Longells scarlet - - - | „ | 8½ @ 8¾ | Declining. |
| Assorted colors - - - | „ | | |
| Woollen yarn - - - | „ | 105 @ 120. | Limited demand. |
| COTTON. | Tael. | | |
| Bengal old or Inf. - - | P. | 8.6 @ 10.5 | |
| „ sup. and fine - | „ | | |
| Bombay old or Inf. - | „ | 9.5 @ 11. | |
| „ sup. and fine - | „ | | |
| Madras - - - - - | „ | 9. @ 11. | |
| Manila - - - - - | „ | | None. |
| METALS. | | | |
| Copper Sheets. 16oz. @ 32 oz. | P. | $ 31½ | |
| „ S. American slaw - | „ | 28. | None. |
| „ nails assorted - - | „ | 40. | |
| „ old - - - - | „ | 18 | |
| Lead English Pig - - | „ | 7 | Enquired. |
| „ Spanish „ - - | „ | | |
| Iron Bar 1 @ 2 in - - | „ | 2 @ 2.50 | In demand. |
| „ Rod ½ @ in - - | „ | | |
| „ Nailrod ½ and under | „ | 3½ @ 4. | |
| „ Hoop. 1 @ in - - | „ | | |
| „ Strap - - - - | „ | 1. @ 1.25 | Not Saleable. |
| Steel English - - - - | „ | | |
| „ Swedish - - - - | Tub | 3½ @ 4 | |
| Soelzer English - - - | P. | 6. | |
| Tin Plates - - - - - | Box | 7 @ 7½ | Large stock. |
| Quicksilver - - - - | P. | 108 @ 110 | |
| SKINS Rabbit - - - - | 100 | 60. @ 65. | |
| Beaver - - - - - | each | 4. @ 6. | |
| „ Fox - - - - - | „ | 1. @ 1.15. | |
| Otter-Sea - - - - - | „ | 40. @ 55 | |
| „ „ tails - - - | „ | 2.50 @ 3 | |
| „ Land - - - - | „ | 5. @ 7. | |
| Seal - - - - - - | „ | 2. @ 2.50 | |
| OPIUM Patna old - - | Ch. | 785 | |
| „ new - - | „ | | |
| Benares old - - - | „ | 700 | Nomina' |
| „ new - - - | „ | | |
| Malwa old - - - | „ | 695 | |
| „ new - - - | „ | | |
| Turkey - - - - - | „ | 620 | |
| RICE Bengal - - - - | P. | 1.80 | |
| „ Java - - - - | „ | 1.60 @ 1.65 | |
| „ White tallie - - - | „ | 1.85 | |
| „ Manilla - - - - | „ | 1.65 @ 1.70 | |
| „ Paddy - - - - | „ | 30 pct less. | than Rice. |
| STRAITS PRODUCE &c | | | |
| Bird's nest, fine white - - | Cy. | 30. | |
| „ „ inf. - - - | „ | 11. @ 16. | In little demand. |
| „ „ black - - - | „ | 1½ @ 3. | |
| Bees Wax - - - - - | P. | 26. @ 28. | |
| Betel nut - - - - - | „ | 4. | |
| Cloves - - - - - - | „ | 34. @ 38 | |
| „ Mother - - - - | „ | 10. @ 12. | Overstocked. |
| Camphor Barous - - - - | Cy. | 6 @ 25. | |
| Gambir- - - - - - | P. | 2½ @ 3. | |
| Mace - - - - - - | „ | | |
| Nutmegs - - - - - | „ | | |
| Pepper - - - - - - | „ | 13½ @ 14 | No stock. |
| Rattans - - - - - | „ | 2.30 @ 3½. | supplies. |
| Tin Banca - - - - | „ | 30 | nominal, no stock |
| „ Singapore &c. - - | „ | 28. | |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | |
| Amber large 1st quality - - | Cy. | 3. @ 13 | |
| „ small fragments - - | „ | 90 cts @ 1½ | |
| Asafœtida - - - - - | P. | 4½ | |
| Bichdemar - - - - - | „ | 12. @ 38. | |
| „ good - - - - | „ | 36. @ 50. | |
| Cochineal - - - - - | „ | 180. @ 200 | |
| Coral large beads or pieces | Cy. | | Dull. |
| „ fragments - - | P. | 40. @ 50. | |
| Cow Bezoar - - - - | Cy. | 16. @ 25. | No demand. |
| Cudbear - - - - - | P. | 12. | |
| Cutch Pegue - - - - | „ | 4. @ 4½. | |
| Elephants Teeth or Ivory- | „ | 70. @ 100. | |
| „ „ cuttings | „ | 60. @ 65. | |
| Fish-maws - - - - | „ | 40 @ 70. | |
| Flints - - - - - - | „ | 40 cents. | |
| Ginseng crude - - - | „ | 75. | |
| „ clarified. - - - | „ | 100 | None in mkt. |
| Mother of Pearl Shell - - | „ | 9. @ 10. | |
| Myrrh - - - - - | „ | 3. @ 4. | Large stock. |
| Olibanum - - - - - | „ | 3½ @ 8. | |
| Putchuck - - - - - | „ | 30 | Nominal. |
| Rose Maloes - - - - | „ | | |
| Saltpetre at Lintin - - | „ | 8½ @ 9½ | Sales. |
| Shark's fins - - - - | „ | 15. @ 30. | |
| Smalts - - - - - - | „ | 30. @ 50. | limited demand. |
| Stock fish - - - - - | „ | 5. @ 8. | |
| Thread Gold and Silver - - | Cy. | 39 @ 42 | Large stock |
| Wood Ebony Mauritius - - | P. | 3½ @ 4 | |
| „ „ Ceylon - - | „ | 2½ | dull. |
| „ Sandal Indian - - | „ | 22. | in demand. |
| „ „ Timor - - - | „ | 12. @ 13 | |
| „ „ Sand's Islands - | „ | 8. @ 10 | |
| „ Sapan - - - - - | „ | 1.50 | |

## EXPORTS.

| | WT PIC. T. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| SILK MANUFACTURES. | | | |
| Cambrics 8/4 18 yds by 24 in | 36 | $ 13½ | |
| col'd „ „ by „ | 30 | 15. | |
| Hkfs. 4/4 black Levantine | 17 | 5.70. @ 6. | |
| „ fringed 45 in | | | |
| Hkfs. 7/8 cross barred - - | 11 | 7. | |
| „ Sarsnet, Nankin silk | — | 6½ | |
| „ Canton - - - | | | |
| Hkfs. white Pongee 24 in | 18 | 7.75 @ 7.80 | |
| „ figured „ 32 „ | 20 | 6.60 @ 6.70 | |
| „ „ „ 30 „ | 16 | 10 | |
| Levantines col'd 30 yds 24 | 18 | 9 | |
| „ „ 30 „ 29 | 21 | 12. 0 | |
| „ black „ 29 „ 24 | 32 | 16.50 @ 16.7 | |
| „ „ „ 29 „ 24 | 24 | 10.75 @ 11.50 | |
| Sarsnet Levantines 30 29 | 30 | 12.75 @ 13 | |
| „ „ „ 29 „ 24 | 34 | 14.7 @ 15. | |
| „ „ „ 29 „ | 30 | 13. | |
| Lustrings mixt 24 „ 24 | 18 | 7.10 @ 7.90 | |
| „ black „ 29 „ 24 | 28 | 10.30 @ 10.50 | |
| Plongees white 30 „ 30 | 30 | 11.75 @ 11.85 | |
| „ „ 30 „ 29 | 29 | 11.10 @ 11.25 | |
| „ „ 30 „ 24 | 32 | 12.60 @ 1.70 | |
| „ Szechuen 19 „ 19 | 27 | 4.75 @ 4.80 | |
| Sarsnets black N 30 „ 29 | 27 | 11.40 @ 11.7 | |
| „ „ C „ 29 | 28 | 10.4 @ 10½ | |
| „ „ „ 29 | 22 | 7.80 @ 8.0 | |
| „ white 60 „ 29 | 34 | 17. @ 17.20 | |
| „ coloured 30 „ 29 | 21 | 12.40 @ 12.60 | |
| „ cross bar'd „ 24 | 18 | 10.75 | |
| Satins black 18 „ 29 | 44 | 17. @ 17.50 | |
| „ „ 18 „ 29 | 31 | 14.35 @ 14. 0 | |
| „ coloured 18 „ 29 | 33 | 17.20 @ 17.40 | |
| „ high „ 18 „ 29 | 30 | 18.75 @ 19 | |
| „ damasked crimson | 35 | 21 @ 22 | |
| „ „ coloured | 38 | 20 @ 21. | |
| Sendaws Nank 18/29 „ 29 | 44 | 15 @ 15.50 | |
| „ „ coloured | 11 | 16 @ 16.50 | |
| „ „ „ 29 | 26 | 17. @ 17. 0 | |
| „ Canton black „ 29 | 31 | 10 @ 10.50 | |
| Crewing sticks assort. colors, 18 | Pl. | 4.70 @ 4.90 | |
| „ „ black „ | | 4.50 @ 4.60 | |
| Shawls crape 7/4 each d. - | 7 | 3.40 | |
| „ „ 5/4 „ - | 5½ | 2.90 | |
| „ 8/4 satin figd. 64 „ | 4 | 2.15 @ 2.25 | |
| „ 7/4 „ „ | 4 | 1.85 | |
| „ damask col'd silk 54 „ | 4 | 1.85 | |
| Water silks col'd 18 „ 29 in | 32 | 15 @ 15 | |
| BLACK TEAS. | Pl. | Tael. | |
| „ Lohea Canton - - | „ | | No demand. |
| „ Pekoe - - - | „ | | |
| „ Congou Sung Lo - - | „ | 33.5 @ 38 | |
| „ Bl. Lf. & Pek. Lal. | „ | 36 @ 38 | |
| „ Campoi - - - | „ | 38 @ 44 | |
| „ Souchong - - - | „ | 41 @ 55 | |
| „ Hung muey - - | „ | 57 @ 65 | Nominal. |
| „ Pekoe - - - | „ | 60 @ 90 | |
| „ Ning Yong - - | „ | 95 @ 97 | |
| „ Ankoi - - - | „ | 90 @ 92 | |
| „ „ Pouchong - | „ | | |
| „ Orange Pekoe - - | „ | 97 @ 15 | |
| „ Caper - - - | „ | 97 @ 30 | |
| GREEN TEAS. | | | |
| „ Twankay - - - | „ | 30 @ 36 | Canton Tea |
| „ Skin - - - - | „ | 20 @ 36 | 12 @ 13 |
| „ Hyson - - - - | „ | 48 @ 72 | 36 @ 39 |
| „ Young Hyson - - | „ | 30 @ 46 | 24 @ 26 |
| „ Imperial - - - | „ | 50 @ 62 | |
| „ Gunpowder - - - | „ | 53 @ 65 | 40 @ 45 |
| RAW SILK. Canton No. 1 | T. | | No stock. |
| „ „ „ „ 2 | „ | 780 | |
| „ „ „ „ 3 | „ | 760 | |
| „ „ „ „ 4 | „ | 170 | |
| „ „ „ „ 5 | „ | 105 | |
| Nankin Taatlee - - - | „ | 500 @ 560 | |
| „ Taysaam- - - | „ | 400 @ 420 | |
| SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st. | T. | 5 5 | |
| „ „ „ 2d. | „ | 5 3 | |
| „ Pingfa - - - - | „ | 6.7 | |
| „ Cassly Canton - - | „ | 7 4 | |
| „ „ Chinchew - - | „ | 14 | |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | |
| Alum - - - - - - | „ | 1.85 @ 1.95 | at Macao. |
| Aniseed star - - - - | „ | 10 @ 10½ | |
| Camphor - - - - - | „ | 28 @ 30 | at Macao. |
| Cassia at Whampoa - - | „ | 11.30 @ 12 | |
| „ Lintin - - - | „ | 9. | |
| „ buds - - - - | „ | 14 @ 15 | |
| Canes Lanchon - - - - | 1000 | 10 @ 14 | |
| „ Wangees - - - | „ | 7 @ 12 | |
| China Root - - - - - | Pl. | 2½ | |
| Cubebs - - - - - - | „ | 17 @ 18 | |
| Dragon's blood - - - | „ | 80 @ 100 | |
| Galangals - - - - - | „ | 2½ @ 3½ | |
| Gamboge - - - - - | „ | 65 @ 70 | None good. |
| Grass beads - - - - | „ | 17 @ 22 | |
| Lilue - - - - - - | „ | 9 @ 11 | |
| Ginger in Jars - - - | Vare | 5 @ 5½ | |
| Hartall or Orpiment - - | Pl. | 15 @ 17 | |
| Lead white - - - - | „ | 9 @ 10 | |
| „ red - - - - | „ | 10 | |
| Mo.of Pear' Shells coloo large | Pl. | | Nodemand. |
| „ blue edged small | „ | | |
| Musk warranted- - - - | Cy. | 45 @ 60 | |
| Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in | 100 | 92 | |
| „ 9½ yds. 12 in - - - | Ps. | 85 | |
| „ Canton made - - - | „ | 79 | |
| „ „ large - - - | „ | 82 | None. |
| „ „ small - - - | „ | 65 | |
| Yellow yds. in 1st. st. | „ | 79 @ 80 | |
| „ „ „ 2d „ | „ | 66 @ 70 | None. |
| „ „ „ 3d. „ | „ | 58 | |
| „ small „ „ - - | „ | | |
| „ white „ „ - - | „ | 55 @ 83 | Wanted. |
| Oils Aniseed - - - - | Cy. | 1.10 @ 1.20 | |
| „ Cassia - - - - | „ | 1.65 | |
| Rhubarb - - - - - | Pl. | | |
| „ Dutch cut - - - | „ | | |
| Soy in Jars - - - - | Case | 5 @ 8 | |
| Tobacco in baskets - - - | Pl. | 14 @ 15 | |
| Tortoiseshell - - - - | P. | | |
| Turmeric - - - - - | „ | | |
| Vermilion 50 catties - - | Box. | | |

N B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER.

BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

Notes. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also higher prices are obtainable for *Camlets, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Goods on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton &c.* sometime discharge at Macao or translip their Cargoes, at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rents outside, and River Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pickles &c, Confectionary Stationery, Cutlery, Crockery ware, &c.* for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction, duty paid.

*Note. Aloes,* and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; and *Raw Silk, Silk* piece goods &c, are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

### RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

| | s d. |
|---|---|
| On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills. ..... | 4. 11 d |
| Government Bills 10 @ 30 days ..... home. ..... | |
| United States Bank Bills 6 months sight ..... | |
| Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents, none. | |
| E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta ..... | none. |
| E. I. Directors Bills, 60 da sight, 210 Sa. Rs. ..... | |
| Private Bills, on Calcutta, „ Co's. Rs. ..... | 224 @ 226 C. R. |

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in loaves $ 23.50 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 5 per Cent premium.
„ „ „ „ small 96 a 98 „ 4 a 4½ „ „
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, „ „ 1 per Cent „
„ „ Old Carolus IV. „ „ 12 per Cent „
South American Republics None

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton, 50 cub: feet ..£4.10 @ 5.
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none.
to United States, American Ships Per Ton, 40 cub. feet.

### DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1st APRIL TO 30th NOVEMBER 1836.

| | IN NOVEMBER | | | APRIL TO DECEMBER. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Price. | Chests | Value in Dollars. | Chests. | Value in Dollars. | Stock in Docks. |
| Patna ..... old | | | | | | |
| „ ..... new | 770 | 361 | 279 510 | 3694½ | 2 705,447 | 3 |
| Benares ..... old | 730 | 7 | 5,110 | | | 1203 |
| „ ..... new | 695 | 156 | 108,420 | 2 2½ | 1 337,830 | 40 |
| Malwa ..... | 710 | 77½ | 548,475 | 9796 | 6 132,886 | 2879 |
| | | 127½ | 941,515 | 15,510 | 10 136,163 | 4,887 |

Total Chests delivered in the last 8 months 15,8.8½; Value 11,077,678 Drs.

### RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

| GOODS TREASURE | | GOODS TREASURE | | GOODS TREASURE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay - - | 1 ½ | Singapore - - | 1 ½ | Hol. or Hamburg - - | 3 2½ |
| Ceylon - - - | | Manila - - - | | Spain or Portugal - | 3 2½ |
| Madras - - - | | Malla ca - - | | America U States - | 2½ 2 |
| Calcutta - - - | 2½ 2 | Penang - - - | 1½ 1 | Chili or Peru - - | 3 - |
| Rangoon - - - | | Batavia - - - | | Mexico - - - - | 3 - |
| Mauritius - - - | | Gt. Britain via Sa 3 | 2½ | E.coast of China - | 1 pm |
| Australia - - | | „ direct - - - | 2½ 2 | Lintin &c. - - - | ½ dr. |
| Sand. Islands - | | France - - - - | 2½ 2 | | |

Note. Above rates are from 20th Oct. to 20th April annually; during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat higher. Risks on Blocks are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ ¾ per month.

The London Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

### WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.787 1736 of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd „ „ „ 1200 do. & under 1600 „ 0.7221091 „ „
3rd „ „ under 1200 do. 0.5063341 „ „

N B The cubit is 14½ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or 13ds head in Bridge; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products.—The largest class pay from $ 4.5 0 to $ 4329; 2d class from $ 3260 to $ 3720; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Cumshaw or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Tacls or $ 2223. Linguists fee $ 17.35 and Comprador's fee $ 50. Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. On French and other Foreign vessels they are slightly varied. Riverladen ships are charged only about $ 1300 in lieu of measurement &c.'

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

### IMPORTS.

Cotton Manufactures.—The demand for them continues languid.

Woollens.—In consequence of several forced sales of both Longells and Spanish Stripes these articles are still more depressed.

Betel nut.—We hear of some sales at our quotation.

Peppers,—and Tin continue at their nominal high prices.

Cotton.—There have been sales of several parcels of all descriptions of Cotton during the last week, but at a decline of 2 @ 3 mace, and as the deliveries are small, there is not for the present much prospect of improvement, money being very scarce.

Opium.—Our quotations are quite nominal, and there have been no transactions, the trade being still suspended. A report has reached us of the seizure of a smuggler in the river, it is said with a few chests of Opium and other goods, but the particulars have not reached us.

The deliveries to the 22nd were,

| Patna. | Benares. | Malwa. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 23 | 48 | 39 | 110 chests. |

### EXPORTS.

Raw Silk.—There has been a good deal of activity in this article, exporters being anxious to avail themselves of the Company's advances.

Tea.—We have not to notice any alteration in prices during the past week. Shipments have been going on actively in order to procure the Company's advances.

Silk Manufactures.—Nothing is doing in them; the prices demanded by the merchants are much higher than exporters are willing to give, and if no fresh orders arrive shortly, a decline may be expected.

# STATEMENT

## OF THE QUANTITIES OF TEA AND SILK EXPORTED TO GREAT BRITAIN

FROM THE PORT OF CANTON BETWEEN THE 1st OF OCTOBER 1836 AND 31st DECEMBER 1836.

| SHIPS. | Destination. | Tonnage. | Tea Black. Peculs. Canton Bohea. | Foken Bohea. | Congo. | Caper. | Souchong. | Campoi. | Ankoi. | Hongmoey. | Pekoe. | Orange Pekoe. | Tea Green. Peculs. Hyson. | Young Hyson. | Hyson Skin. | Twankay | Gunpowder. | Imperial. | Silk. Peculs. Raw Silk. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Imogene, | London, | 331 | — | — | 1 421 | 119 | 90 | - | 50 | 79 | .. | - | - | 661 | 12 | - | 1 | 2 | 626 |
| Martha, | Liverpool, | 382 | — | — | 1 546 | - | | - | - | - | .. | 147 | - | - | 63 | - | - | - | 641 |
| Asia, | London | 534 | — | — | 2 696 | - | | - | - | - | .. | 349 | 89 | 96 | 23 | - | 95 | 26 | 1.758 |
| Hellas, | Dublin, | 200 | — | — | 1.539 | 11 | | - | - | - | 16 | - | 32 | - | 16 | - | 17 | - | .. |
| Eliza Stewart, | London, | 423 | — | — | 2 181 | 160 | 118 | - | - | - | 37 | 1.019 | - | - | - | 156 | 43 | - | 987 |
| Jane Brown, | Glasgow | 280 | — | — | 2.154 | 17 | 31 | - | - | - | 36 | 51 | 152 | - | - | 62 | 40 | 35 | 12 |
| Prss. Victoria, | London, | 372 | — | — | 1.765 | 93 | 94 | - | - | - | 16 | 894 | - | - | 13 | 171 | 15 | 10 | 270 |
| Ingleborogh, | Liverpool | 400 | — | — | 2 517 | 174 | 121 | - | - | - | 4 | 304 | 317 | 25 | 43 | 327 | 67 | 11 | 65 |
| Alex. Baring, | London, | 505 | — | — | 3.561 | - | 632 | - | - | - | 116 | - | 34 | 234 | - | 305 | 12 | - | 406 |
| Susan, | Do. | 567 | — | — | 2.761 | 142 | 621 | - | - | 171 | 59 | 188 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 759 |
| Eleanor | Do. | 300 | — | — | 1,526 | - | 250 | - | - | - | 150 | 245 | 256 | 7 | - | 106 | - | - | 417 |
| Jumna, | Liverpool, | 364 | — | — | 1 404 | 29 | 276 | - | - | - | 200 | 226 | 345 | 26 | 60 | 611 | 54 | 51 | 120 |
| John OGaunt, | Do, | 449 | — | — | 2-607 | 2 | 295 | - | - | - | 41 | 4 | 281 | 12 | - | 341 | 22 | 20 | 142 |
| Juliet, | London, | 444 | — | — | 1-074 | - | 680 | - | - | - | 184 | 290 | 325 | 48 | - | 293 | 107 | 142 | 1.111 |
| Ly. Charlotte, | Liverpool, | 190 | — | — | 588 | - | - | - | - | 39 | - | - | 495 | 8 | 116 | - | 99 | 55 | 101 |
| Orestes, | Bristol, | 529 | — | — | 4.437 | 78 | 287 | - | 40 | 111 | 105 | 40 | 174 | 38 | 14 | 370 | 35 | 23 | .. |
| Otterspool | Liverpool, | 401 | — | — | 3.076 | 66 | 63 | - | - | - | 157 | 55 | 176 | 117 | - | - | 88 | 50 | 104 |
| Diana, | London | 450 | — | — | 2.588 | - | 141 | - | - | - | 141 | - | 101 | 315 | 12 | 359 | 72 | 49 | 105 |
| Coventry | Leith | 318 | — | — | 2 994 | 8 | 58 | - | - | 103 | 5 | 39 | 91 | 5 | 10 | 71 | 16 | 5 | - |
| Mid Lothian, | Do. | 416 | — | — | 4.141 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 84 | 36 | - | - | 64 | 7 | 6 | - |
| | | 7.855 | | | 46.576 | 899 | 3.757 | | 90 | 503 | 1 312 | 3.935 | 2.924 | 1587 | 382 | 3.236 | 845 | 484 | 7.704 |

Black Tea Peculs 57. 072 Lbs 7. 609. 600
Green Tea .. 9. 458 .. 1. 261. 066

Total Peculs 66. 530 Lbs 8. 870. 666

## SHIPPED AS UNDER.

| TO | SHIPS | TONS | Black Tea | | Green Tea | | Silk |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| London | — 9 | 3.926 | Peculs 26.701 | Lbs 3. 560 133 | Peculs 4. 244 | Lbs 565. 866 | Peculs 6.509 |
| Liverpool | — 6 | 2.186 | .. 13.986 | .. 1 864 800 | .. 3. 875 | .. 516. 666 | .. 1.188 |
| Bristol | — 1 | 529 | .. 5.098 | .. 679. 733 | .. 654 | .. 87. 200 | .. |
| Dublin | — 1 | 200 | .. 1.566 | .. 208. 800 | .. 85 | .. 11. 333 | .. |
| Glasgow | — 1 | 280 | .. 2.289 | .. 305. 200 | .. 289 | .. 38. 533 | .. 12 |
| Leith | — 2 | 734 | .. 7.432 | .. 990 933 | .. 311 | .. 41. 466 | .. |
| Total Ships | 20 | T. 7.855 | Peculs 57.072 | Lbs 7.609.600 | Peculs 9.458 | Lbs 1.261.066 | Peculs 7.704 |

Wm Spro W Boyd

*Honorary Secretary.*

General Chamber of Commerce /
Canton, 31st December 1836. \

( Printed at the Canton Register Press. )

# THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 2d No. 18. CANTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY, 7TH, 1837. No. 70.


## LITERARY.

*( From the Indo Chinese Gleaner. )*

HISTORY OF THE INTERCOURSE OF FOREIGN NATIONS WITH CHINA. FROM A TOPOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT OF CANTON.

In the time of Hwang-te, (about 2200 years before the christian era,) a foreigner came from the south riding on a white stag and offered as tribute a cup and skins.

In the time of Hea, islanders brought as tribute, flowered garments.

In the time of Shang, (B C. 1700) from the east the Yue-gow, who e hair was cut short, and their bodies decorated, brought cases made of fish-skin, sharp swords, and shields.

From the south they brought pearls, tortoise-shells, elephant's teeth, peacock's feathers, birds, and small dogs.

In the time of Chow—when he conquered Shang, (about 1000 B. C.) the intercourse with eight barbarous nations was opened.

In the time of western Han, (about 200 years before the Christian era.) persons came from Canton, Loo-whang-che, and other nations in the south. The nearest was about 10 days' journey, and the most remote about five months. Their territories were large and populous, and they had many unusual commodities.

The Emperor Woo-te, ( B. C 120 ) sent able Embassadors to the different mercantile countries, where they obtained bright pearls, gems, curious stones, various curiosities, yellow gold, &c. They were well entertained where they went. And from that time the above articles continued to flow into China.

In the time of Kwang-woo, ( B C. 100 ) the barbarians brought horses. Ma yuen erected brass stakes to prevent the ingress of the southern and western foreigners. The nations on the westward changed their names about this time.—Teen-cho, Tsin, and other nations from this time came by sea, and much intercourse was kept up with Canton.

In the time of Suy, ( A. D. 600. ) Embassadors were sent to the surrounding nations.

In the time of the Dynasty Tang, ( A D. 700, ) a regular market was first opened at Canton, and an officer sent to receive part of the profits for Government. The largest ships that came were called single-masted ships, and contained a thousand Po lan. (Po-lan was a foreign word and denoted 200 catties, hence they contained 200,000 catty.) The second size were called cow-headed ships, about one third as large as the others.—The Emperor required them to bring camphor and other fragrant substances.

In the time of Queen woo, (A. D 709,) one Looyuen-tseun, a Too-tuh attempted to seize by mistake some foreign goods from a vessel: the Captain in a rage killed him.

In the time of Shun-kwa, ( about A. D 1200. ) the officer appointed to remain at Kwang-chow-foo, first exacted two candareens duty.

The foreigner's resident at Manchoy, (Canton) received from the Chinese, metals, silks, gold, &c. in return they gave Rhinoceros' horns, elephant's teeth, coral, pearls, gems, crystal, foreign cloth, paper, red wood, medicines, &c.

A Board of Revenue was established at the capital; foreigners were ordered to bring their goods to Kwang-chow, and no commerce allowed, but what was carried on by Government capital. Afterwards, any goods were allowed to be sold in the market, except curious gems and the 10th of the value was required as duty. It amounted to several times ten thousand taels, and was distributed for the support of the Hean magistrates.

In the time of Tae-ping, (1800) there was a Kwang-chow-foo, who knowing the abundance of vessels that came to Canton, could not restrain his avarice. He made a statement to his superiors complaining of good and bad goods being blended together, and begging that for the time to come they might be separated. One year there was a failure in the amount of the duties, an investigation instituted, and a stop put to the evil.

In the second year of Ta-kwan, the provinces of Che-keang, Fo-keen, and Kwang-tung were appointed for the reception of foreign ships. An additional officer was appointed at Chin-chew (Tseuen-chow.)

In the third year, the foreign merchants wished to go to other ports and gave a bond, that they had no prohibited articles. They were allowed to do so, and arms given them for their defence.

In the fourth year of Ching-ho, the ship captains sent tribute of gems, rhinoceros' horns and elephant's teeth.

In the first year, of Keen-yen, there was an edict, saying, that many useless things were brought; from that time, precious stones for rings, also cat's eyes &c. might be bought with money—and that if foreigners should be defrauded, the Chine e would be severely punished. It was however allowed to the officers of Government, to accept of elephant's teeth, and the horns of the rhinoceros.

At this time it was found, that there was a scarcity of metals, from so much of them being carried out of the country—and though the laws were severe against it, the wicked arts practised were beyond the reach of detection.

In the time of Ying-tsung and Shun, (in the 14th century) the trade was twice stopped, and again re-opened the ensuing year.

It was fixed that the foreign nations should bring tribute e ery three years. The regulations at Canton were made extremely strict. The ships bringing tribute were to land their goods and wait till the harvest was over.—One hundren and twenty houses were built for the accommodation of foreigners.

In the 12th year of Ching te, (about A D. 1550.) foreigners from the west called Falanke, (French) said, that they had tribute—abruptly entered at the Bogue; and by their tremendously loud guns shook the place far and near. It was stated to court, and an order returned to drive them away immediately and stop the trade. After this, little tribute was brought to Canton; it being carried to Fokien. The Foo-yuen of Canton afterwards wrote to court, and obtained permission to open the trade

The Se-yang-kwo (nation of the western ocean, Portugal) is very large, and situated near the country of Fo, where all the foreigners meet: it is distant from China, a hundred thousand Le. Their country produces fragrant wood, cloth of different colours, pepper, &c.

In the first year of Yung-lo, (1348, according to Duff) the King of Portugal sent an Embassador; three years afterwards he sent an other with tribute. The Emperor wrote to him, constituted him the King of Kou-le and gave him a silver seal. In the fifth year, he ordered his eunuch to send him some silk for his officers.

In the sixth year of Kang-he, an Embassador was sent with a letter written on golden leaves—a picture of the King—a sword adorned with gold, and a scabbard of gold and gems. A letter-box of amber, a coral tree, and coral beads; amber beads; ta-le-yang (woollen cloth) two pieces; ten elephant's teeth, four horns of the rhinoceros; fragrant wood, medicines, rose water, and four decorated screens. They offered to the Empress, a large looking glass, coral necklace, 4 strings of amber beads, rose water, and other perfumes.

The Emperor graciously rewarded them by silver and eighty pieces of silk, &c. To the Embassador he gave 68 pieces of silk, and a hundred taels. To the second in the Embassy, 18 pieces of silk, 50 taels. To the Priest, 18 pieces of silk, and 50 taels. To the 19 servants, each 10 pieces of silk and 20 taels.

In the 59th year, another Embassy was sent—In the 9th moon, the King of Portugal sent a Te-hea-sze, (Minister of State) with tribute. In his retinue were 20 persons.

In the 3d year of Yung-ching, the King of the Church, ( the Pope ) sent an Embassy with a great number of presents; globes, snuff, pearls, amber cups, &c. &c Also in the 4th year, an Embassy was sent. The Emperor wrote the Pope with his own hand, which produced another letter in a bag of golden thread.

The Ho-lan (Dutch,) who are called Hung-maou, (red hair, the name now applied to the English) in ancient times did not come to China. In the winter of the 9th year of Wan-lee, (about 1580) two or three large ships came to Macao; the people's clothes were red, their bodies tall, and their hair red. Their eyes were blue and sunk in their heads. Their feet were one cubit two tenths long. They frightened the people by their strange appearance. The foreigners at Macao asked who they were. When their reply was translated, it appeared that they said, we are not pirates—we bring tribute. But as they had not been here before, nor had any letter, the officer at Macao refused to receive them.

The Officer of the duties called the Captain into the city and detained him a month, when he was sent back to his ships. The foreigners at Macao, would not allow them to land, and they began to go. It was afterwards heard, that one Manloea waited till the ships returned, when he secretly put all the people to death

In the 10th year of Shun-che, they sent an Embassy, which was received in the 13th. The Emperor in consideration of the difficulty of the voyage ordered them to come once in 8 years with tribute.

In the 3d year of Kang-he, they sent a King of the Ocean (an Admiral) to assist against the pirates in Fokien, with a request to trade. They were ordered to come to trade once in two years. In the 3d year they again sent the King of the Ocean to assist at Fokien. In the 5th year, they were prohibited from coming, because they came with tribute only once in eight years. In the 6th year contrary to law, they sent tribute by the way of Fokien. In the 25th year, they requested to be allowed to bring tribute every five years. They were allowed then to go to Fokien. They formerly brought silver plates, saddles, &c &c. but afterwards were allowed to bring only coral, ta-le-yang peo-ke, (woollens,) clocks, camphor, amber, muskets, and flints.

## MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS

### THE LAND OF LIBERTY!

BURNING A MAN ALIVE.

The following account of the horrible scene at St. Louis, Missouri, in the United States, is communicated in a letter dated St. Louis, April 28, published in the (Boston) *Evening Gazette*:—

"I have returned from witnessing the most horrid sight that ever fell to the lot of man—viz., the execution of Lynch Law! upon a yellow, by the execution of Lynch Law! upon a yellow, by the horrible means of a *slow fire*. The cause of this almost unprecedented execution I will now briefly relate. Deputy Sheriff Hammond, while endeavouring to arrest an offender, was, by the above mentioned yellow fellow, defeated in his intent. During the scuffle the prisoner escaped. Mr. Hammond then arrested the yellow fellow for his interference, and took him before a Justice of the Peace, by whom he was committed. While conducting him to gaol, accompanied by our constable Mr. Mull, the prisoner drew a knife and plunged it into the constable's side. Upon witnessing this, Hammond sprang at the prisoner, who now turned upon him and inflicted a terrible and mortal blow; the point of the knife struck him on the head, passed through his throat, completely severing the jugular vein; he staggered a few paces and fell dead. The prisoner then fled to a yard or passage way, but being brought to bay by his pursuers, and still retaining his knife, he swore he would kill the first man who attempted to arrest him. His pursuers, perceiving his threatening manner, backed out, with the exception of one, who seized a rail, broke it over his head, which slightly stunned him, but soon recovering he resumed his menacing attitude, when a powerful and courageous man, but just arrived, seized upon a stone, and hurled it with herculean force, striking him upon the shoulder, and dislocating that limb. His arm dropped useless at his side, his knife fell from his grasp, and he was immediately arrested, bound, and carried to prison.

"We must now return to the dead and wounded. During the time occupied in the pursuit of the prisoner, the news of the affray had spread over town, and the crowd around Mr. Hammond's body was joined by his son, an interesting lad about 11 years of age, whose loud and heart-rending lamentations infuriated the already excited spectators. They swore that the murderer should not live another hour. This resolution once formed, they proceeded to the gaol where the prisoner was confined. Being too strong for the officers, who could not, under existing circumstances, make much resistance, after forcing three doors, they reached the cell that contained the murderer, and led him forth amidst the shouts of the multitude. None few endeavoured to quell the tumult, but to no purpose. The friends of Mr. Hammond (and there were many, for he was universally beloved and respected) were determined on revenge—a revenge that may seem to you unwarrantable, but take the case home to yourself—conceive your own brother in the situation of Mr Hammond, and you will find some palliating consideration to abate the horrid character of this transaction.

"The mob conducted the murderer to a pasture at the back of the city, with the intention of hanging him up, but some among them cried out, burn him!' The horrible suggestion was immediately caught at. The moon had now risen bright and clear, the evening was calm and beautiful, too fair a night for the appalling spectacle that was about to be witnessed by at least 500 of our most respectable citizens. They chained the murderer to a tree, and the cry arose, 'let the fire be slow!' They piled shavings and rails round him until they reached the height of about two feet and a half, a match was applied to the shavings, and the murderer commenced singing a hymn, which he continued until the heat became intense, and then those few half smothered words escaped him, 'God take my life!' I had pressed forward, until I stood in front of the sufferer. I could not move—it seemed as though some horrid fascination chained me to the spot, and I witnessed all his agony.

"Never martyr suffered more courageously. Not one single scream escaped him; his chest heaved with the most intense agony, yet all he said was, 'God take my soul!—God take my life!' in accents so low that none except those immediately about him could catch the sound. He had been burning about 15 minutes, when some one said, 'He feels no pain, he is too far gone.' He immediately answered, 'Yes I do feel it!' Never, never can I forget his looks, when with the utmost difficulty he uttered those few words. The fire was so slow that his legs and feet were burnt almost to a cinder before his other parts were to any degree affected. The tree to which he was chained was in full blossom, and seemed to smile upon the horrid deed. The horror of that scene can never be effaced from my memory. I imagine a human being chained to a tree—a slow fire ursing around him—the boiling blood gushing in torrents from his mouth—his legs burnt to a crisp—yet his head moving from side to side and occasionally a half-uttered groan. But I will not, I cannot further enlarge upon a sight so horrible—I feel a sickness at my heart, a dizziness in my head, occasioned by witnessing that terrible sight; but I was rooted to the spot—I could not withdraw my eye from the sight before me."

*Morning Herald, July 14. Singapore Free Press.*

### FRIGHTFUL SHIPWRECK

*( From the News, June 20. )*

The following account is so like one of the powerful but horrible inventions of modern fiction, that we have for some days hesitated to give it a place in our columns. It appeared in the *Limerick Star* of the 14th inst. and having been since copied into several respectable journals without contradiction, the harrowing conclusion is that the unparalleled horrors of the narrative are facts. The statement is understood to be taken from the lips of one of the survivors.

The *Francis Speight*, a fine vessel of 315 tons burden, laden with timber, sailed from St. John's, Newfoundland, on the 11th November. The crew amounted to fourteen men, with the Captain and mate, mostly Irish, and four boys. At three o'clock in the morning of the 3d December, an alarm was raised by a cry and confusion on deck. The vessel it appeared suddenly broached to, and by like a log in the trough of the sea, while the waves broke frightfully over her; the Captain could not get the men to obey directions; nor even when she was filling could he get them to work the pump. In less than an hour she lay on her beam ends, the greater part of the crew saving themselves by climbing to the rigging. Two men were drowned in the forecastle, and the mate in the after-cabin, into which he had gone accidentally only a few minutes before. The Captain and a man named Morello now got to the fore and main-masts, and cut them away; the mizen topmasts went with them over the side, and the ship immediately righted. As soon as she righted, being already filled with water she settled down in the sea, and there was scarcely any portion of her to be seen, except the poop and bulwarks. No situation could be more hopeless or miserable than that of the unfortunate crew, standing ankle deep on the wreck, in the depth of a winter's night, and clinging in the darkness to whatever was nearest, as sea after sea rolled successively over them; but they knew not the full horror of their condition until the dawn. They then discovered that their provisions had been washed overboard, and, as the hold were filled by the sea, they had no means of coming at any fresh water. The gale continued on unabating through the morning, and the dreadful swell every now and then swept over the decks, so that for safety as well as for shelter, they gathered into the cabin under the poop. Even here she was to deep with water, a dry plank could not be found on which they might lie; their only rest was by standing close together, huddled up, and leaning against one another. About ten o'clock forenoon a vessel was suddenly descried, and it was thought possible her course might be near them; but she stood far away beyond the reach of signal, and was soon out of sight. That day and the next passed away without the slightest change in the weather. On the third it began to moderate, during the whole of which period they remained standing in the cabin, leaning against one another, or against the ship's sides, unable to take rest or sleep. Their greatest suffering was hunger and thirst. There were fifteen hands alive, and not one had tasted a morsel of food since the wreck; for drink they had three bottles of wine, found in the cabin; this was served out in wine-glasses at long intervals. There was some occasional rain, which they were not prepared at first for saving, getting but a scanty supply by holding out the cover of a tureen. In seven days after the appearance of the first vessel, another was seen on the weather quarter, outward-bound and only four miles north. The hopes of the crew were again revived. An ensign was hoisted on the mizen-mast, and part of a sail; the day was very clear, and she could not but see it, at least the wretched men thought so—but she bore away as the former had done, and was soon lost to their view. Despair was now in every countenance. How they lived through the succeeding five days it would be very hard to tell, but no one tasted food; some few endeavoured to eat the horn buttons off their jackets, the only substitute for nutriment that occured to them. There was no means of taking fish, and though birds were sometimes seen flying past, they had no means of bringing them down. As their suffering increased, they lost all command of temper, and became cross and selfish in the extreme—such as were strong securing a lying place on the cabin floor, and pushing aside those who were weak, to shift for themselves as they could. On the 19th December, the sixteenth day since they had tasted food, the men were talking in groups, and something seemed to be in agitation amongst them. 'The Captain addressed them; he said they were now such a length of time without sustenance, that it was beyond human nature to endure it any longer—that they were already on the verge of the grave, and that the only question for them to consider was, whether one or all should die? That at present it seemed certain that all must die, unless food could be procured; but that if one died, the rest might live until some sail came in view. His opinion was, that one should suffer for the rest, and that lots should be drawn between the four boys, as they had no families, and could not be considered so great a loss to their friends as those who had wives and children depending on them. The lot having been cast, it fell upon a poor boy named O' Brien. The poor fellow heard the announcement without uttering a word. His face was very pale, but not a feature of it was changed. The men told him to prepare for death, and the Captain said it was better it should be done by bleeding him in the arm, to which the poor fellow made no objection. The Captain then directed the cook to do it, telling him it was his duty; he strenuously refused. He was, however, threatened with death himself if he could not submit, and at last consented. The boy then took off his jacket, and after telling the crew, if any of them ever reached home, to tell his poor mother what had happened to him, courageously bared his right arm. The cook then cut his veins across twice with a small knife, but could bring no blood, upon which there seemed to be much hesitation among the men as to what could be done. They were relieved by the boy himself who desired the cook to give him the knife. The Captain recommended him to try the left arm, which he accordingly did. He attempted to open the vein at the bend of the elbow, but like the cook he failed in bringing blood. A dead consternation now fell upon all, but in a minute or two the Capt. said, "This is all of no use; it is better to put him out of pain by at once bleeding him in the throat." At this the lad for the first time looked terrified.

and begged hard that they would not do so, but give him a little time, he said that he was cold and weak; but if they would let him lay down and sleep for a little, he would get warm, and then he might bleed freely. To this wish there was some expression of dissent from the men, and the Captain said "it was useless leaving the boy this way in pain, and that it was best at once to lay hold of him, and let the cook cut his throat." The wretched victim now rose, and driven to extremity, opposed working himself up to resistance, and declared he would not let them; the first man he met, who laid hands on him, he would assuredly, and haunt him till his death. The poor boy was, however, soon cut down, and the cook was again called upon to put him to death. The man now refused more strenuously than before, and another altercation arose; but seeing that his own life would absolutely be taken instead of O'Brien's if he persisted, he at length yielded. Some one brought him down a large case-knife, with which, pale and trembling, he stood over the shrieking boy, who was still endeavouring to free himself from those who held him. The horror-stricken man over and again endeavoured to summon up hardihood enough for the deed; but, when he caught the boy's eye, his heart always failed him, and then he looked supplicatingly to the men again. The cries and threats were, however, loud for death—he made a desperate effort—here was a short struggle, and O'Brien was no more! As soon as this horrid act was perpetrated, the blood was served to the men; but few of them refused to partake of it. They afterwards laid open the body and separated the limbs; the latter were hung over the stern, while a portion of the former was allotted for immediate use. Shocked as they were at the heart-rending and appalling scene they had just witnessed, the gnawing hunger upon them was so raging, that almost every one, even the boys, partook more or less of the horrid meal. This was the evening of the 16th day. They ate again late at night, and some greedily; but the thirst, which was before at least endurable, now became craving, and as there was no more blood, they slaked it with salt water. They then lay down to rest, but several were raving and talking wildly through the night and in the morning the cook was observed to be quite insane—his eyes inflamed and glaring, and his speech rambling and incoherent; he threw his clothes about restlessly, and was often violent. His raving continued during the succeeding night, and in the morning, as his end seemed to be approaching, the veins of his neck were cut and blood drawn from him. This was the second death. On the night of that day, another man became mad, and a boy on the following morning, they were both so violent that they were obliged to be tied by the crew, and the latter was bled to death in the cook, by cutting his throat. The man died unexpectedly, or he would have suffered the same fate. Next morning the Captain came off deck and feeling too exhausted to keep a look out any longer, desired some one to take his place above. Two men went up very soon after; they thought they could distinguish a sail, and raised a shout of joy, upon which those below immediately came up. A ship was clearly discernible, and apparently bearing her course towards them. Signals were hoisted with as much alacrity as the weakness of the survivors would allow, and, when she approached, and was almost within hail their apprehension of her passing by, like the former vessel was so great that they held up the hands and feet of O'Brien to excite commiseration. The vessel proved to be the *Agenora*, and American. She put off a boat to their assistance without hesitation although the weather was so rough at the time, and there seemed to be such an apprehension of its swamping, that the crew came out in their shirts. The survivors of the *Francis Paight* were all at length safely got on board, and were treated with the utmost kindness.

*Singapore Chronicle.*

## CAPTAIN HORSBURGH.

*(From the China Repository for December.)*

The following remarks, signed Nauticus, we read once with much pleasure, knowing that they came from one than whom no other person is more competent better qualified to speak on the points under consideration. He says:—

"The press in Canton with disinterested zeal has most ably advocated the endeavor to keep alive the memory of Captain James Horsburgh, by some work of public utility—emblem of his labors in the cause of science and navigation. *Finis coronat opus.* If your would give the subject a place in your pages, it would be of essential service in not only strengthening and confirming the efforts of your contemporaries generally, but particularly in America, where the name of Horsburgh is justly appreciated; of this a strong evidence is shown in the early and generous manner in which the cause has been adopted by her citizens now resident in Canton. It has been assigned as a reason why no edition of the Directory has been published in America that the press there held such a work sacred to the objects and emoluments of the author. Truly therefore may America be called his friend.

"It is much to be regretted that no materials have been given in any of the periodicals yet arrived here, to assist you in giving interest to what can now be known of him chiefly in his wonderful work. I knew him only through many conversations at the India House and occasional chance-meetings; but I never left him without a strong and increased impression of respect drawn from his kind manner and especially from that single mindedness, which seemed to form a marked feature in his character. I have it from a friend, an old resident here and one of his great admirers, that he came to this country quarter-master in one of the Company's ships, the Circencester, captain Thomas Robinson, and that in the same ship he went home as a passenger at the same commander's table. So that he came in at the lowermost, and went out at the cabin window. The ascent of the ladder, not unfrequently makes the climber grow giddy at the top. Not so with Horsburgh. The manner in which he bore his rise added one more to the store of his merits, his rise of distancing from their number. The motto he has chosen for his great work, may show how his mind was imbued. I deal no farther with this than to point out to you an excellence which, beyond any other, I am sure, will give him a claim on your respect. His habits seemed to be all of the most simple and industrious kind; and I think I have heard him say, not many years before his death, that he walked every day to his home in the country, some four miles from the India House. This spirit of preseverance, even in small things, may be cited as cause and effect of that unwearied diligence, that laborious research, and above all, that ardent, even jealous love of truth, which enabled him to benefit the world by one of the most valuable and useful productions ever issued from the press. There is almost a spirit of adventure manifested in the recital of his own remarks, which might have justified the adoption of another seaman's motto, Palconer, omitting allusion to the catastrophe. He seems to have sailed with a prophetic eye to his future fame, and to have braved the dangers which beset his track, in order to make the risks incurred by himself sources of safety to others. This may be shown in the frequent groundings and strikings recorded of his ship, the 'Anne.' *'Nullum quod tetigit non ornavit,'* has been said in praise of some man of eminence; of Horsburgh it might be paraphrased, *nullum quod non-stravit non tetigit—so many were his collisions with hidden dangers.*

"A word on the subject of a light-house, as being considered by many the best calculated memento to honor the name. It would be difficult to fix on any work more cosmopolitan in its nature—a great desideratum in recording services given to the world at large; nor perhaps could any plan be found more akin to the nature of those services. Where ever erected it would be hailed with thanks by all steered by its friendly ray; and in proportion to the stress of the need, would be the gratitude to the name, which in death, as in life, has ever been the seaman's guide. The follower of Zoroaster might suppose the soul of his friend to tenant the light hung out for his direction, and to all time would take a religious interest in rendering the fire perpetual. Bombay was his home in the east, and we may hope the future collections in that quater will show in what estimation he was held by the princely subscribers to all objects of public utility there residing.

"The site of the light-house or houses (for I hope there will be many) must be left to future decision. The paramount object now is to call the world's attention to the question and to swell the list of contributors. To this, Mr. Editor, you will give essential aid if you will favor the cause. Should the Straits of Malacca be selected, or any place within their government, the East India Company, whose valued servant Horsburgh was, will, with their accustomed bounty, give every facility and take on themselves, no doubt, the charge of maintenance. In short, at home and abroad, we hope there may be but one universal alliance, and that all will concur in honoring him who has so much benefitted them.

I am &c.

NAUTICUS."

*Canton December 6th* 1838.

We have only space to add, that public meetings have been held; a committee of correspondence appointed; and something more than $4000 already collected, in Canton. The Committee consists of the following gentlemen, namely, W. Jardine, L. Dent, Captain J. Hine, W. S. Wetmore, J. H. Astell, M. J. S. Van Basel, Thomas Fox, Framjee Pestonjee, and Wm. Hoskett, honorary secretary; they have sent forth a circular, which has appeared in the Canton Register and the Canton Press, both of which papers give the subject their entire approbation. Pedra Branca, at the entrance of Singapore Strait, has been named as the site for one of a series of light-houses, which it is hoped may ereiong rise in the Eastern seas.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS

Mr. Editor,—After the scramble created by the operations of the Hon. Company's finance has abated and given us breathing time my attention has been called to the recent alterations of the British Government here, in H. M. Commission and on reviewing the whole operations of the Home Government, I have come to the conclusion that the Minister at the head of the Foreign Office, my Lord Palmerston must not only be one of the most self conceited men now in existence, but that he must have a supreme contempt for public opinion, and which last is hardly accordant to the spirit of the age. I give my reason under, and when they are perused, I hope to have the majority of your readers acquiesce in the justice of my two leading demands.

A Council at Brighton in January 1839 got up, under my Lord Palmerston's advice, the skeleton machinery of laying a duty on the trade in Canton river, and creating a *Master Intendant* in a foreign Port the proposed Master Intendant being our present Senior Superintendent; from this wild, illegal and oppressive scheme, Lord Palmerston was beaten, and by order in Council (Feb. 7th at St. James) it was annulled one month after being created.

Next our cause Lord Napier and however opinions may differ as to his acts, all must admit his mission was a failure, and none can deny that mission emanated from Lord Palmerston—such want of success—such want of knowledge of the people to be dealt with, attended by so much private suffering would have made any except a very presumptuous man pause as to his own knowledge of the subject—does he defer in consequence of repeated failures to the opinions of others better informed, and deeply interested? Let us see!—Very soon after Lord Napier's death a petition to His Majesty was signed and sent home by certainly a large majority of all British Subjects here, and no petition or document was sent home or prepared on this subject by the minority.

This petition, amongst other prayers, strongly requested that any future Representative of His Majesty should be desired to communicate either with Peking, or *not with or through* the Hong-merchants here who are our oppressors.

This petition further earnestly prayed His Majesty not to send here as his Representative any person who had been unfortunate enough to be insulted in his own person by the Chinese. As if in contempt of public opinion, this successful Chinese Negotiator, Lord Palmerston, appoints as H. M's Representative a person who has been more publicly and grossly insulted than any one in our day by the Chinese, knocked down, beat, trampled on, and his uniform torn off his back.

And this Representative, so used, with a singularly happy association of ideas, is made the channel to public as well as private degradation; by my Lord's order to place his Majesty's correspondence with China at Howqua's feet.

His Majesty's representative does obey his master's orders, and is rejected with contempt.

I first request to know of your readers if I have made good my charge against Lord Palmerston of self-conceit and disregard of public opinion.

I next ask the foreigners here *if our monied interests and relations with Chinese are in a state to admit of such fooleries?*

Canton, 6 Jan. 1837. A READER.

## CANTON PRESS,

7th January 1837.

Aming, partner of the twelfth Hong, established at the beginning of last year, was lately taken up on suspicion of having smuggled Sycee silver out of the country. After about a fortnight's detention in the city, where he was examined, and as it is said very ill treated being made to kneel on chains, and bambood, he has been found guilty of the charge brought against him, and is now, preparatory to the sentence of the law being passed upon him, doomed to wear the cangue, a wooden collar of great weight, for two days exposed successively at the doors of the different Hongs, a punishment which the unfortunate man is to suffer during upwards of twenty days, after which period he will probably be banished to Tartary.

The punishment this unhappy man suffers, seems to be disproportionate to the crime, and is all but capital punishment, as he may probably not long outlive the sufferings he has already undergone, and are still before him. A few days ago he was at Howqua's gate, and two men supported the cangue which, we are told, is very heavy.

We learn that at the interview Capt. Elliot, H. M. Superintendent, had with the Chinese Officers, who went to Macao for that purpose, he was informed that his answers to their questions would be sent to Peking, for his Imperial Majesty's consideration, and until his pleasure be known, Capt. Elliot is not to go to Canton.

We read some time ago in the *Singapore Free Press* of 27th October, that the ship *Friends* had seen between Pedra Branca and the Bintang shore, numerous bales of Cotton floating on the sea, and that several of which the marks were given were picked up by the Captain. The *Singapore Free Press* is correct in the conjecture that these bales were thrown over board by some ship that had grounded, since we have been informed that these bales were part of the Cargo of the *Lord William Bentinck*, which vessel having got a ground near Pedra Branca, was obliged to relinquish part of her cargo to get off again.

We have in former numbers several times alluded to the manner in which teas are shipped from here, and how much trust must, under the present regulations necessarily be reposed in the Hong merchants and their servants, a trust which, while these merchants were rich, was seldom or never violated, they being not so prone to temptation, and being allowed a regular and fair profit upon the teas shipped through them, they would not try to obtain more by unfair and fradulent practices; nor was the business transacted under the Company's monopoly either as pressing or as extensive as it now is, and the teas being shipped at regular and fixed periods, the very regularity prevented extensive frauds. But *tempora mutantur et nostrum in illis*; We have heard of late of several instances where teas on arrival in England turned out to be of very different quality to what they were described in the Invoice and in the Certificate of the Company's teataster, and that their value which ought to have been 2 *s.* 6 *a* 8-*d.* was hardly equal to 1 *s.* 3 *a* 3. *d* per lb, thus causing to the importer a loss of 50 per cent, with but a remote chance of being able to recover the difference from the Hong-merchant through whom the Teas were shipped under a fictitious denomination and at a price exceeding their market value probably by near 100 per cent. It is not to be supposed that the Teataster, whose duty it is to appraise the teas in order to secure the Company from loss on advances made on them, could so far mistake the quality of the tea as to grant a document on which the shipper here would be enabled to receive much more than their value in the London *market*, nor is it so difficult even for one little practised in the different qualities of teas not to know the lowest quality of Congo from the best. It follows therefore that both purchaser and teataster have been deceived by a false muster, and that tea very different from that contracted for, has been shipped by the Hong-merchant or for him by his servants; similar tricks have been detected of late, and if no more satisfactory mode of shipment is devised, it will become necessary to open the chests as they reach shipboard, until when, though the purchaser's property, they are entirely under the controul of the Hongs, where they may be changed without the fact being found out until their arrival in England. The very large quantity of teas which, in order to obtain the Company's advances (open only to the 31st Dec. last for such for which Bills of lading had been signed by that time) has we fear given but too much facility to this kind of cheating, and though this has been found out in some instances, it is not impossible that more cases of this will come to light after arrival of the goods in England. We have of course not the means of knowing whether this fraud has been committed with the connivance of Hong merchants or whether only their servants are guilty of cheating, and the former only of gross negligence, in not taking better care of property entrusted to them; thus much however is certain that shippers of teas ought to be very careful which of the Hongs they entrust with the shipment of Teas or with any other goods.

We have several times spoken of the necessity there is that foreigners should have their own Godowns, or if that be denied them, that Custom houses be built by the Chinese in which all goods both for importation and exportation could be deposited under lock and key, the latter to be in the keeping of the foreigner to whom the goods may belong. The greatly increasing trade, and the state of many of the Hongs, call loudly for this measure, as also the danger we are now in from fire; this latter would be much lessened by being on the other side of the water so as not to be near to any combustibles in a northerly direction, from which the wind blows strong almost continually during 6 months of the year, and which has since the great fire in 1822 often again threatened the destruction of the foreign Factories, the whole of the suburbs and the city itself being to the northward of our houses. We scarcely need recommend to the Chamber of Commerce to take into consideration by what means Godowns exclusively for the use of the foreign trade may be best obtained, every one connected with trade here, being well aware of how desirous their possession would be.

We hear that a fire has destroyed one of the Emperor's palaces in Yuen-ming-yuen.

We direct the attention of our readers to a letter from "a Reader" which will be found in another column. Many are the grievances of which we have to complain in our commercial intercourse with the Chinese, and we entertain but scanty hopes that they will be redressed by H. M. Superintendents of Trade at Macao; their appointment seems to be of so incongruous a nature that if they ultimately do any good it is more than we expect.

### OFFICIAL NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Instructions from The Right Honorable the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs dated in London on the twenty eighth day of May in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty six, Public Notice, is hereby given that from the date of this Notification, the Powers of the Superintendents of the Trade of British Subjects in China, over British Subjects and ships are extended so as to include Macao and Hong Kong.

And the Authority of the Superintendents over British subjects and Ships is to be considered to extend to Macao and to be of equal force and validity, being exercised within the same extended limits, as it had hitherto been, within the limits of the Port of Canton.

All this without prejudice to the just rights, authorities and Sovereignty of the Government of Her Most Faithful Majesty The Queen of Portugal at Macao, and the authorities thereto subject.

Given under our hands and seal of office at Macao in China this thirty first day of December in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty six.

CHARLES ELLIOT, } *Superintendents of the Trade of*
A. R. JOHNSTON. } *British Subjects in China.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will receive sealed Tenders of Cash for Bills of £1000 (payable at thirty days sight) to sets of £200 each on the Right Honorable The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury on or before 12 o'clock the 14th Instant.

Macao 2nd January 1837.

ELWARD ELMSLIE.
*Secretary & Treasurer to the Superintendents.*

P. S. Please to Superscribe the word "Tender" on the envelope of the letter.

### NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have established a house here in connexion with Robert Wise, & Co. Liverpool, Robert Wise, Partnership & Co London, and the firms of Robert Wise Hollidae & Co. at Manila, Singapore, Batavia and the Cape of Good Hope.

ROBERT WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co.

Canton 1st January 1837.

### NOTICE.

THE interest of SAMUEL RUSSELL and AUGUSTINE HEARD in our house ceased on the 31st December 1836.

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, January 2nd.

### OFFICIAL NOTICE.

To His Britannic Majesty's subjects in China.

DESPATCHES have been received from the Right Honorable The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, signifying the abolition of the Office and Salary of the Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British subjects in China.

His Majesty's Government has been pleased to appoint Captain Charles Elliot R. N. to perform the duties of Chief of the Commission, from this date.

Macao December 14th 1836.

By Order of the Superintendents of the Trade of British subjects in China.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.
*Secretary & Treasurer*

### OFFICIAL NOTICE.

CONSIDERABLE inconvenience and public expense having been incurred, by reason of the improper conduct of certain masters of British merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging to the said vessels, Notice is hereby given, that this practice is contrary to Law, and that the Offence may be prosecuted by indictment or information at the Suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the Court of King's Bench at Westminster, or if it had been committed at Westminster in the country of Middlesex, and it is now declared, that the Superintendents will take measures to institute prosecutions against any master or masters of British merchant vessels offending herein in future.

By Order of the Superintendents.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.
*Acting Secretary and Treasurer.*

April, 14th 1835.

FOR SALE ON BOARD THE BARQUE ISABELLA.

ROUGH spars of various sizes, lower masts, topmasts, jib-booms and other spars.

200 Teak sheathing boards 4 and 4 Inch thick.

20 Teak wide boards, 14 feet long and 24 inches wide

Also all kinds of ship's stores.

Apply to Capt. HILLAR on board or

STANFORD & MARKS, at Canton

Canton, 14th September, 1836.

NOTICE.—In consequence of Mess. DOUGLAS ANDERSON & Co. of London not having completed their engagement with Mess. DOUGLAS, MACKENZIE & Co. dated London 31st December 1829, and Mr. H. H. DOUGLAS having died at Kinbrough on the 4th June last—the firms of DOUGLAS MACKENZIE & Co. of Canton, Singapore and Batavia will be restricted to the last named place, after the 31st Dec. 1837,—after which date the above firms at Canton and Singapore, as well as the powers of attorney of the parties in charge there, will cease.

The undersigned, as sole partner, will continue the firm of DOUGLAS MACKENZIE & Co. at Batavia until further notice.

W. MACKENZIE.

Batavia, 5th Oct, 1836.

NOTICE. Having admitted MR. WILLIAM POTTER LIVINGSTON, a Partner in my business, it will for the future be conducted under the Firm of GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.

T. A. GIBB.

Canton, 14th November, 1836.

NOTICE. We have established ourselves in this place as general Commission Agents, in connexion with Mr. William Gemmell of Glasgow, and Messrs. Gemmell & Co. of Valparaiso.

WM. & THOS. GEMMELL & Co.

Canton, 3d November, 1836.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is closed against the Receipt of Cash for Bills on the Supreme Government of India.

(Signed) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 31st December, 1836.

NOTICE. Mr. JAMES STRACHAN (of the Firm of STRACHAN & Co. of Manila) is admitted a Partner in our Establishment from the 1st of May last.

FOX, RAWSON, & Co.

Canton, 1st December, 1836.

NOTICE.

Messrs. STANFORD & MARKS beg to inform the Gentlemen of Canton that they have received per "Neptune" & "County" and "Clifton." A large stock of Choice Wines, Beer, Cyder and Porter in Casks and Bottles.—An Invoice of "Stone's" Boots and Shoes. A Quantity of London's Bonnets and Stock just. A fresh Invoice of Sauces from "Parker." A large Stock of Stationary consisting of every sort of Paper and several complete sets of account Books.—Playing Cards. Nautical Almanacs for 1837 &c. &c.—Musical Snuff Boxes 4 and 6 Tunes.—Accordeons 6. 8. 9. and 10 Keys with Bellows & Instructions.—Dressing Gowns, Camlet Boat Cloaks.—Iron Chests from 18 Inches upwards.—Blankets.—An extensive assortment of Perfumery.—Vile Fresh York Hams—Berkeley, Cheddar & other Cheese. Our set Butter Sauces, Patras Currants in Jars and Tins and various other articles which will be ready for inspection in a few days.

Canton, 23 Dec. 1836.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurances, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

*The Agents for the Society are from this date,*

In London, Mess. PALMERS MACKILLOP TEST & Co
" CALCUTTA Mess. MACKILLOP STRUART & Co.
" BOMBAY, Mess. FORBES & Co.
" SINGAPORE, Mess. A. L. JOHNSTON & Co,
" MANILA, Mess. RUSSELL & STURGIS,

DENT & Co,
*Secretar &c.*

Canton, 1st, July, 1836.

### NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } ₱ 100 @ 1.
" Longwist reports, reports or Cargoes &c. . . . . 1 50.
" Policies and folio pages. . . . . 3.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

NO risks can be taken here, on Ship or Ships from India to China, nor any return risk on a Ship from India, unless applied for previously to her despatch from hence.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 9th Dec. 1836. *General Agents.*

PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING at the *Cape of Good Hope.* The fine new fast sailing Ship

WILLIAM JARDINE, 670 Tons,

Capt. ROBERT HUGHAT, formerly of the Gipsey, has spacious and elegant accomodations for passengers. For passage apply to Capt. HUGHAT,

or to JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 22nd December 1836.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Ship LORD AUCKLAND, Captain WILLIE, will have early dispatch for the above Ports. For freight apply to WETMORE & Co.

Canton, 7th December, 1836.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER FOR LONDON.

THE Ship LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK, Capt. HUTCHINSON, can have early dispatch. Apply to WETMORE & Co.

Canton, December 27th 1836.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE ship CHARLES GRANT, W. TITCAIRN Commander will have Whampoa with all despatch; for freight apply to H. & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton, 9th December, 1836. *Dowsha No. 4.*

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE fast Sailing Ship PRINCE REGENT, of 1000 Tons, Reed Built, Captain J. BELL will have quick despatch. Apply to DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 22nd October, 1836.

FOR SALE.

THE CLIFTON has brought out a fresh supply of London *Particular Madeira Wine*, Com. Messrs Newton, Gordon and Murdoch, in boxes and quarter Casks.—*Also* Sauce Cases in Bottle of *Choice Old Madeira Wine* and a few Dozen of Mahoney Madeira in Pint bottles for sea use home. Apply to the Commander of the HERCULES, Louis, or to JA. INNES.

Canton, 20th Dec 1836.

MADEIRA Wine.

FOR SALE Superior Old MADEIRA WINE—in Pipes, Hhds & quarter Casks—from the well known House of KEYSER & Co. Apply to DENT & Co.

Canton 10th September, 1835

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to notify the same, in order that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for this Society are,

London, Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. & Co.
Bombay, Messrs. Mc Gregor Browning & Co.
Madras, Messrs. E. S. Mural & Co.
Singapore, Messrs. Guthrie & Co.
Messrs. Cockerell & Co. Sons, CALCUTTA.
BELL & Co.
Agents CANTON.

FOR SALE.

A quantity of FOOLSCAP and LETTER PAPER.—The former at @ 7 per Ream and the latter @ @ 6.—Also two first class OFFICE COPYING MACHINES complete.

ILBERY & Co.
*6 Langmay Hong.*

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR La Rose, St. Emilion and Medoc Clarets, also Cognac Brandy. Apply to

DENT & Co.
or Capt. CROCKET of Lintin.

TO LET.

FROM the first of September next, the house on the S.E. side of Praya Grande, formerly the Spanish Factory, and now occupied by Da. Anna dos Reis Lopez, with large cool apartments. Any Gentleman wishing to take the said house, will please to address to Januario Jozz Lopes, at Macao.

Macao, 15th August, 1836.

FOR SALE.

AT the CANTON PRESS OFFICE, The first volume of the CANTON PRESS Newspaper, in boards at @ 6, and of the COMMERCIAL PRICE CURRENT, of which but few copies remain, at @ 4½ in boards.

FOR SALE.

Very superior MALMSEY in pints and quarts.
*Chandler's & Co's* SHERRY, in pints and hogsheads.
*Black's* PORT, in pints.
*Bass'* PALE ALE, in hogsheads.
CREAM, MILK and CUSTARD, preserved in tins.
JAMS and JELLIES.
One well finished and very powerful COPYING PRESS, with ink, brush, books, damping board, tin cases, &c., complete.
Percussion single barrel RIFLE GUNS, with *spare fowling piece barrels.*
Small and 1 WATCHES.
Superior drawing PENCILS.
All on moderate terms. Apply at No. 7½ French Hong to JOHN SMITH.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

On Wednesday the 19th Instant will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY
ROBERT EDWARDS,
at Macao
Near Campo San Francisco.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE &c., &c.
OF
*J. C. WHITEMAN ESQ.*

THE SALE TO COMMENCE AT 11 O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

Canton, 31st December, 1836.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current.
For one year payable in advance. . . . . @ 12
For six Months. . . . . @ 7
For three " . . . . . @ 4
Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current may be had at the Office No. 3. British Factory, at 30 cents, and Price Current at 10 cents each, or at Messrs. Markwick Edwards & Co. in Canton and Macao.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—French Corvette, *Bonite*, from Manilla. Brit. *Penang*, Sheriff, from Singapore. Am. *Liberty*, from Manila. *Cynthia*, Graves, from New-York. 22d July and Sourabaya Nov. 15th. Brit. *Mermaid*, J. Roche from Sandheud 3d. Nov. and Singapore 9th November.

PASSENGERS per *Liberty*, Messrs. H. Lever and Cooper. Per *Penang*, Mr. R. Browne. Omitted in our last, per *Theodore*, Mr. H. Leach.

SAILED on DESPATCHED.—Brit. *Clearly*, Langly, and *Earl Balcarres*, Hine, for Bombay. *Diana*, Dudman, for London. *Favorite*, Robinson, *Middlethian*, Morison, *Coventry*, Purdie, all for Leith. Am. *Cyclon*, Gore for New York. Brit. *Hyder*, Drainer, *Judith*, Williams, *Honored Heyrhes*, Moncrieff, all for London. *Highland Chief*, Paddon, for the straits. *Elora*, Blair, for the Clyde.

PASSENGERS.—Per *Earl Balcarres*, Mrs. Hine, Mr. and Mrs. Paterson, Messrs. L. Burn, Mortons, Francjee Pestonjee, and H. Lever. Per *Clearly*, Mr. Jas Hamilton. Per *Hyder*, Messrs. Jamieson, Macgregor, Thornhill and Lieut. Williams. Per *Middlethian*, Mr Sinclair.

THE Dutch Ship *Saxon Vorstad*, Dreyer, reported in our last as sailed, was dispatched on the 4th inst. for Batavia and Holland. Under dispatch this day: Am. *Asia*, Cole, for Batavia, and *Nabob*, Putnam, for New-York. On Monday, *Wm. Lockerby*, for London, On Tuesday, *Malcolm*, for London, and the *Mary Somerville*, for Calcutta, at the end of next week.

THE *Martha*, from this for England was spoken on the 12th Nov. near the Straits of Gaspar, and the *Imogen*, in 7. north out 14 days. We hear that the *Governor Findlay* had passed Singapore by the last accounts, and that the *Sir Herbert Taylor*, was at Calcutta before the date of the last departure.

The *Castle Huntly*, *Prince Regent*, *Wm. Lockerby*, *Mary Anne*, *Orixa*, *Heywood*, *Anna Robertson*, *Strathfieldsaye*, *Ann Baldwin*, *Viscount Melbourne*, *Catadonia*, and others are loading fast for Great Britain, and will no doubt have left by the middle of the month.

## SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

| *Vessel's Name.* | *Flag.* | *Commander.* | *Tons* | *Where from.* | *Consignees.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hospital Ship .... | ——— | ——— | 800 | ——— | ——— |
| Lord Lowther .... | British | A. Grant .... | 1400 | London .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Heywood .... | " | Jones .... | 441 | Liverpool .... | " |
| Prince Regent .... | " | I. S. Biles .... | 1020 | Calcutta .... | Daniell & Co. |
| Malcolm .... | " | Eyles .... | 650 | " .... | J. & W. Cragg & Co. |
| Panther .... | Dutch. | C. L. Abbott .... | 392 | London .... | Russell & Co. |
| Wm Lockerby .... | British | Metcalfe .... | 335 | Batavia .... | " |
| Regulus .... | Americ. | Vanuxe .... | ——— | Manila .... | " |
| Ingles .... | British | Wise .... | 1330 | Bombay .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Keithe Castle .... | " | Rob. Patullo .... | 1418 | Calcutta .... | Lindsay & Co. |
| Ourera .... | Americ. | Russell .... | 240 | Manila .... | Gordon & Talbot. |
| Castle Huntly .... | British | T. K. Jolly .... | 1200 | Bombay .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Mary Anne .... | " | A Smith .... | 380 | Java .... | " |
| Canton .... | " | Mortimer .... | 501 | " .... | " |
| Orixa .... | " | Ager .... | 543 | Liverpool .... | W. T. Gemmell & Co |
| Anna Robertson .... | " | Hamilton .... | 447 | London .... | Turner & Co. |
| Ellora .... | " | Blair .... | 814 | Clyde .... | " |
| Caledonia .... | " | Lobbell .... | 300 | Leith .... | " |
| Henry Yoke .... | Americ. | Williams .... | ——— | Manilla .... | Douglas Mackenzie & Co. |
| Panama .... | " | Benjamin .... | 478 | " .... | Wetmore & Co. |
| Plymouth .... | " | A. Kenrick .... | ——— | New York .... | S.B. Rawle & S.W. Lewis |
| Marischeal .... | " | Chinnie .... | ——— | Batavia .... | Russell & Co. |
| Strathfieldsaye .... | British | Jones .... | 516 | Sydney .... | Wetmore & Co. |
| Orwell .... | " | Leicester .... | 1420 | Madras .... | Jardine Matheson & Co |
| Ann Baldwin .... | " | Crawford .... | 320 | Liverpool .... | Daniell & Co. |
| V. Melbourne .... | " | H. L. Thomas .... | 703 | Calcutta .... | " |
| Middlethian .... | British | Hyde .... | 393 | Bombay .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Wm. Jardine .... | " | R. Highat .... | 670 | Liverpool .... | " |
| Arabian .... | " | Brown .... | 391 | Bristol .... | Dent & Co. |
| Albion .... | Americ. | Putnam .... | ——— | Liverpool .... | Olyphant & Co. |
| Mary Somerville .... | British | Jackson .... | 407 | " .... | Gibb Livingston & Co. |
| Nobody .... | Americ. | Putnat .... | 367 | Java .... | Gordon and Talbot. |
| Asia .... | British | J. Pearson .... | 1013 | Calcutta .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Charles Grant .... | " | Pitcairn .... | 1400 | Madras .... | H. & N. Cursetjee. |
| Alcione .... | " | Bennett .... | ——— | Buenos Ayres .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Asia .... | Americ. | Gale .... | 398 | Boston .... | Russell & Co. |
| Africa .... | British | Croughan .... | 250 | Liverpool .... | W. R. Bond. |
| Cordelia .... | " | Creighton .... | 388 | Calcutta .... | Gibb Livingston & Co. |
| Tigris .... | " | Ticherington .... | 464 | " .... | Turner & Co. |
| Elizabeth Walker .... | " | J. R. Hall .... | 303 | Valparaiso .... | W. & T. Gemmell & Co. |
| Annawan .... | Americ. | Rathbone .... | ——— | Liverpool .... | Dent & Co. |
| Neptune .... | British | Williams .... | 600 | London .... | Wetmore & Co. |
| Fanny .... | " | Taylor .... | 196 | Manila .... | Turner & Co. |
| Levant .... | Americ. | Duma eq .... | ——— | " .... | Russell & Co. |
| Splendid .... | " | Rogers .... | ——— | " .... | Wetmore & Co. |
| Constitution .... | " | Golden .... | ——— | " .... | " |
| Liberty .... | " | Mc. Dowell .... | ——— | Manila .... | B. Eiting. |
| Clifton .... | " | T. Worrell .... | 346 | London .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Lord Auckland .... | " | Willie .... | ——— | Calcutta .... | Wetmore & Co. |
| d. Wm. Bentinck .... | " | Hutchison .... | 804 | " .... | " |

## SHIPPING AT LINTIN &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, Crockett, *Lord Amherst*, Rees to Dent & Co. The *Hercules*, Jauncey; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macandrew and *Henry Clay* Gilman, to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Swan to D. & M. Rustomjee. *Isabella*, to Stanford & Marks.

| *Vessel's Name.* | *Flag.* | *Commander.* | *Tons* | *Where from.* | *Consignees* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aurelia .... | Port. | Barros .... | 102 | Bombay .... | Dent & Co. |
| Isabella Robertson .... | British | Jno. Hudson .... | 372 | Calcutta .... | Pereira & Co. |
| Anna .... | Port. | Aguiar .... | 106 | Damaun .... | Framjee Pestonjee. |
| Alexander .... | Americ. | Pensiger .... | 300 | Liverpool .... | Wetmore & Co. |
| Jardine (Schr.) .... | British | Greig .... | 90 | Singapore .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Syed Khan .... | " | J. L. Gallie .... | 194 | Calcutta .... | Pereira & Co. |
| Falcon .... | British | Barnett .... | 370 | San Blas .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Henry Eubank .... | Americ. | Leach .... | ——— | Manila .... | Gordon & Talbot. |
| Earl Grey .... | British | A. Adamson .... | 242 | Liverpool .... | Turner & Co. |
| Soobrow .... | " | W. Smith .... | 300 | Singapore .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Oneida .... | Americ. | L. C. Tripp .... | 400 | Calne .... | F. S. Hathaway. |
| Trusty .... | British | West .... | 300 | London .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Fatima .... | " | Fothers .... | 373 | Calcutta .... | Daniell & Co. |
| New Grove .... | " | Ormestone .... | 300 | Singapore .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Theodore .... | Americ. | Johnston .... | ——— | Sydney .... | " |
| Fanny .... | British | ——King .... | 170 | Boston .... | Russell & Co. |
| Bonite .... | French | ——— .... | ——— | Penang .... | Dent & Co. |
| Cynthia .... | Americ. | Graves .... | ——— | Manila .... | ——— |
| | | | | Newyork .... | Gordon and Talbot. |

# THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods. = 1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¼ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 2d No. 18. CANTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY, 7th, 1837. No. 70.


## IMPORTS.

| | PER | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **COTTON MANUFACTURES.** | | | |
| Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in | P. | $ 3. a 4. | |
| Chintzes - - 28 ,, - in | ,, | 4 a 6 | |
| Handkfs. Mouteiths scarlet - | ,, | 2.25 a 2.50 | dull. |
| ,, ,, blue - - | ,, | 1 25 a 2 | |
| Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in | ,, | 4. a 5. | |
| ,, ,, 80 ,, - - | ,, | 8. a 9. | |
| ,, grey - 40 ,, 38 in | ,, | 4½ a 5. | in demand. |
| ,, ,, - 60 ,, 38 in | ,, | 6½ a 7½. | |
| ,, ,, - 80 ,, 38 in | ,, | 8. a 10. | |
| Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in | ,, | 3. a 3 10. | |
| Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in | P. | 36 a 38 | No demand. |
| ,, ,, 30 @ 32 in | ,, | | |
| Calcutta - - 18 @ 24 in | ,, | 36 a 37. | |
| **WOOLLENS.** | | | |
| Broadcloth Ex. Sup. 60@62 in | Y. | 1.80 a 2 20 | |
| ,, Span. Stripes 60@62 in | ,, | 1.20 a 1.30. | |
| ,, Supers - 58@60 in | ,, | 80 a 90. | dull. |
| ,, Worsters - - - | ,, | 60 cts. | |
| ,, Worleys - 25 yds. in | P. | 11 a 11½ | No sale. |
| ,, Sup. Selet. Cutgs large | P. | 30 a 40. | Cts. dull. |
| Flannel - - - - | yd. | 13 a 20. | |
| Cambleets, double 58 yds. 30 in | P. | 23 a 27. | dull. |
| Fine singles - - - - | ,, | | |
| Second - - - - | ,, | | |
| Dutch - - 40 yds. 33 in | ,, | 36 a 37. | dull. |
| ,, - - 40 ,, 28 ,, | ,, | 28 | |
| Bombazets - - - - | ,, | 11 a 12 | |
| Longells scarlet - - - | ,, | 8½ a 9. | Declining. |
| Assorted colors - - - | ,, | | |
| Woollen yarn - - - | ,, | 105 a 120. | Limited demand. |
| **COTTON.** | | Tael. | |
| Bengal old or inf. - - | P. | 8.6 a 10.5. | |
| ,, sup. and fine - - | ,, | | |
| Bombay old or inf. - - | ,, | 8.5 a 11. | |
| ,, sup. and fine - - | ,, | | |
| Madras - - - - | ,, | 9. a 10.8 | |
| Manila - - - - | ,, | | None. |
| **METALS.** | | | |
| Copper Shea's. 16 oz. @ 32 oz. | P. | $ 34½. | |
| ,, S. American slab - | ,, | 24. | None. |
| ,, nails assorted - | ,, | 60. | |
| ,, old - - | ,, | 18 | |
| Lead English Pig - - | ,, | 7 a 7½ | Enquired. |
| ,, Spanish ,, - - | ,, | 2 a 2.50 | In demand. |
| Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - | ,, | | |
| ,, Rod ½ @ in - - | ,, | 3½ a 4. | |
| ,, Nailrod ½ and under | ,, | | |
| ,, Hoop. 1 @ in - | ,, | | |
| ,, Scrap - - - - | ,, | 1. a 1.25 | Not Saleable. |
| Steel English - - - | ,, | | |
| ,, Swedish - - - | Tub | 3½ a 4 | |
| Spelter Englis - - - | P. | 6. | |
| Tin Plates - - - - | Box | 7 a 7½ | Large stock. |
| Quicksilver - - - - | P. | 108 a 110 | |
| SKINS Rabbit - - - | 100 | 60. a 65. | |
| Beaver - - - - | each | 4. a 6. | |
| ,, Fox - - - - | ,, | 1. a 1.15. | |
| Otter-Sea - - - - | ,, | 40. a 55 | |
| ,, tails - - - | ,, | 2 50 a 3 | |
| ,, Land - - - | ,, | 5. a 7. | |
| Seal - - - - - | ,, | 2. a 2.50 | |
| OPIUM Patna old - - | Ch. | 785 | Nominal. |
| ,, new - - | ,, | | |
| Benares old - - - | ,, | 705 | |
| ,, new - - - | ,, | | |
| Malwa old - - - | ,, | 695 | |
| ,, new - - - | ,, | | |
| Turkey - - - - | P. | 620 | |
| RICE Bengal - - - | ,, | 1.80 | |
| ,, Java - - - | ,, | 1.60 a 1.65 | |
| ,, White table - - | ,, | 1.85 | |
| ,, Manila - - - | ,, | 1.65 a 1.70 | |
| ,, Paddy - - - | ,, | 30 pct less. | than Rice. |
| **STRAITS PRODUCE &c** | | | |
| Bird's nest, fine white - | Cy. | 30. | |
| ,, ,, inf. - - | ,, | 11. a 16. | In little demand. |
| ,, ,, black - | ,, | 1½. a 5. | |
| Bees Wax - - - | P. | 26. a 28. | |
| Betel nut - - - | ,, | 3½ a 3¾ | |
| Cloves - - - - | ,, | 34. a 38 | |
| ,, Mother - - - | ,, | 10. a 12. | Overstocked. |
| Camphor Baroos - - - | Cy. | 6 a 25. | |
| Gambir - - - - | P. | 2½. a 3. | |
| Mace - - - - | ,, | | |
| Nutmegs - - - - | ,, | | |
| Pepper - - - - | ,, | 10. a 10¼ | No stock. |
| Rattans - - - - | ,, | 2½. a 3. | supplies. |
| Tin Banca - - - | ,, | 30 | nominal, no stock. |
| ,, Singapore &c. - - | ,, | 28. | |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | | |
| Amber large 1st quality - | Cy. | 3. a 13 | |
| ,, small fragments - | ,, | 90 cts a 1½ | |
| Asafœtida - - - - | P. | 4½ | |
| Bichdemar - - - - | ,, | 12. a 36. | |
| ,, good - - - | ,, | 36. a 50. | |
| Cochineal - - - - | ,, | 140. a 200 | |
| Coral large beads or pieces | Cy. | | Dull. |
| ,, fragments - - | P. | 40. a 50. | |
| Cow Bezoar - - - | Cy. | 16. a 25. | No demand. |
| Cudbear - - - - | P. | 12. | |
| Cutch Pegue - - - | ,, | 4. a 4½. | |
| Elephants Teeth or Ivory | ,, | 70. a 100. | |
| ,, ,, cuttings | ,, | 60. a 65 | |
| Fish-maws - - - - | ,, | 40 a 70. | |
| Flints - - - - | ,, | 40 cents. | |
| Ginseng crude - - - | ,, | 75. | |
| ,, clarified. - - - | ,, | 100 | None in mkt. |
| Mother of Pearl Shell - | ,, | 9. a 10. | |
| Myrrh - - - - | ,, | 3. a 4. | Large stock. |
| Olibanum - - - - | ,, | 3½. a 8. | |
| Putchuck - - - - | ,, | 30 | Nominal. |
| Rose Maloes - - - | ,, | | |
| Saltpetre, at Lintin - - | ,, | 8½. a 9½. | Sales. |
| Shark's fins - - - | ,, | 15. a 30. | |
| Smalts - - - - | ,, | 30. a 50. | limited demand. |
| Stock fish - - - - | ,, | 5. a 6. | |
| Thread Gold and Silver - | Cy. | 32 a 42 | Large stock |
| Wood Ebony Mauritius - | P. | 3½ a 4 | dull. |
| ,, ,, Ceylon - | ,, | 2½ | |
| ,, Sandal Indian - | ,, | 22. | in demand. |
| ,, ,, Timor - | ,, | 12. a 13 | |
| ,, ,, Sand's Islands - | ,, | 8. a 10 | |
| Sapan ,, - - - | ,, | 1 50 | |

## EXPORTS.

| | WT. in T. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SILK MANUFACTURES.** | | | |
| Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in | 36 | $ 13½ | |
| ,, col'd ,, ,, by ,, | 30 | 13. | |
| Hkfs. 4-4 black L vantine | 17 | 5 70. a 6. | |
| ,, fringed 45 in | | | |
| ,, 7 8 ,, ,, | 13 | 5.10 a 5.50 | |
| Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - | 11 | 7. | |
| ,, Sarmet, Nankin silk | | | |
| ,, ,, Canton - - - | — | 6½ | |
| Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in | 18 | 7.75 a 7.80 | |
| ,, ,, ,, 30 ,, | 16 | 6.60 a 6.70 | |
| ,, figured ,, 32 ,, | 20 | 10. | |
| ,, ,, ,, 30 ,, | 18 | 9. | |
| Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 ,, | 24 | 12.50 | |
| ,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,, | 32 | 16.50 a 16.75 | |
| ,, black ,, ,, 24 ,, | 24 | 10.75 a 11.50 | |
| ,, ,, ,, 29 ,, | 30 | 12.75 a 13 | |
| Satins Levantines 30 29 ,, | 34 | 14. 75 a 15. | |
| ,, ,, ,, 24 ,, | 30 | 13. | |
| Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 ,, | 18 | 7.10 a 7.20 | |
| ,, black ,, ,, 29 ,, | 28 | 10.30 a 10.50 | |
| Pongees white 30 ,, 30 | 30 | 11.75 a 11.85 | |
| ,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,, | 29 | 11.10 a 11.25 | |
| ,, ,, 30 ,, 32 ,, | 32 | 12.60 a 12.70 | |
| ,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19 ,, | 27 | 4.75 a 4.80 | |
| Sarmets black N 30 ,, 29 ,, | 27 | 11.40 a 11.75 | |
| ,, ,, C. ,, 29 ,, | 25 | 10 a 10½ | |
| ,, ,, ,, 29 ,, | 22 | 7.80 a 8.10 | |
| ,, wh te 60 ,, 29 ,, | 34 | 17 a 17 20 | |
| ,, colored 30 ,, 29 ,, | 21 | 12.40 a 12.60 | |
| ,, crossbarr'd ,, 24 ,, | 18 | 10 75 | |
| Satins black 18 ,, 29 ,, | 44 | 17 a 17.50 | |
| ,, ,, 18 ,, 29 ,, | 36 | 14.25 a 14.50 | |
| ,, colored 18 ,, 29 ,, | 33 | 17 20 a 17 40 | |
| ,, high ,, 18 ,, 29 ,, | 36 | 18 75 a 19 | |
| ,, damasked crimson | 34 | 21 a 22. | |
| ,, ,, colored | 38 | 20 a 21. | |
| Sewshaws. Nank. blk 29 29 | 44 | 15 a 15.50 | |
| ,, ,, colored ,, ,, | 33 | 16 a 16.40 | |
| ,, ,, ,, 29 ,, | 36 | 17 a 17.50 | |
| ,, Canton black 29 ,, | 34 | 10 a 10.20 | |
| Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st | Pl. | 4.70 a 4.90 | |
| ,, ,, black - - - | | 4.30 a 4.40 | |
| Shawls crape 7 4 embrd. - | 7 | 3.40 | |
| ,, ,, 5.5 a 5.8 in - | 5½ | 2.90 | |
| ,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63 - | 8 | 2 15 a 2.25 | |
| ,, 7-4 ,, ,, - - | 4 | 1.85 | |
| ,, ,, damasked silk 5-4 a 6-4 | 4 | 2.50 | |
| Water silks col'd. 18 y. 29 in | 32 | 15 45 | |
| **BLACK TEAS.** | | Tael. | |
| ,, Bohea Canton - - | ,, | | No demand. |
| ,, ,, Fokeen - - | ,, | | |
| ,, Congou Souq. k'd. - | ,, | 27 a 28 | |
| ,, Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd. | ,, | 30 a 38 | |
| ,, Campoi - - - | ,, | 38 a 44 | |
| ,, Souchong - - - | ,, | 44 a 56 | Nominal. |
| ,, Hung muey - - - | ,, | 57 a 60 | |
| ,, Pekoe - - - - | ,, | 60 a 90 | |
| ,, Ning Yong - - - | ,, | 24 a 27 | |
| ,, Ankoi - - - - | ,, | 18 a 22 | |
| ,, ,, Pouchong - - | ,, | | |
| ,, Orange Pekoe - - | ,, | 26 a 35 | |
| ,, Caper - - - - | ,, | 24 a 30 | |
| **GREEN TEAS.** | | | |
| ,, Twankay - - - - | ,, | 30 a 36 | Canton Tea |
| ,, Skin - - - - - | ,, | 20 a 36 | 12 a 13 |
| ,, Hyson - - - - - | ,, | 48 a 76 | 36 a 39 |
| ,, Young Hyson - - - | ,, | 28 a 50 | 24 a 26 |
| ,, Imperial - - - - | ,, | 50 a 69 | 40 a 45 |
| ,, Gunpowder - - - | ,, | 33 a 79 | |
| **RAW SILK.** Canton No. 1 | T. | | No stock. |
| ,, ,, ,, 2 | ,, | 980 | |
| ,, ,, ,, 3 | ,, | 960 | |
| ,, ,, ,, 4 | ,, | 170 | |
| ,, ,, ,, 5 | ,, | 105 | |
| Nankin Tsatlee - - 8 | ,, | 500 a 560 | |
| ,, Taysaam- - - | ,, | 400 a 420 | |
| SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st. | T. | 3 5 | |
| ,, ,, 2d. | ,, | 3 3 | |
| ,, Pingfa - - - - | ,, | 6 7 | |
| ,, Candy Canton - - | ,, | 7 8 | |
| ,, Chinchew - - - | ,, | 14 | |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | ,, | | |
| Alum - - - - - | ,, | 1.85 a 1.95 | at Macao. |
| Aniseed star - - - - | ,, | 10 a 10½ | |
| Camphor - - - - - | ,, | 28 a 30 | at Macao. |
| Cassia at Whampoa - - | ,, | 11.50 a 12 | |
| ,, Lintin - - - | ,, | 9. | |
| ,, buds - - - - | ,, | 14 a 15 | |
| Canes bamboo - - - - | 1000 | 10 a 14 | |
| ,, Wangees - - - | ,, | 7 a 12 | |
| China Root - - - - | Pl. | 3½ | |
| Cubebs - - - - - | ,, | 17 a 18 | |
| Dragon's blood - - - | ,, | 80 a 100 | |
| Galangals - - - - | ,, | 3½ a 3¾ | |
| Gamboge - - - - - | ,, | 65 a 70 | None good. |
| Glass beads - - - - | ,, | 17 a 22 | |
| Glue - - - - - - | ,, | 9 a 11 | |
| Ginger in Jars - - - | Case | 5 a 5½ | |
| Hartall or Orpiment - - | Pl. | 16 a 17 | |
| Lead white - - - - | ,, | 9 a 10 | |
| ,, red - - - - | ,, | 10 | |
| Mo. of Pear' Shells Sooloo large | Pl. | | Nodemand. |
| ,, blue edged small | ,, | | |
| Musk warranted- - - - | Cy. | 45 a 60 | |
| Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in | 100 | 92 | |
| ,, 9½ yds. 12 in - - - | Ps. | 85 | |
| ,, Canton made - - - | ,, | 79 | |
| ,, ,, large - - - | ,, | 82 | None. |
| ,, ,, small - - - | ,, | 65 | |
| Yellow yds. in 1st. st. | ,, | 79 a 80 | |
| ,, ,, ½ 2d ,, | ,, | 66 a 70 | None. |
| ,, ,, 3d. ,, | ,, | 58 | |
| ,, small ,, ,, - | ,, | | |
| ,, white ,, ,, - | ,, | 55 a 63 | Wanted. |
| Oils Aniseed - - - - | Cy. | 1.10 a 1.20 | |
| ,, Cassia - - - - | ,, | 1.65 | |
| Rhubarb - - - - - | Pl. | | |
| ,, Dutch cut - - - | ,, | | |
| Soy in Jars - - - - | Case | 5 a 8 | |
| Tobacco in baskets - - | Pl. | 14 a 15 | |
| Tortoiseshell - - - - | P. | | |
| Turmeric - - - - - | ,, | | |
| Vermillion 50 catties - - | Box | | |

**N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER. BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.**

Note. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also higher prices are obtainable for *Camlets, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Goods, on which the Duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton &c.* sometimes discharge at Macao or tranship their Cargoes, at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rents outside, and River Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pictures &c, Confectionary Stationery, Cutlery, Crockery ware*, &c., for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction, duty paid.

*Note. Alum*, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; and *Raw Silk, Silk* piece goods &c., are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

### RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

| | s. d. |
|---|---|
| On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills. ..... | 4. 11 d a ½. |
| Government Bills 10 @ 30 days..... none. ..... | |
| United States Bank Bills 6 months sight..... | |
| Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents. none. | |
| E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight..... | 222 a 224 C. R. |
| E. I. Directors Bills, 60 ds sight, Rs. ..... | |
| Private Bills, on Calcutta, ,, Co's. Rs. ..... | 226 C. R. |

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 23.50 per Tael weight.
Syree at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 5 per Cent premium..... ..
,, ,, ,, small 96 a 98 ,, 4 a 4½. ,, ,, ,,
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ..... 1 per Cent ,,
,, ,, Old Carolus IV. ..... 12 per Cent ,,
South American Republics ..... None

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub. feet ..£4.10 @ 5. to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none. ..... to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .....

### DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN,

FROM 1st APRIL TO 31st DECEMBER 1836.

| | IN DECEMBER. | | | APRIL TO DECTR. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Price. | Chests. | Value in Dollars. | Chests. | Value in Dollars. | Stock 1st January. |
| Patna ..... old. | | | | | | 9 |
| ,, ..... new | 785 | 152 | 119,320 | 4054½ | 2 981,957 | 1492 |
| Benares ..... old | 730 | 1 | 730 | | | 30 |
| ,, ..... new | 700 | 110 | 77,000 | 2185½ | 1 451,360 | 604 |
| Malwa ..... | 655 | 216 | 150,120 | 1056¾ | 6 66,364 | 2613 |
| | | 479 | 347,170 | 16,808½ | 11 097,678 | 4,756 |

Total Chests delivered in the last 9 months 17,287½; Value 11,444,848 Drs.

### RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

| GOODS TREASURE | | GOODS TREASURE | | GOODS TREASURE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay ..... | 2½ .. 2 | Singapore .. .. | 1 ½ | Hol. or Hamburg .. | 3 2½ |
| Ceylon ..... | | Manda ..... | | Spain or Portugal.. | 3 2½ |
| Madras ..... | | Malla ca ..... | | America U States .. | 2½ 2 |
| Calcutta ..... | | Penang ..... | 1½ 1 | Chili or Peru ... | 3 .. |
| Rangoon ..... | | Batavia ..... | | Mexico ..... | 3 .. |
| Mauritius ... | | Gt. Britain via Sg | 3 2½ | E.coast of China .. | 1 p m |
| Australia ... | | ,, direct ..... | 2½ 2 | Lintin &c..... | ½ dc. |
| Sund. Islands .. | | France ..... | 2½ 2 | | |

Note. Above rates are from 20th Oct. to 20th April annually: during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat higher. Risks on Blocks are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ ¾ per month.
The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

### WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1200 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600 ,, 0.7221091 ,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, under 1200 do. 0.5067341 ,, ,,

N B The cubit in 14½ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or other head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products.—The largest class pay from $ 4300 to $ 4320; 2d class from $ 3760 to $ 3780; 3rd class from $ 3200 and under. The Consulage or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Tuels or $ 2225. Linguists fee $ 17.14 and Comprador's fees $ 50. Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. On French and other Foreign vessels they are slightly varied. Riveleen ships are charged only about $ 1300 in lieu of measurement &c.

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

### IMPORTS.

Very little is doing in all denominations of Imports; money being very scarce.

Cotton Manufactures.—continue dull, and the demand for Long-cloths and other descriptions of white goods is very limited.

Cotton yarn.—has declined 2 a 3 dollars, and even at the reduction it is difficult to effect Sales.

Woollens.—Span. Stripes and Cambleets almost unsaleable except at a great sacrifice; Longells are rather advancing.

Straits Produce.—We have had a few supplies of pepper and though we have not heard of any actual sales, prices continue steady at our quotations. Betelnut is rather declining. Of Tin the prices continue *nominally* the same.

Cotton.—There has been very little doing during the last week, and it would be difficult to effect sales at our quotations. *Madras*, is most depressed at present.

The clearances in December were,

| Patna. | Benares. | Malwa. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3714 | 15344 | 2252 | 21310 |

leaving a stock of 40,787 27,993 18,179 86,959 ms.

Opium.—There is no change in the Opium trade, our quotations are therefore quite nominal, there being no transactions, and no present indication of any relaxation in the measures of the Government. For deliveries see above.

### EXPORTS.

We have no alteration to notice in the state of our market for Silk Manufactures, and Raw Silk continues at the same prices.

Tea.—We have heard of a few Chops Congous of Souchong kind having been sold at the quotations. The fine kinds of green teas are readily bought at our advanced prices.

# THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 2d. No. 19. CANTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY, 14th, 1837. No. 71.


## LITERARY,

*Extract from the Sae Kwo Cae.*

*"Annals of the three Kingdoms."*

Kwan Luh passing through a field, one day, saw a young man guiding the plough. He stopped a side upon the path and after attentively examining his features he said. "Young man, what may be your eminent surname and how many years have you numbered? The young man replied "My surname is Chaou, my name, Yen, and I am nineteen years old; dare I presume to enquire who is addressing me?" Kwan answered "I am Kwan Luh; I see the death vein prominent between your eyebrows; ere the sun sets thrice you die. You are young and well favored, but your days are number ed."

Chaou immediately returned home and told his father what he had heard. The father upon hearing this, ran after Kwan and overtaking him fell down before him and bowed his head to the ground and besought him to return and save his son from death. Kwan replied "If heaven wills that he die how can I save him?"

The father cried out "he is my only son, I pray you preserve him to me." At this time Chaou came up and joined his father in entreating Kwan to save him from death.

Kwan, being moved at the devoted affection of the father for the son, said to Chaou "Tomorrow prepare a bowl of pure wine and a snow-white venison pie, and with your father repair to south hill where you will see two men sitting on a stone, under a large tree, playing at chess;—these men alone can save you."

"One of them will be sitting with his face to the South and will be clothed in white; this man has a very forbidding countenance. The other facing the north and clothed in red, has a mild and benign appearance. Wait till they have finished their game and then offer them the wine and venison cake. After they have eaten and drank their fill, salute them and beg for a further extension of life But be particular not to mention that I sent you to them."

The father and son then thanked Kwan and begged him to remain some days with them. On the morrow they prepared the wine and venison pie and repaired to the South Hill, where they saw the two men sitting on a stone underneath the shade of a large tree playing at Chess. Chaou presented the wine and pie to them which they, now familiarly chatting and now resuming their game, soon finished, when Chaou fell down before them and prayed to be allowed a longer stay on earth. They were greatly surprised at this; and he in the red garment said to the other "I know that it is Kwan Luh who has sent this man hither, but nevertheless now we have eaten of his venison and drunk of his wine, we must grant his request." The other, upon this, took the book of destinies from under his vest, and after attentively perusing some of the pages, turned to Chaou and said "you are destined to die in your nineteenth year, but I will place the character nine before the nineteen thus extending your life to ninety nine years."

Return to Kwan and tell him never again to teach any one to oppose the will of heaven or to endeavor to change its laws."

The man in red then wrote the Character *nine* before the *nineteen* against Chaou's name in the Book of destiny and they both vanished.

On looking up Chaou saw them riding up to heaven on a white stork. F

*From the Sandwich Island Gazette.*

*Produce of the Sandwich Islands.*

For the information of our readers abroad, we subjoin a memorandum of several articles of merchandize which may be among the productions and exports of these Islands; though we cannot yet furnish statistics of quantities, neither prices current for the market, yet it may be interesting to some to know the names merely of the productions of this group.

*Hides and Cow Skins.*

*Salt.*—In large quantities for export.

*Arrow Root.*—Superior quality

*Tapas.*—Native cloth, used for sheathing vessels and covering the roofs of houses.

*Mats.*—Native mats, very scarce

*Boards.*—A few boards are sawed at Rawaii, but not many.

*Tobacco.*—Tobacco grows without cultivation and considerable quantities have been exported from the Islands: large lots might soon be obtained with a little assistance from agriculturists.

*Fire Wood.*—Large quantities of fire wood are disposed of, in this market, and the shipping, and to families, &c.

*Beans.*—Beans suitable for vessels' stores are frequently to be had, in limited quantities.

*Rafters*, for house frames.

*Knees.*—Hard wood knees, for boats and vessels.

*Castor Beans*, for making Castor Oil, may be had in considerable quantities, Superior Castor Oil is now made at Oahu.

*Cotton.*—Cotton by the cargo, ought to be obtained at Oahu; some exertions are progressing, which will soon open the door to this staple.

*Sugar.*—Some lots have been sent from the Islands, and sugar plantations are starting up with good earnest.

*Molasses.*—Where sugar is made Molasses must be abundant of the quality of S. I. Molasses, —it is splendid.

*Coffee.*—The Coffee plant the Vine abodeed here is called first rate, the outs-tands be now fully proved. In a short time it will, without doubt, be forthcoming in large lots.

*Indigo.*—It is a proved fact, that Indigo, of a prime quality, may be easily raised at the Sandwich Islands.

*Sweetmeats.*—Good Sweetmeats are made here, of several sorts.

*Corn.*—Indian Corn is raised.

*Point Oil.*—It is manufactured from the Kukui or Candle nut, in large quantities. —it is used, and exported.

*Koa Wood* resembles mahogany and is very excellent for furniture.

*Beef and Pork.*—These articles are packed here.

*Sole Leather, Calf Skins, Goat Skins, &c. &c.*—Skins and Hides are tanned and dressed, at the Sandwich Islands, in various modes, and the quality of the Leather has been proved to be good.

*Moss.*—A species of Moss, called Pulu, is found here, and is used for stuffing for beds, &c. &c.

*Sandal Wood.*—Quantity very limited.

*Red Ochre.*—A red earth, which answers for paint, with very little preparation, and is exceedingly abundant.

*Chalk.*—A plenty of Chalk is found at Oahu.

---

*Butler's Coffee House.*—The well known Mr. John Butler has opened an "ordinary," in Warren square, in this town;—this *gentleman's* style of cooking so aptly suited to the taste of the most dainty epicure,—will insure him a large share of public patronage: His house is crowded every night with the *fashion and ton* of Honolulu, and we believe he owes no small proportion of the friendship thus, him by the lovers of good living, to the superior quality of his *spruce beer*.

**☞** *Notice to Foreign Editors.*

We take the liberty of forwarding a number of our files to Editors in Europe, the United States, China, Chili, Peru, New South Wales, and in numerous other directions; in so doing we are actuated by the desire to increase the usefulness of our journal, and we hope to be able to contribute our share to the stock of circulating information abroad while we shall merit reciprocity from our brother editors: All who may receive our early numbers may depend upon a regular continuance of their files for the first volume of the Gazette; and we request most ardently a privilege upon their exchange lists.

Desirous, likewise, (who is not in these days,)—to get into notice, we hope our brethren abroad will occasionally remark upon the existence of our humble journal, on this little speck in the Ocean.

Honolulu, Oahu, Sand. Islands } Most Respectfully, The Editor.

Sept 24th. 1836

*Population of the Sandwich Islands.*—The prosperity of states may be estimated by the number and increase of their inhabitants; for if the population is as large as the capacities of the soil can sustain, we infer that a wise government and sound laws have existed for a long period. Can we apply this principle and declare the Sandwich Islands in a prosperous condition? We fear, not. The population of the group was estimated, by Cook, at about 400,000, and Mr. Ellis states that no voyager is more remarkable than he is, for accuracy. In 1832 the population is set down at 130 814, and in 1836, at 108 393, showing a decrease in the last four years of 21,421.

What is the cause of this remarkable decrease? Is it that savage man falls before the advance of civilization, as seems to be the case both in North and South America; or is it attributable to devastating epidemics, to infanticide, or degrading vice; or is it owing to an unwise policy?

*New Roof.*—We have been kindly furnished with the following observations, from the Journal of Capt. Brewer, ship Rasselas; they were made on a voyage from China towards Kamschatka, in 1835.

"At day light, saw from the top sail yard, a cluster of Rocks, just above water, bearing about North, at half past 8. A. M. passed to the westward of them, at the distance of about one mile. They formed nearly a circle; and perhaps, a cable and a half's length in diameter—on the south side, it appears to be bold, but on the north there was much broken water. The highest rock was about 10 or 12 feet high, but many just in the wash of the water. I have passed within 15 miles of them, three times before, on different voyages, but never saw them; nor do I find them on any of my charts, or in Bowditch's Navigator. As there is a great deal of fog in this neighbourhood, in general, I conceive them to be very dangerous, as they can be seen but a very short distance, in rather weather, from the deck. When abreast of them, I could see South Island bearing about South by E. and Chiango Sima, bearing N. by W. both at the same time, from the topsail yard. Their lat. (the Rocks,) I made, 31° 54 North and long. 140, 20, East.

*Note.*—The last voyage, (to the Becket,) I saw large quantities of rock weed, when these rocks were to the Eastward of us. I should not be surprised were there more of them in the neighbourhood."

*Dogs.*—What a perfect nuisance are those abominable beastly imitations of the canine species, yelping dog, which infest our village; such a rawboned, skinny, wretched looking assortment of ghosts ought to be banished from our society, in these regenerated times. It takes three of them to raise a growl, and six to bark, and then each yelping cur of them is obliged to lean against a fence; will any one have mercy on our nerves, and buy their skins at a shilling a piece?

---

**Recovery of Pallee.**

We give the following extract of a letter dated the 6th instant, regarding the ravages of the disease which has broken out at Pallee, which has been kindly sent to us.

"It is unnecessary to write too much, the long and short of the story is that of the population of Pallee one fourth have died, two fourths have left the town, and of the other remaining portion numbers are daily dying and leaving the place The disease is most dreadful and is beyond all description like the visitation of old, such is that, which has fallen on us here; no one here thinks of property, if they can escape with their lives people are contented, no one can be found to lift up and carry away the dead, and *those who go away also* die be it known to you that Pallee is deserted. Write no more about affairs here; the father no longer looks on the son nor the son on the father. When one dies in a house all others die also.

The description of the disease is as follows: a lump rises in the groin and goes to the lower part of the belly; lumps and swelling also arise on the neck and go to the throat. The person attacked generally dies on the following or third day of being attacked."

And we take the following notice of the same subject from the *Courier* of yesterday;

"The report we published in our last of the appearance of the Plague at the great commercial town of Pallee, it will be observed, is confirmed by an official despatch to the Governor General's Agent in Rajpootana. At least, the disease which has broken out corresponds in its principal features with what is commonly known as the plague, and is equally fatal.

It is satisfactory, however, to learn that it does not appear to spread although the inhabitants of Pallee have left the place, and are scattered over the adjoining country. There is reason to hope, therefore, that should it be the dreadful scourge supposed, it will in this instance, as in many others, vanish under the influence of a tropical climate.

Pallee, it is true, is beyond the northern tropic, and the cold weather is approaching; but on the other hand, the plague does not appear to extend under any circumstances in India. Cases of its appearance in a modified form in various parts of the country, and, we understand, even in Kattywar, within the last 20 years, are on record, and yet it has never spread. Besides, the trade with the ports in the Red Sea and Persian Gulph, in which the disease has raged with the greatest violence, has continued from time immemorial without any precautions having been taken until those adopted by our Government. So the cause of contagion in this country, therefore, what it may, the fact is tolerably well established, and we believe is generally admitted. We would by no means, however, argue against the adoption of precautionary measures. Situated as Pallee is, on the principal route between Western India and the Punjaub, and Afghanistan, and forming, as it does, the chief mart of the commerce between those countries, few spots exist from which infection would be more rapidly communicated, and the strongest measures would be warranted to guard against the possibility of its being carried to other places."

---

PALLEE *from Correspondent.*)—The following I heard to day from a person just arrived from Joudhpore that the Hakim of Pallee, of whom honorable mention was made, has fled from his Government to Joudhpore and taken sanctuary with the Nath John Mandore.

The movers of Hadjee Patteo Alley, cotton printer and resident of Bombay just returned from a visit to Calley, the seat of the plague in question put to him on the subject of the sick prevailing there are the following, the questions I need not insert, you will guess their scope from the nature of the replies. Puttee Alley Hadjee togvitur. "I went from Bomar to Pallee eight days ago. I returned this afternoon (8th September) I remained in Pallee only one evening and one night, and left it on the following morning. The sickness had commenced forty five days before. It begins like a fever with cold shivering, which is followed by great heat of body, and delirium; on the 2nd swellings appear in the groins and neck under the ears. The disease goes on increasing in severity till the third day when death takes place. If the sick person hold out beyond the third day, he generally recovers. One man in ten or twenty recovers.

Some die from the violence of the fever, before any swellings appear.

At first the sickness appeared only among the cotton printers, who are Mussulmans and of whom there are about 500 families in Pallee. Ten or twelve of them died daily. It then attacked the Bunnahs Brahmins &c. and the deaths now amount to one hundred or more per diem. Mochees (shoe makers) Cachees (basket makers) and Telees (oilmen) have not yet suffered from the disease."

Here follows a pleasant fable regarding the origin of the disease viz.

"A Faqueer who lived a mile from Pallee had some cows which fed in the neighbouring jungle. Certain homes also, the property of the Sirkar, grazed in the same place. A quarrel arose between the servants of the Sirkar, and the Faqueer's people, and the latter were forbid to feed cattle in the aforesaid jungle. The Faqueer, thereafter, was carried before the Hakim of Pallee, who gave him much abuse; whereupon the Faqueer wounded himself in the groin with a knife, sprinkled the blood with his hands and cursed him. Some of Hakim with his blood and cursed him. Some of the townspeople advised the Hakim to bestow 200 Rupees on the Faqueer wherewith to feed other Faqueers, and thus avert the consequence, of the curse which had been pronounced. The Hakim not only refused to adopt this advice, but abused the Faqueers still more. Upon this the Faqueer stabbed himself in the throat, and desired that he might be buried alive, which request was immediately complied with. While being buried the Faqueers cursed the town of Pallee, and declared that it should be depopulated. From that day the sickness began to prevail."

A great many people with their families have fled to Joudhpore and other towns and villages of Marwar. I was told that from one to two hundred carts leave the place daily.

The sickness is on the increase. Twelve hundred persons or thereabout have died of it.

Pallee contained about 12,000 inhabitants of whom 1300 have died, and 9000 have fled. There are now not more than 2000 in the place.

On account of the sickness, business is at a stand still.

The disease has appeared in Soojit a town 10 kos east of Pallee. In no other place has it appeared, as far as I know.

Five persons who had fled from Pallee, died in Soojit and four Bannias inhabitants of the latter town."

"The inhabitants of Pallee have adopted no means for preventing the disease from spreading, nor can they use any remedies for its cure. All they do is to propitiate their Gods by Poojahs."

The Takoor of *Auet* does not permit persons who had fled from Pallee to enter his town, but has pitched tents for their accommodation outside. The Maharaja (Maun Singh) has issued orders that all such persons be permitted to enter and dwell wherever they please.

From the fear of infection only a very few of the deceased's nearest relatives convey the body to the grave or funeral pile. Formerly sufficient wood for burning one body was procurable for 2 or 3 Rupees. Now the same quantity cannot be had for less than from 13 to 20 Rupees. It is brought from Soojitand other places to Pallee. The covering of the Corpse not is used as a substitute for wood. About eighty persons had died, on the day I arrived in Pallee."—*Agra Ukhbar September 26th.—Bombay Courier 7th October.*

---

*Commerce of the United States.*—We have received from a friend at Washington, (says the Boston Courier) the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, embracing the annual statement of the Commerce and Navigation of the United States for the year ending Sept. 30, 1836. The aggregate value of imports,

| | |
|---|---|
| during that year was, | Sp. Drs. 140,000,000 |
| Of which was free of duty, | 77,000,000 |
| Paying specific duties, | 26,127,000 |
| Ad valorem duties, | 44,013,000 |

Some of the articles of principal value imported were the following, viz:—specie, gold, Drs. 1,000,739; silver, 10,900,000; teas, 6,500,000; coffee, 10,713,000; silk piece goods from India, China, &c. 1,022,971; silks and all manufactures of silk not from India, 14,036,000; worsted stuff goods, 6 540,070; linens, bleached and unbleached, 5,220, 568; flannels, bockings and baizes, 899,702; carpeting, 321,812; cloths and cassimeres, 7,005,150 other manufactures of wool, 2,075,000; manufactures of cotton, dyed and printed, 10,610,700; white, 2,722,491; hosiery, 902,500; wool not exceeding 8 cts. per lb. 388,630; do exceeding 8 cts. per lb. 1,146 771 lbs. Drs. 699,087; spirits, from grain, 989 238 gallons, 414,395; from other materials, 2,405,901 gallons, 1,211,129; molasses, 18,971, 602, gallons, 3,076,179; sugar, brown, 711,000, 880 lbs 8,751 ;076; white, 14,929,750 lbs. 1,088, 700.

The value of foreign goods re-exported during the year, was Drs. 20,804,895. Of this amount, Drs. 12,760,830, were of goods imported free of duty, and Drs. 6,338,700 were entitled to drawback. Of this amount of exports Drs. 635,679, were in gold specie, and Drs 3,126,495 in silver; tons, 926,510, coffee, 1,333,777, manufactures of wool, 224,89[illegible]. Of cotton, dyed, 2,976,036; white, 1,193,321; and sugar, brown, 244 176; 306,196, lbs.

The value of domestic produce exported was Drs. 101,180,002. Of this, the produce of the sea amounted to 2 174,404, viz: dried fish, 783,000; pickled fish 224,630; whale and fish oil, 773,000; spermaceti do, 52,631, &c. The produce of the forest, Drs. 5,397,006.

Of the products of agriculture,—the produce of animals amounted to Drs. 7,901,826, viz: beef, 648,161; pork, 1,716,739, &c. Vegetable food, Drs. 4,383,997, viz: flour, 3,304,777; rice, 9, 210,577, &c.; tobacco, 8,220,877; cotton, 68 601, 307; manufactures, soap, shoes, furniture, hats, &c. 2,943,809; cotton goods, 2,956,691, viz: cotton piece goods, printed, 397,417; and white, 2,356,000. Gold and silver coin, 700,000.

*Charleston Courier, 10 July. Singapore Free Press 24th November.*

---

## GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

On Monday last the 9th inst. a General Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held in the Hotel of Messrs. Beaufoid & Marks, to take into consideration the proposals for it's constitution as drawn up by the Committee. The following are it's rules as they were approved of at the meeting, being with but a few emendations such as they were originally laid before the meeting. W. S. Wetmore Esq., Deputy Chairman of the Committee, in the Chair.

## Constitution of the Canton General Chamber of Commerce.

1

The object of the Canton General Chamber of Commerce is to promote the general interests of the trade of the Chinese Empire, and classify useful information on all matters connected with its commerce, and to establish a court of arbitration, for the purpose of adjusting all commercial differences and disputes which may be referred to it.

2

All merchants established in China, and others interested in trade, are eligible at its formation, to become members of the Chamber on the payments of the following entrance fee, and annual subscription, while resident in China, payable in advance, which sums shall be devoted towards meeting the current expenses of the Chamber.

Entrance Fee for each Firm $50. Annual subscription $30. Entrance Fee for each Individual $25. Annual subscription $15.

3

All candidates for admission subsequent to the establishment of the Chamber, shall be admitted on having been proposed by two members of the Chamber.

4

All visitors to China interested in trade may become honorary members for three months on being proposed by a member of the Committee, and seconded by another; no honorary members being entitled to vote.

5

The affairs of the Chamber shall be managed by a Committee of thirteen to be elected by ballot from among them, the members at a General meeting, a qui each firm belonging to the Chamber shall have one to vote and each individual one vote, on this and all other questions submitted to a General meeting, but not more than two individuals of a firm shall be entitled to vote for any question, and for the purpose the Committee shall consist of the following proportion of each nation:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| English | 6 | Dutch | 1 |
| American | 4 | French | 1 |
| Parsee | 2 | Open to any nation | 1 |

6

Members shall not be admitted to vote by proxy, but all route subscriptions, fees, &c. are in arrear.

7

It shall be imperative on parties elected to serve, under penalty of case of refusal of $100 for each year, when the party shall be again eligible, and in the same manner liable to the fine declining service, unless in all cases a reason be assigned that is satisfactory to the Committee.

8

The annual General meeting for the purpose of electing the Committee shall be held on the first Monday in November, and the members of the former Committee shall go out annually by lot, but be eligible to re-election; and to give new parts to the permanency of each one, it shall be maintained, that it shall not be compulsory on a member to serve two years successively on the Committee if re-elected.

9

No two members of the same firm shall belong to the Committee.

10

The Committee shall meet by ballot their Chairman and Deputy Chairman, who shall ex officio preside at all General meetings of the Chamber, but they shall never both be of the same nation.

11

Five members of the Committee shall form a quorum, who shall meet on the first and third Saturday of every month. At the transaction of general business, but all questions shall be decided by the majority, the Chairman, for the time being, having in addition, two double the vote of the ordinary members. In the unavoidable absence of both Chairman and Deputy, a Chairman for the occasion shall be chosen from the Committee assembled.

12

It shall be imperative on the Members of the Committee to attend, meet in order to constitute a quorum, failing which a fine of $5 to be paid to the Treasurer of the Chamber unless a satisfactory reason be assigned or a substitute provided.

13

The Chairman or Deputy shall have the power of calling a meeting of the committee when he shall see occasion, but it shall be imperative on him to do so on a requisition being made to him from two members of the Committee; but it is required that notice of such meeting and the purport be particularly expressed and that such notice shall be delivered in writing at least three days before the meeting, unless on occasion of emergency, when it may be dispensed with.

14

On all questions a majority on a division in Committee shall have a right to state their reasons of dissent in the records of the day's proceedings, stating they may wish to do so, provided the same be done within forty-eight hours of the closing of the meeting, and a certified copy of such dissent, shall be granted to them if required.

15

H. B. M.'s Superintendents, all Consuls and the H. E. I. Co.'s Finance Agents shall be considered *ex officio* honorary members of the Chamber.

16

In case of any vacancy in the committee, it shall be filled up *pro tem.* by the Committee until the General Meeting on the first Monday of November, when the person so elected shall vacate his seat.

17

With the view of facilitating and expediting the business of the Chamber, the General Committee may when desirable divide itself as follows:—

Committee of Correspondence
" of Arbitration
" of Management

18

The Committee of Correspondence shall take charge of all correspondence with foreign associations, with the Hong merchants, the Chinese Government, and any other parties with whom it may be desirable to communicate. It shall also superintend the preparation of all statements connected with trade &c.

19

The Committee of arbitration shall be elected by ballot every two weeks but their power shall be continued so long as business brought before them shall be unsettled. It shall appoint its own Chairman & confine its functions to cases where its interference and advice are requested; and on no occasion shall it proceed on any case unless both the parties give an obligation that they will abide by the decision of the Committee; and, should the dispute relate to a sum of money, the whole, or such part thereof as the Committee decide, shall be paid into the hands of such parties as they shall name before they may decide to investigate the case. In particular cases they shall be authorised to accept security.

20

The Chairman, or Deputy, *ex officio* shall preside over the Committee of management, which shall take cognizance of all things connected with the funds or expenses of the Chamber; and provide a suitable place for the meeting of the Committee.

21

A Secretary and other officers as requisite shall be appointed by the General Committee at fixed salaries, subject to the approval of the next general meeting.

22

An office shall be open daily from 10 to 4 where the Secretary shall attend, that he keep a journal of all proceedings prepare statements of trade, and be ready to communicate with any members of the Chamber who may desire information or access to the records of the office.

23

Communications of every description shall be referred and answered through the Secretary, of Chairman when requisite.

24

The Chairman or Deputy, or in their absence any three members of the Committee, or six members of the Chamber shall be empowered to convene a General Meeting, the Secretary giving the purport for which such meeting is called three days previous to the day of meeting.

25

Funds to provide a suitable rupee shall be raised, and to defray requisite expenses shall be raised in the following manner:

1st. By entrance Fees and Subscriptions.

2nd. By Fees and Fines on arbitrations, and references, as the Committee may hereafter determine.

3rd. By voluntary gifts and contributions either in money, notes, books, or any thing which may be useful to the Institution.

4th. By fees for certified copies of the records and other documents in the archives of the Chamber.

26

All orders for payment shall be signed by the Secretary and countersigned by a member of the Committee of management, and all accounts shall be audited annually and submitted for the inspection of the members of the Chamber.

27

In special cases the Chamber reserves to itself the power of expulsion of any of it's members by a majority of four to one concurrent by ballot at a general meeting convened for the purpose.

28

These rules may be altered by a majority of two thirds at any general meeting convened for the purpose; fourteen days previous notice being given by the Secretary of the alterations intended to be proposed.

29

In the event of any question arising as to the construction or application of the Foregoing rules, the Committee shall be empowered to decide the same, submitting the matter to the next general meeting of the Chamber for it's final decision.

30

The General Committee shall make such regulations and bylaws, as shall future regularity, expeditiously, and despatch.

# CORRESPONDENCE.

Communicated.

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS

Mr. Editor

This subject appears to me calling doubt to what is essentially just, that is that the Hong merchants who fail, leave no acknowledged burden on the Creditors of this fund to the amount of their debts, that is on the Senior Hong-merchants. If any fact was wanting to this discussed question, the following one of itself would settle the point. A few Hong men in difficulties, paid towards liquidating Conqua's debts $4,000,000—can any law, unmen of divine, justify this labouring Hong for being in his distress from that class of senior merchs to the as subjects to administered to them? In other words, do not $4 millions paid to Chun qua's creditors for a portion of the labouring Junior Hong's deficit?

Leaving this fact to speak for itself, I most humbly advise those interested to press the collectors of the Hoppo's revenue to engage now to *take* and *use* they are liable for; as I have had a variety of cases some the Citizens willing to plead when the matter was instant and consequence, and the public voice raised to that they afterwards always intended and did shrink from it.

The magnitude of the evil asks for it; and some public documents from the Hong-merchants *denying responsibility* might be brought in as a strong argument seven years hence against payment, when as all the creditors could show this was a private acquiescence.

My voice is therefore for some public deed of the Consoo or Vice-Roy bearing on the subject and put into English in print so that he who runs may read

12th January, 1837. Your's,

A READER.

# CANTON PRESS.

14th January 1837.

Our Correspondent "a Reader" touches on a subject of great importance to the foreign community, namely the liability of the Co-hong or rather of the Consoofund for the debts of individual Hong-merchants to Foreigners, a subject on which we have more than once called the attention of the public, particularly in our Nos. of 3 on of 10th and 24th December last year, when on, with the assistance of old Correspondent Mr. Inquisitive, most of the documents relating to this question. We carefully set forth with Hoqua's decree that it is but just, that the Junior Hongs who have contributed to the Consoofund in order to pay off debts contracted by former bankrupt Hongs, should have a claim about that fund to enable them to satisfy their creditors, and that it is very desirable, that the Consoo-fund be held answerable; at the same time, from the official Correspondence which we published on the 10th December last, it appears that the Vice-Roy allowed a number of new Hongs to be established in succession, and of the great understanding that the Co-hong was not to be held answerable for their debts in case of failure, but that either one or two individuals of the Co-hong should guaranty them. If the conditions under which the new Hongs were avowedly established are to be acted on, it becomes a question as to who has guaranteed the Hong of Hing tai, to which we presume our Correspondent alludes, and whoever he be, he must be held answerable, and if he, as necessarily must be the case, (Hing-tai's being the first of the newly established Hongs) be one of the Senior merchants, in case of his not being able to pay Hing-tai's debts, those debts having become his own, then the Co-hong and Consoo-fund become liable. We confess that the mutual liability of the Hong-merchants is a question of considerable difficulty, and one that will probably not be decided by the abstract merits of the case alone; we are therefore far from assuming a decided tone as our Cotemporary, the Register, does in his last number and should like to know the authority on which he assumes it, this being the fourth decision on the same subject, each differing, at times nearly, and at others very materially, from the opinion now expressed. Being on this we have gave the extracts from the four numbers of the Register, in the hope that they may assist our readers to come to a conclusion.

"*As the whole of the Foreign trade of China is a trade of sufferance only*—unprotected by treaties or leagues of, the empire and only tolerated by receipts from Peking, or proclamations by the officers of Canton, and constant reclaims from the *diverging* body of official or licensed merchants—it is our opinion that the transaction of 1829 and the letters from the Hong merchants of 2nd March, and 25th April, 1830 (*Vide* C. R. Vol. 3d. pages 65, 66) are proof sufficient that the corporate pecuniary responsibility of the Cochong is the answer of singular contract of bona donis exists no longer."

*Colonial Register, 6th November.*

"*As to the Consoo fund*—it is a three, a nine or a nonentity, an finish—and it's very name difficult to be spelled with the e."

"We use the sounding and thought (*and still to) exercise* (!) so, did thus secure each other by a kind of free and easy subsidy: Howqua, Mowqua, Puankhequa, Gaqua (and Mowqua the eight remaining names are not *three-quarters* old), of course, have not any claim on its funds, and consequently are not a party to the five as *Hong*—

*Ibid. 20th December.*

"Responsibility of Hong Merchants.

We beg permission to be allowed to correct an error into which we fear our former remarks on the number of the means of the Hong who have contributed to the Consoo We have been informed that the three senior of the junior Hong-merchants, Hoag-ta, Ming qua and Sau-qua, were made to contribute to the debts of their senior brethren before they had been made three months, and continued contributing till the final settlement of the debts; and further, that after three year's probation they only paid a few of money to the hoppo for using his influence with the authorities in Peking to get them enrolled on the list of senior, or responsible, merchants." *Ibid. 3d January.*

"With reference to what we have already said on the subject of the liability of the Co-hong, we beg to state,—as we feel this to be a most important matter and therefore particularly so as connected with the present state of the Foreign trade, that the yearly arrival of the British merchants this fare out had hitherto many undoubted sources of authentic information on the Chinese system of trade open to them, that we have followed up our publish enquiries on the subject and have been informed, by the best authority, that the Joint liability of the Cohong is fixed the strongly on the sure foundation of Chinese law and custom to be shaken; and that it is a liability of hongmerchants themselves have not started a doubt about, and shall defend, in practice, dare to decline, if they either valued their personal safety or the preservation of their families and property.

With this assurance impressed on our mind, we think we may congratulate our fellow countrymen that China is not entirely without it's Bankrupt laws." *Ibid. 10th January.*

It is sometime since we have heard of that part of the crew of the Fairy, which, gaining the China shore, were by the Chinese authorities sent to Fuhchowfuh, where they, as appears from some official Correspondence, have ever since resided. The Governor of Fuhkien has lately reported to the Canton Government the arrival of these strangers and that he is desirous of sending them on to Canton, after having taken their depositions, which has hitherto been but imperfectly done, from not having any good interpreter at the Governor of Fuhkien has therefore requested that a Linguist may be sent to him from Canton; this the Viceroy has granted, though it is probable that on arrival the Linguist, instead of interpreting, will have to make his own story, the sailors probably not knowing English; as far as these sailors were able to make themselves understood, the account they have given to the Chinese authorities respecting the fate of the Fairy, agrees with those formerly received, viz., that the Manilla seamanships, after murdering the Captain and the boy, embarked the other part of the crew into a boat, and then set sail with the vessel.

We have heard that the owners of this ill fated vessel have applied to the Captain General at Manilla to give them his assistance in case the vessel should have been taken to any part of the Philippine Islands, whilst the Captain General has obligingly promised to give us for as he him say, but the efforts of the Manilla Government have hitherto, we believe, not met with success. In fact probably the shoalness after reaching Luzon, they have run the vessel on shore or sunken her, after securing her spoils.

It is said that the Imperial will regarding the Opium trade has at last been received by the Viceroy, in answer to the latter's report on the subject. The imperial document declares the views Ke-shen-sze taken in favor of the suppression of Opium as unobjectionable, and that in future every possible means are to be taken to prevent this trade altogether. It is probable that this strict prohibition is merely provisional, to make a fair trial, whether or not, the Imperial Government can effectually exclude Opium. We have since the beginning of last month seen, that the local Government, were really anxious to do so, can prevent the smuggling trade, the deliveries in the first 4 days of January having been two chests only. This stoppage of the trade will, we imagine, however not be of long duration, as probably the Government Officers whose official salaries are too small to live upon, cannot possibly long do without their accustomed bribes. We hear that no difficulties in the delivery of Opium are experienced on the Bocca-tigris, and that people there are not even aware of the prohibitory measures used.

The dependents of the Hong-merchants have been alarmed by a regulation from the local Government that the names of all purser's (i. e. clerks) and even of the coolies employed in the different Hongs should be given in order the better to enable the Government to keep them under surveillance, and to prevent their smuggling.

The outside merchants have also spoken much against their inclination, been favored with exposal a—tion from the local Government, and in their report on that 4 Mandarin of roots rebuke us to search their shops, in the shorter they make with foreigners in such articles as are exclusively by law confined to the Cohong. Such mention generally are taken by the Government officers to obtain bribes, and in consequence of their intended visit, a good deal more of the outside dealers are employing at present the benefit of country air, or as the Chinese say "to ascend the *hop*" which in English is synonimous with, have run away. It is said that the local Government intend to alter the system on which these outside dealers have hitherto been permitted to transact their trade, and that, in order to facilitate the Custom's controul over them, every five neighbours in a street are to be answerable each for each other's conduct, a plan which possibly may shew the trade where could likely again into the Hongs than it has been for some time past.

It appears that one of the means resorted to by the Government to prevent the smuggling of Opium is Shuhs, to to it *stop* the smuggler by "sunset." The instance of arrest and *chastisement* of a foreigner who is said to have been made by a Shuh at Heangshan behind the Government, but this smuggler, it appears, has after resisting the arrest which Shuh, in like into close contact with the authorities than the people of his calling is desirous, since Shuh seized her than, thus giving a startling intimate of Chinese and habits of shop-*ping* City, in which Opium used to be sold has often been seized and sealed up.

We give in another part several extracts from the *Sandwich Island Gazette*, of which the French Corvette La Bonite brought us the 1st of November, & shall in our next paper give a few others, for which we have no room this week. We have received the Editor's Circular to the Newspapers in the different parts of the world, asking for an exchange, and we shall send him our papers whenever opportunities occur, which we are sorry to say, are but scarce. From one of the extracts we give it will be seen that the *tea* and *fashion* of Honolulu are fond of good living, since cooking seems to rank among the fine arts, as *gentlemen*, of we believe the Gazette, cultivate the culinary art to provide the *à la* (for a consideration in money we presume) with dainty dishes and *spruce beer*.

The *Raphaëtes* from Bengal has arrived in the eastern passage and not by way of the Straits, bringing dates to the 19th October. From a price current of 15th October we extract the following:—

Opium; the market has been much agitated since the receipt on the 13th inst. of intelligence from China via Calcutta. Prices have been run up to Rs. 1110 per chest for delivery in February, and to Rs. 1120 @ 1130 for delivery in December. The advices state that the drug was likely to be allowed by the Chinese to be imported on payment of a duty. Cotton.—Appears giving way a little and being of inferior quality is likely to continue. Prices about 165 @ 178 for Broach.—Rs. 150 @ 155 for Cutch & of Dholera and Rs. 135 for Cumpta &c. Sugar Candy: Contracts for expected arrivals have been made at Rs. 74 per maund. Freight to China 20 @ 24 Rs. per Candy."

An endemic had broken out in Pallee, a district in which much Opium is grown, and a considerable portion of the inhabitants had meddle thereto with it, whilst the greater part had fled. We extract from the Bombay Gazette an account giving the cause to which this illness is attributed by the fanatic population. In Bombay a good deal of malignant fever prevailed, particularly affecting the Parsee population.

*Monument to Capt. Hedley.* We see from the *Canton Register*, which paper publishes a list of the donations to this monument of gratitude to the memory of this navigator, that in China the subscriptions amount to the very considerable sum of Sp. Drs. 6191.—We see among them two sums of 500 Drs each. The example set by our neighbours still, we hope, be followed in other parts of the World.

We received the letter from "a Parsee Merchant" at too late an hour to give insertion to it, but shall do so in our next.

## DIED.

At Macao, on Friday night the 6th instant Mrs. Bower, aged 23 years.

## NOTICE.

We the undersigned, having been called upon by Mr. A. V. Cortella for the purpose of surveying the Portuguese Barque "Tranquilidade," reported on board this day for the purpose.

Our examination the vessel is sound and staunch built vessel, and has just undergone a thorough repair, new coppered, sheathed, and doubled in the bends; she is well found in ground tackle, and safely fit for the worthy risk.

Macao 6th Dec. 1836. J. Ricketts, Lieut. Hamilton.
Carpenter,
Robert Wemyss,
J. Hudson,
B. Hamilton.

## OFFICIAL NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Instructions from The Right Honorable the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs dated in London on the twenty eighth day of May in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty six, Public Notice, is hereby given that from the date of this Notification, the Powers of the Superintendents of the Trade of British Subjects in China, over British Subjects and Ships are extended so as to include Lintin and Macao.

And the Authority of the Superintendents over British subjects and Ships is to be considered to extend to Macao and to be of equal force and validity, being exercised within those extended limits, as if had hitherto been, within the limits of the Port of Canton.

All this without prejudice to the just rights, authorities and Sovereignty of the Government of Her Most Faithful Majesty The Queen of Portugal at Macao, and the anchorages therein subject.

Given under our hands and seal of office at Macao in China this thirty first day of December in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty six.

CHARLES ELLIOT, } *Superintendents of the Trade of*
A. R. JOHNSTON. } *British Subjects in China.*

## NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have established a house here in connection with Robert Wise, & Co. Liverpool; Robert Wise, Farbridge & Co. London, and the firm of Robert Wise Hollidat & Co. at Manilla, Singapore, Batavia and the Cape of Good Hope.

ROBERT WISE, HOLLIDAT & Co.

Canton 1st January 1837.

## NOTICE

THE interest of SAMUEL RUSSELL will Act-for-Him Heard in our house ceased on the 31st December 1836.

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, January 2nd.

## OFFICIAL NOTICE.

To His Britannic Majesty's subjects in China.

DESPATCHES have been received from the Right Honorable The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, signifying the abolition of the Office and Salary of the Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British subjects in China.

His Majesty's Government has been pleased to appoint Captain Charles Elliot R. N. to perform the duties of Chief of the Commission, from this date.

Macao December 14th 1836.

By Order of the Superintendents of the Trade of British subjects in China.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.
*Secretary & Treasurer.*

## OFFICIAL NOTICE.

CONSIDERABLE inconvenience and public expence having been incurred, by reason of the improper conduct of certain masters of British merchant vessels in wilfully leaving behind in this place, men belonging to the said vessels; Notice is hereby given, that this practice will continue to Law, and that the Offence may be prosecuted by indictment or informations at the Suit of His Majesty's Attorney General in the Court of King's Bench at Westminster, as if it had been committed at Westminster in the county of Middlesex, and it is here declared, that the Superintendents will take measures to institute proceedings against any master or masters of British merchant vessels who shall offend herein in future.

By Order of the Superintendents.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.
*Acting Secretary and Treasurer.*

April, 14th 1836.

FOR SALE ON BOARD THE BARQUE ISABELLA.

ROUGH spars of various sizes, lower masts, topmasts, Jib-booms and other spars.
200 Teak sheathing boards ¾ and ½ Inch thick.
20 Teak side boards, 11 feet long and 21 Inches wide.
Also all kinds of ship's stores.
Apply to Capt. HILLAS on board, or
STANFORD & MARSS, at Canton
Canton, 14th September, 1836.

NOTICE. Having admitted MR. WILLIAM POTTER LIVINGSTON, a Partner in our Business, it will for the future be conducted under the Firm of GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.

T. A. GIBB
Canton, 14th November, 1836.

NOTICE. We have established ourselves in this place as general Commission Agents, in connexion with Mr. William Grommell of Glasgow, and Messrs. Bettmell & Co. of Valparaiso.

WM. & THOS. GEMMELL & Co.
Canton, 3d November, 1836.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is closed against the Receipt of Cash for Bills on the Supreme Government of India.

(Signed) J. H. ASTELL,
W. M. CLARKE.

Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company
Canton, 31st December, 1836.

NOTICE. Mr. JAMES STRACHAN (of the Firm of STRACHAN & Co. of Manilla) is admitted a Partner in our Establishment from the 1st. of May last.

FOX, RAWSON, & Co.
Canton, 1st December, 1836.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, Burmese, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

## NOTICE.

Messrs. STANFORD & MARSS beg to inform the Gentlemen of Canton that they have received per "Neptune" "Trusty" and "Clifton" A large stock of Choice Wines, Beer, Cyder and Porter in Casks and Bottles.—An Invoice of "Bass's" Pale and Mild. A Quantity of Usher's Stilton and Skim Cheese. A fresh Invoice of Bottle from "Hodgson" A large Stock of Stationery consisting of every sort of Paper and several complete sets of ancient Books—Playing Cards, Assorted Almanacks for 1837 &c. &c.—Also Small Beer 4 and 6 Tuns.—Accordeons 6, 8, 9, and 10 Keys with Books of Instructions.—Dressing Gowns, Cassiet Boot Cloaks.—16in Chests four 28 Inches square.—Blankets—An extensive assortment of Perfumery.—Also Fresh York Hams—Berkeley, Cheddar & other Cheese. Dor ses Butter Raisins, Patras Currants in Jars and Tins and various other articles which will be ready for inspection in a few days.

Canton, 23 Dec. 1836.

## UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

*The Agents for the Society are from this day,*
" London,.. Mess. PALMERS MACKILLOP DENT & Co.
" CALCUTTA, Mess. MACKILLOP STEUART & Co.
" BOMBAY, Mess. FORBES & Co.
" SINGAPORE, Mess. A. L. JOHNSTON & Co.
" MANILA,.. Mess. RUSSELL & STURGIS.

DENT & Co,
Canton, 1st, July, 1836. *Secretaries.*

## NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Custom objects and boat notes } ₱ 100 & L.
" Linguist reports, reports or Cargoes &c. .. .. .. } " 1 50
" Petitions and false papers. .. .. " 2 50

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

## FOR SINGAPORE BND MADRASS.

THE Ship MERMAID Captain ROGERS, will leave Whampoa early in February for Freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 13th January, 1837.

## CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

NO risks can be taken here, on Ships or Ships from India to China, nor any returns made on a Ship from India, unless applied for previously to her departure from home.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 9th Dec. 1836 *General Agents.*

## PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING at the *Cape of Good Hope.* The fine fast sailing ship

WILLIAM JARDINE, 670 Tons,

Capt. ROBERT HOBART, formerly of the Gipsey, has spacious and elegant accomodations for passengers. For passage apply to

Capt. HOBART, or to JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 22nd December 1836.

## FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Ship LORD AUCKLAND, Captain WILLIS, will have early dispatch for the above Ports. For freight apply to

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, 9th December, 1836.

## FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER FOR LONDON.

THE Ship Lord WILLIAM BENTINCK, Capt. HOY HAWKINS, can have early dispatch. Apply to

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, December 27th 1836.

## FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE ship CHARLES GRANT, W. PITCAIRN Commander will leave Whampoa with all despatch for freight apply to

M & M. CURSETJEE.

Canton, 9th December 1836. *Dissent No. 6*

## FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE first class Ship PRINCE REGENT, of 1000 Tons, Burmese Built, Captain J. BELL, will have quick despatch. Apply to

DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 22nd October, 1836.

## FOR SALE

THE CLIFTON has brought out a fresh supply of London *Particular Madeira Wine* from Messrs. Newton, Gordon and Murdoch, in 1st, 2nd & 3rd Quarter Casks.—*Also* Some Cases in Bottle of Choice old Madeira Wine; and a Few Dozen of Mahogany Madeira Wine; and a Few Dozen of Mahogany Madeira Made to Wine; and a Few Dozen of Mahogany Madeira Made to Wine; and a Few Dozen of Mahogany Madeira Made to

# THE CANTON PRESS.

Annexations (Pl.) Pund. (Qr.) Carg. (Pic.) Picul. (Pt.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. (#) Spa
1 Catty=1⅓ lbs=1 Kin=1 Tael=1 Mace=10 Candareens=100 Cash=1000 Li=1 Foot=.94 Cys. 1 Cwt.=4 Cy. 1 lb.=
7 Mace 1 ca. 7 ch.

VOL. 2d. No. 19. CANTON, SATURDA

E RY 22nd. 1827. No. 72.


## IMPORTS.

| | per. | Prices. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|
| COTTON MANUFACTURES. | | | |
| Cambrics - 10 yds. - lb | P. | $ 2. a 4. | |
| Chintzes - 28 " - " | | 4 a 6 | |
| Handkfs. Mocoa tobe regular - | | 0.35 a 0.40 | dull. |
| " blue - - - | | 1 20 a 2 | |
| Long-cloths white 10 yds. 36 in | | 5. a 5. | |
| " " 40 " 36 in | | 6. a 6. | no demand. |
| " grey 40 " 36 in | | 6½ a 6. | |
| " " 40 " 38 in | | 6½ a 7. | |
| " " 40 " 40 in | | 8. a 8. | |
| Am. brown Cots. 30 | | 6. a 6.50 | |
| Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 22 lbs | P. | 30 a 39 | No demand. |
| " " 28 @ 32 lbs | C. | | |
| " " 36 @ 40 lbs | | 30 a 37 | |
| Calcutta - - - - | | | |
| WOOLLENS. | | | |
| Broadcloth 1st. fine" scarce in | T | 1.00 a 2.20 | |
| " 2nds" Scarce in demand in | | 1.00 a 1.50 | dull. |
| " Dupere - - - - | | 60 a 80. | |
| " Woscoes - - - - | | 60 a 80. | |
| " Workers 23 yds. in | P. | 11 a 11½ | No sale. |
| " Imp". Scht. Camblets | P. | 20 a 24 | Do. dull. |
| Flannel - - - - | pd. | 15 a 20. | |
| Cambleta, doubles 6 yds. 30 in | P. | | |
| Fine singles - - - | | 25 a 27. | dull. |
| Second - - - - | | | |
| Dutch - - 60 yds. 22 in | | 20 a 22. | dull. |
| " - - 60 " 20 | | 18 | |
| Bombazets - - - | | 11 a 12 | |
| Longelle worsted - - | | 9½ a 9. | Declining. |
| Assorted colors - - | | | |
| Woollen yarn - - - | | 100 a 120. | Limited demand. |
| COTTON. | | Nom. | |
| Bengal old or inf. - | P. | 8.5 a 10.5 | |
| " new and fine - | | | |
| Bombay old or inf. - | | 8.5 a 10.0 | |
| " new and fine - | | 9. a 10.5 | |
| Madras - - - - | | | |
| Manila - - - - | | | None. |
| METALS. | | | |
| Copper Sheets, 16 oz. @ 20 oz. | P. | @ 30½ | |
| " S. American slab - | | 28. | None. |
| " nails assorted - | | 30. | |
| " old - - - | | 25. | |
| Lead English Pig - - | | 7 | Enquired. |
| " Spanish - - | | | |
| Iron Bar 1 a 3 in - | | 0 a 0.00 | In demand. |
| " Rod 1 in - - | | | |
| " Nailrod 1 and under | | 6½ a 6. | |
| " Hoop 1 in - | | | |
| " Scrap - - - | | 3. a 3.00 | Not Saleable. |
| Steel English - - - | Ton | 30 a 0 | |
| " Swedish - - - | P. | 0 | |
| Spelter English - - | | 7 a 7½ | Large stock. |
| Tin Plates - - - | Box | 2.00 a 2.50 | |
| Quicksilver - - - | P. | 0.00 a 0.00 | |
| SKINS Rabbit - - | 100 | 0.00 a 0.00 | |
| Beaver - - - - | each | 3. a 6. | |
| " Fox - - - - | | 1. a 1.25 | |
| Otter fine - - - | | 0.00 a 0.00 | |
| " coarse - - - | | 0.00 a 0 | |
| " Land - - - | | 0. a 1. | |
| Seal - - - - | | 0. a 0.00 | |
| OPIUM Patna old - | Ch | 700 | |
| " new - | | | |
| Benares old - - | | 700 | Nominal. |
| " new - - | | | |
| Malwa old - - - | | 650 | |
| " new - - - | | 600 | |
| Turkey - - - - | P. | 1.00 | |
| RICE Bengal - - - | | 1.00 a 1.05 | |
| " Java - - - | | 1.05 | |
| " White table - | | 1.05 a 1.10 | |
| " Manila - - - | | 1.05 a 1.10 | |
| " Paddy - - - | | 30 per ton. | than Rice. |
| STRAITS PRODUCE &c | | | |
| Bird's nest, fine white - | C. | 30. | |
| " " inf. - - | | 11. a 16. | In little demand. |
| " " black - - | | 12. a 1. | |
| Bees Wax - - - - | P. | 28. a 30. | |
| Betel nut - - - - | | 2½ a 3½ | |
| Cloves - - - - | | 28. a 30. | |
| " Mother - - - | C. | 10. a 12. | Overstocked. |
| Camphor Barous - - | | 0. a 0. | |
| Gambier - - - - | P. | 0. a 0. | |
| Mace - - - - | | 0½ a 0. | |
| Nutmegs - - - - | | | |
| Pepper - - - - | | 10½ a 11 | No stock. |
| Rattans - - - - | | 2. a 3. | supplies. |
| Tin Banca - - - | | 30 | nominal, no stock |
| " Singapore &c. | | 28. | |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | |
| Amber large 1st quality - | C. | 3. a 12. | |
| " small fragments - | | 10 cts a 1½ | |
| Asafoetida - - - | P. | 0½ | |
| Belledenar - - - | | 12. a 20. | |
| " good - - - | | 28. a 30. | |
| Cochineal - - - - | | 120. a 000 | |
| Coral large beads or pieces - | C. | | Dull. |
| " fragments - - | C. | 16. a 25. | |
| Cow Beazer - - - | P. | 12. | No demand. |
| Cudbear - - - - | | 0. a 0½ | |
| Cutch Pegue - - - | | 7½ a 8½ | |
| Elephants Teeth or Ivory - | | 70. a 100. | |
| " cuttings | | 60. a 65. | |
| Fish maws - - - | | 0 a 70. | |
| Flints - - - - | | 50 cents. | |
| Ginseng crude - - - | | 75. | |
| " clarified - - | | 100 | Nine in sale. |
| Mother of Pearl Shell - - | | 0. a 10. | |
| Myrrh - - - - | | 5. a 5. | Large stock. |
| Olibanum - - - - | | 3½ a 4. | |
| Putchuck - - - - | | 50 | Nominal. |
| Rose Maloes - - - | | | |
| Saltpetre at Lintin - - | | 0½ a 0½ | Sales. |
| Shark's fins - - - | | 15. a 30. | |
| Smalts - - - - | | 30. a 50. | limited demand. |
| Stock fish - - - - | | 4. a 5. | |
| Thread Gold and Silver - | Cy. | 32 a 0 | Large stock |
| Wood Ebony Mauritius - | P. | 0 a 0 | dull. |
| " Ceylon - - | | 0½ | |
| " Sandal Indian - | | 12. | in demand. |
| " Timor - - | | 10. a 12 | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SILK MANUFACTURES. | | | |
| Gauzes blk 18 yds. by 24 in | | | |
| " col'd " " by " | | | |
| Hdfs. 4 4 black Levantine | | | |
| " " fringed 55 in | | | |
| " 7 8 " | | | |
| Hdfs. 7 8 cross barred - | | | |
| " Sarsnet, Nankin silk | | | |
| " Canton - | | | |
| Hdfs. white Pongee 32 in | | | |
| " " 30 | | | |
| " figured " 32 | | | |
| " " 30 | | | |
| Levantines col'd 30 yds | | 24 | |
| " " 30 | | 29 | |
| " black " | | 24 | |
| " " | | 29 | |
| Satins Levantines 30 | | 29 | |
| " " | | 24 | |
| Lutestrings mixt 18 | | 24 | |
| " black " | | 29 | |
| Pongees white 30 | | 30 | |
| " " 30 | | 29 | |
| " " 30 | | 32 | |
| " Szechuen 19 | | 19 | |
| Sarsnets black N 30 | | 29 | |
| " " C " | | 29 | |
| " " " | | 29 | |
| " white 30 | | 29 | |
| " colored 30 | | 29 | |
| " crossbarred " | | 24 | |
| Satins black 18 | | 29 | |
| " " 18 | | 29 | |
| " colored 18 | | 29 | |
| " high 18 | | 29 | |
| " damasked crimson | | | |
| " colored | | 29 | |
| Sinshaws Nank blk 29 | | 29 | |
| " colored " | | | |
| " " 19 | | | |
| " Canton black 29 | | | |
| Sewing silks assort. colors. lb | | | |
| " " black - - | | | |
| Shawls crape 7 4 embrd. - | | | |
| " " 55 a 58 in - | | | |
| " 8-4 Satin figd. 63 - | | | |
| " 7-4 " " - - | | | |
| " " damasked silk 54 a 4 | | | |
| Water silks col'd 18 y. | | 29 | |
| BLACK TEAS. | | | |
| " Bohea Canton - - | | | |
| " Fokeen - - | | | |
| " Congou Sung. Wd. - | | | |
| " Bl. Lf. & Pek. Wd | | | |
| " Campoi - - | | | |
| " Souchong - - | | | |
| " Hung muey - - | | | |
| " Pekoe - - - | | | |
| " Ning Yong - - | | | |
| " Aukoi - - - | | | |
| " " Pouchong - | | | |
| " Orange Pekoe - | | | |
| " Caper - - - | | | |
| GREEN TEAS. | | | |
| " Twankay - - - | | | |
| " Skin - - - - | | | |
| " Hyson - - - - | | | |
| " Young Hyson - - | | | |
| " Imperial - - - | | | |
| " Gunpowder - - | | | |
| RAW SILK Canton No | | | |
| " " " | | | |
| " " " | | | |
| " " " | | | |
| " " " | | | |
| Nankin Ltative - - | | | |
| " Taysaam - - | | | |
| SUGAR RAW Canton | | | |
| " " | | | |
| " Pungfu - - - | | | |
| " Candy Canton - - | | | |
| " Chinchew - - | | | |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | |
| Alum - - - - | | | |
| Aniseed star - - - | | | |
| Camphor - - - - | | | |
| Cassia at Whampoa - | | | |
| " Lintin - - | | | |
| " buds - - - | | | |
| Canes bamboo - - - | | | |
| " Wangees - - | | | |
| China Root - - - | | | |
| Cubebs - - - - | | | |
| Dragon's blood - - - | | | |
| Galangals - - - - | | | |
| Gamboge - - - - | | | |
| Globe beads - - - | | | |
| Glue - - - - | | | |
| Ginger in Jars - - | | | |
| Harrall or Orpiment - | | | |
| Lead white - - - | | | |
| " red - - - | | | |
| Mo.of Pear' Shells Sooloo la | | | |
| " blue edged sh | | | |
| Musk warranted - - | | | |
| Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 | | | |
| " 9½ yds. 19 in - - | | | |
| " Canton made - - - | | | |
| " " large - - - | | | |
| " small - - - | | | |
| Yellow yds. in 1st. | | | |
| " " 2d. | | | |
| " " 3d. | | | |
| " small " | | | |
| " white " | | | |
| Oils Aniseed - - - | | | |
| " Cassia - - - | | | |
| Rhubarb - - - - | | | |
| " Dutch cut - - - | | | |
| Soy in Jars - - - | | | |
| Tobacco in baskets - - | | | |
| Tortoiseshell - - - | | | |
| Turmeric - - - - | | | |

---

[illegible] the shore, three explosions were [illegible] by the shock of a severe earthquake. I am not able to describe the awe-struck countenances of my fellow-passengers [illegible] the moment when the ground under our feet was heaving like the waves of the sea.

[illegible] when the land was a prey to a fearful convulsion, I was in the darkness of night, without fire, and upon low ground, [illegible] to pass, and upon [illegible] a large stone on the head which [illegible]

[illegible] the gate of [illegible] a punishment. [illegible] a lingering disease, which [illegible]

[illegible] the village of Hoang [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

# THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Assortations (Pk.) Peeul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods. = 1 Catty. 100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods. 1 Peeul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys. 1 Ton.—84 Cys. 1 Cwt.—4 Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin. 1 Mace. 1 Tael.—1 Tael. 580 Grains Troy.—1 Spans. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 2d. No. 19. CANTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 14th, 1837. No. 71.

## IMPORTS.

| | PER | PRICES. | REMARKS |
|---|---|---|---|
| **COTTON MANUFACTURES.** | | | |
| Cambrics - 40 yds. | in P. | $ 3 a 4 | |
| Chintzes - 28 " | in " | 4 a 6 | |
| Handkfs. Mouteuthe scarlet - | " | 2.25 a 2.50 | dull. |
| " " blue | " | 1.25 a 2 | |
| Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in | " | 4 a 5 | |
| " " 80 " " | " | 8. a 9. | |
| " grey - 40 " 38 in | " | 4½ a 5. | in demand. |
| " " - 60 " 38 in | " | 6½ a 7½ | |
| " " - 80 " 38 in | " | 8 a 10 | |
| Am. brown Cots. 30 | 36 in | 3 a 3.10 | |
| Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in | P. | 36 a 38 | No demand. |
| " " 30 @ 52 in | " | | |
| Calcutta - 18 @ 24 in | " | 36 a 37 | |
| **WOOLLENS.** | | | |
| Broadcloth Ex. Sup' 60@62 in | Y. | 1.80 a 2.20 | |
| " Span' Stripes 60@62 in | " | 1.20 a 1.30. | |
| " Superx - 58@60 in | " | 80 a 90. | dull. |
| " Worsters | " | 60 cts. | |
| " Worleys 24 yds. in | P. | 11 a 11½ | No sale. |
| " Sup' Selct. Cuts large | P. | 36 a 44. | Cts. dull |
| Flannel - - - - | yd. | 15 a 20. | |
| Camblets, double 48 yds. 30 in | P. | | |
| Fine singles - - - | " | 25 a 27. | dull |
| Second - - - - | " | | |
| Dutch - 40 yds. 33 in | " | 36 a 37. | dull. |
| " 40 " 28 " | " | 28 | |
| Bombazets - - - - | " | 11 a 12 | |
| Longells scarlet - - - | " | | |
| Assorted colors - - - | " | 8½ a 9 | Declining. |
| Woollen yarn - - - | " | 105 a 120. | Limited demand. |
| **COTTON.** | | Tael. | |
| Bengal old or inf. - - | P. | | |
| " sup' and fine - | " | 8.3 a 10.5. | |
| Bombay old or inf. - - | " | | |
| " sup' and fine - | " | 8.3 a 10.8 | |
| Madras - - - - - | " | 9. a 10.5 | |
| Manila - - - - - | " | | None. |
| **METALS.** | | | |
| Copper Shea'. 16 oz. @ 32 oz. | P. | $ 34½ | |
| " S. American slab - - | " | 24. | None. |
| " nails assort. - - - | " | 40. | |
| " old - - - - | " | 18 | |
| Lead English Pig - - - | " | 7 | Enquired. |
| " Spanish - - - | " | | |
| Iron Bar 1 a 3 in - - - | " | 2 a 2.50 | In demand. |
| " Rod ⅜ in - - - | " | | |
| " Nailrod ½ and under | " | 3½ a 4. | |
| " Hoop - ⅛ in - - | " | | |
| " Scrap - - - - | " | 1. a 1.25 | Not Saleable. |
| Steel English - - - - | " | | |
| " Swedish - - - - | Tub | 3½ a 4 | |
| Spelter English - - - | P. | 6. | |
| Tin Plates - - - - - | Box | 7 a 7½ | Large stock. |
| Quicksilver - - - - | P. | 100 a 110 | |
| SKINS Rabbit - - - - | 100 | 60. a 65. | |
| Beaver - - - - - | each | 4. a 6. | |
| " Fox - - - - | " | 1. a 1.15. | |
| Otter-Sea - - - - | " | 40. a 45 | |
| " tails - - - | " | 2.50 a 3 | |
| " Land - - - - | " | 5. a 7 | |
| Seal - - - - - | " | 2. a 2.50 | |
| OPIUM Patna old - - - | Ch | | |
| " new - - - | " | 785 | |
| Benares old - - - | " | | |
| " new - - - | " | 705 | Nominal |
| Malwa old - - - | " | 695 | |
| " new - - - | " | | |
| Turky - - - - - | " | 620 | |
| RICE Bengal - - - - | P. | 1.80 | |
| " Java - - - - | " | 1.60 a 1.65 | |
| " White table - - - | " | 1.85 | |
| " Manila - - - - | " | 1.65 a 1.70 | |
| " Paddy - - - - | " | 30 pct less. | than Rice |
| **STRAITS PRODUCE &c** | | | |
| Bird's nest, fine white - - | Cy. | 30. | |
| " " inf. - - - | " | 11 a 16. | In little demand. |
| " " black - - - | " | 1½ a 3. | |
| Bees Wax - - - - - | P. | 26. a 28. | |
| Betel Nut - - - - - | " | 3½ a 3¾ | |
| Cloves - - - - - | " | 8¼ a 8¾ | |
| " Mother - - - | " | 10. a 12. | Overstocked. |
| Camphor Baroos - - - - | Cy. | 6. a 25. | |
| Gambier - - - - - | P. | 2½ a 3. | |
| Mace - - - - - | " | | |
| Nutmegs - - - - - | " | | |
| Pepper - - - - - | " | 10½ a 11 | No stock |
| Rattans - - - - - | " | 2 a 3. | supplies |
| Tin Banca - - - - | " | 30 | nominal, no stock |
| " Singapore &c. - - | " | 28 | |
| **MISCELLANEOUS** | | | |
| Amber large 1st quality - | Cy. | 3. a 13 | |
| " small fragments - | " | 20 cts a 1½ | |
| Asafœtida - - - - | P. | 4½ | |
| Bichdemar - - - - | " | 12. a 36. | |
| " good - - - | " | 36. a 50. | |
| Cochineal - - - - | " | 140. a 200 | |
| Coral large beads or pieces | Cy. | | Dull. |
| " fragments - - | P. | 40. a 50. | |
| Cow Bezoar - - - - | Cy. | 16. a 25. | No demand. |
| Cudbear - - - - | P. | 12 | |
| Dutch Pegue - - - - | " | 4. a 4½. | |
| Elephants Teeth or Ivory | " | 70 a 100. | |
| " " cuttings | " | 60. a 65. | |
| Fish-maws - - - - | " | 40 a 70. | |
| Flints - - - - - | " | 40 cents. | |
| Ginseng crude - - - | " | 75. | |
| " clarified. - - - | " | 100 | None in mkt. |
| Mother of Pearl Shell - - | " | 9. a 10. | |
| Myrrh - - - - - | " | 8. a 9. | |
| Olibanum - - - - - | " | 3½ a 8. | Large stock. |
| Putchuck - - - - - | " | 30 | Nominal. |
| Rose Maloes - - - - | " | | |
| Saltpetre at Lintin - - | " | 8½ a 9½ | Sales. |
| Shark's fins - - - - | " | 15. a 30. | |
| Smalts - - - - - | " | 30. a 50. | limited demand. |
| Stock fish - - - - - | " | 5. a 6. | |
| Thread Gold and Silver - | Cy. | 32 a 42 | Large stock |
| Wood Ebony Mauritius - | P. | 3½ a 4 | |
| " " Ceylon - - | " | 2½ | dull. |
| " Sandal Indian - - | " | 22. | in demand. |
| " " Timor - - | " | 12. a 13 | |
| " " Sand' Islands - | " | 8. a 10 | |
| " Sapan. - - - - | " | 1.50 | |

## EXPORTS.

| | WT. in T. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SILK MANUFACTURES.** | | | |
| Canists blk. 18 yds. by 24 in | 36 | $ 13½ | |
| " col'd " " by " | 30 | 15 | |
| Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine | 17 | 5.70. a 6. | |
| " Tringel 45 in | | | |
| " 7-8 " | 15 | 5.10 a 5.50 | |
| Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - - | 11 | 7. | |
| " Sarsnet, Nankin silk | | | |
| " " Canton - - | — | 6½ | |
| Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in | 18 | 7.75 a 7.80 | |
| " figured " 30 | 16 | 6.60 a 6.70 | |
| " figured " 32 | 20 | 10. | |
| " figured " 30 | 18 | 9 | |
| Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 | 24 | 12.50 | |
| " " 30 " 29 | 32 | 16.50 a 16.75 | |
| " black " " 24 | 24 | 10.75 a 11.50 | |
| " " " 29 | 30 | 12.75 a 13. | |
| Satius Levantines 30 29 | 33 | 14.75 a 15. | |
| " " 24 | 30 | 13. | |
| Lutestrings mixt 18 " 24 | 16 | 7.10 a 7.20 | |
| " black " " 29 | 28 | 10.30 a 10.50 | |
| Pongees white 30 " 30 | 30 | 11.75 a 11.85 | |
| " " 30 " 29 | 29 | 11.10 a 11.25 | |
| " " 30 " 32 | 32 | 12.60 a 12.70 | |
| " Sarchuen 19 " 19 | 27 | 4.75 a 4.80 | |
| Sarsnets black N 30 " 29 | 27 | 11.40 a 11.75 | |
| " " C. " 29 | 25 | 10 a 10½ | |
| " " " 29 | 22 | 7.80 a 8.10 | |
| " white 60 " 29 | 34 | 17 a 17.20 | |
| " colored 30 " 29 | 21 | 12.40 a 12.60 | |
| " crossbarr'd " 24 | 18 | 10.75 | |
| Satins black 18 " 29 | 44 | 17 a 17.50 | |
| " " 18 " 29 | 36 | 14.25 a 14.50 | |
| " colored 18 " 29 | 33 | 17.20 a 17.80 | |
| " high " 18 " 29 | 38 | 18.75 a 19 | |
| " damasked crimson | 38 | 21 a 22. | |
| " colored | 38 | 20 a 21. | |
| Senshaws Nank blk 29 29 | 44 | 18 a 18.50 | |
| " " colored " " | 33 | 16 a 16.50 | |
| " " " 29 | 36 | 17 a 17.50 | |
| " Canton black 29 | 33 | 10 a 10.20 | |
| Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st | Pl. | 4.70 a 4.90 | |
| " " black - - - | | 4.30 a 4.40 | |
| Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. - | 7 | 3.40 | |
| " " 5.5 a 5.8 in - | 24 | 2.90 | |
| " 8-4 Satin figd. 63 - | 8 | 2.15 a 2.25 | |
| " 7-4 " " - - - | 4 | 1.85 | |
| " damasked silk 54 a 63 | 6 | 2.50 | |
| Water silks col'd. 18 y. 29 in | 32 | 14.45 | |
| **BLACK TEAS.** | Pl. | Tael. | |
| " Bohea Canton - - | " | | No demand. |
| " " Fokeen - - | " | | |
| " Congou Song. blk. - - | " | 27 a 28 | |
| " Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd. | " | 30 a 38 | |
| " Campoi - - - - | " | 38 a 41 | |
| " Souchong - - - - | " | 44 a 56 | Nominal |
| " Hung muey - - - | " | 27 a 40 | |
| " Pekoe - - - - | " | 60 a 90 | |
| " Ning Yong - - - | " | 24 a 27 | |
| " Ankoi - - - - | " | 18 a 22 | |
| " " Pouchong - - | " | | |
| " Orange Pekoe - - | " | 26 a 35 | |
| " Caper - - - - | " | 24 a 30 | |
| **GREEN TEAS.** | | | |
| " Twankay - - - - | " | 30 a 36 | Canton Tea |
| " Skin - - - - - | " | 20 a 36 | 12 a 13 |
| " Hyson - - - - - | " | 44 a 76 | 36 a 39 |
| " Young Hyson - - - | " | 28 a 50 | 24 a 26 |
| " Imperial - - - - | " | 50 a 60 | |
| " Gunpowder - - - | " | 53 a 70 | 40 a 45 |
| **RAW SILK** Canton No. 1 | " | T. | No stock. |
| " " " 2 | " | 280 | |
| " " " 3 | " | 250 | |
| " " " 4 | " | 170 | |
| " " " 5 | " | 105 | |
| Nankin Tsatlee - - - 8 | " | 300 a 380 | |
| Taysaam- - - - - | " | 400 a 420 | |
| **SOFAR RAW** Canton 1st. | " | T. 5 3 | |
| " " " 2d. | " | 5 3 | |
| " Pingfa - - - - | " | 6 7 | |
| " Candy Canton - - - | " | 7 4 | |
| " Chinchew - - - | " | 14 | |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | | |
| Alum - - - - - | " | 1.85 a 1.95 | at Macao. |
| Antiseed star - - - - | " | 10 a 10½ | |
| Camphor - - - - - | " | 28 a 30 | at Macao. |
| Cassia at Whampoa - - | " | 11.50 a 12 | |
| " Lintin - - - | " | 9. | |
| " buds - - - | " | 14 a 15 | |
| Canes bamboo - - - | 1000 | 10 a 14 | |
| " Wangees - - - | " | 7 a 12 | |
| China Root - - - - | Pl. | 3½ | |
| Cubebs - - - - - | " | 17 a 18 | |
| Dragon's blood - - - - | " | 80 a 100 | |
| Galangals - - - - - | " | 3½ a 3¾ | |
| Gamboge - - - - - | " | 65 a 70 | None good. |
| Gilbs beads - - - - - | " | 17 a 22 | |
| Glue - - - - - | " | 9 a 11 | |
| Ginger in Jars - - - | Case | 5 a 5½ | |
| Hartall or Orpiment - - | Pl. | 16 a 17 | |
| Lead white - - - - - | " | 9 a 10 | |
| " red - - - - | " | 10 | |
| No. of Pearl Shells Seed or large | Pl. | | No demand. |
| " blue edged small | " | | |
| Musk warranted - - - - | Cy. | 55 a 60 | |
| Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in | 100 | 92 | |
| " 9½ yds. 19 in - - - | Pc. | 85 | |
| " Canton made - - - | " | 79 | |
| " " large - - - | " | 82 | None. |
| " " small - - - | " | 65 | |
| Yellow yds. in 1st. st. | " | 79 a 80 | |
| " " 2d " | " | 60 a 70 | None. |
| " " 3d. " | " | 58 | |
| " small " - - - | " | | |
| " white " - - - | " | 53 a 55 | Wanted |
| Oils Aniseed - - - - | Cy. | 1.10 a 1.20 | |
| " Cassia - - - - | " | 1.65 | |
| Rhubarb - - - - - | Pl. | | |
| " Dutch cut - - - | " | | |
| Soy in Jars - - - - | Case | 5 a 8 | |
| Tobacco in baskets - - - | Pl. | 14 a 15 | |
| Tortoiseshell - - - - | P. | | |
| Turmeric - - - - - | " | | |
| Vermillion 50 catties - - | Box. | | |

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER.

BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

*Note.* Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also higher prices are obtainable for *Canisters, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Goods on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton* &c. sometimes discharge at Macao or transship their Cargoes, at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rests outside, and River Pensioner, are various and high.—Small investments of *Wine, Beer, Pickles &c, Confectionary Stationary, Cutlery, Crockery ware,* &c., for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction, duty paid.

*Note.* Alum, and Cassia are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; and *Raw Silk, Silk piece goods* &c., are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid outside duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Piculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

### RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

| | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|
| On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills | | |
| Government Bills 30 & 60 days | | |
| United States Bank Bills 6 months sight | | |
| Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents: none | | |
| E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight | 224 C. R. | |
| E. I. Directors Bills, 60 ds. sight, Rs. | 225 a 226 C. R. | |
| Private Bills, on Calcutta, " Co's. Rs. | 226 C. R. | |

Gold, 22 a 100 touch, in bars @ $ 23.30 per Tael weight.

Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 5 per Cent premium

" " small 96 a 98 " 4 a 4½ "

Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, " 1 per Cent "

" " Old Carolus IV. " 12 per Cent "

South American Republics None

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cubic feet

to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none

to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet.

### DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1st APRIL TO 31st DECEMBER 1836.

| | IN DECEMBER. | | APRIL TO NOVEMB. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Price. | Chests. | Value in Dollars. | Chests. | Value in Dollars. | Stock 1st January |
| Patna ..... old. | | | | | | |
| " ..... new | 785 | 152 | 119,320 | 40644 | 2,984,957 | 9 |
| Benares ..... old | 730 | 1 | 730 | | | 1492 |
| " ..... new | 700 | 110 | 77,000 | 21854 | 1,451,582 | 20 |
| Malwa ..... | 695 | 216 | 150,120 | 16588 | 966,302 | 4264 |
| | | 479 | 347,170 | 16,088 | 11,097,879 | 2613 |

Total Chests delivered in the last 9 months 17,287; Value 11,444,849 Dos.

### RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels to the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & to the Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

| GOODS TREASURE | | GOODS TREASURE | | GOODS TREASURE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay | 2½ | Singapore | 1 | Hol.or Hamburg | 3 2½ |
| Ceylon | | Manila | 1 | Spain or Portugal | 3 2½ |
| Madras | | Mallacca | 1 | American U States | 2½ |
| Calcutta | 2½ 2 | Penang | 1½ | Chili or Peru | 5 |
| Rangoon | | Batavia | 2 | Mexico | 3 |
| Mauritius | | Gt. Britain via Sg | 3 2½ | E.coast of China | 1 pct |
| Australia | | " direct | 2½ 2 | Lintin &c. | ½ pct |
| Sand. Islands | | France | 2½ 2 | | |

Note. Above rates are from 20th Oct. to 20th April annually, during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat higher. Risks on Barks are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, & 2½ for 3 months and $ 1 per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

### WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay | 0.7874750 of a Tl. per cubit. | |
| 2nd " " " 1200 " & under 1600 | 0.7221091 | " " |
| 3rd " " under 1200 " | 0.6567341 | " " |

N.B. The cubit is 14½ inches measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or taffer head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; those are multiplied together for the above products. The highest class pay from $ 4300 to $ 4320, 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3750; 3rd class from $ 3200 and under. The Coloanese Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Tonnage & upwards. Longuas fee $ 1744 and Comprador's fees $ 50. Also Pilotage $ 66, inwards and outwards the same. On French and other Foreign vessels they are slightly varied. Riceladen ships are charged only about $ 1300 in lieu of measurement &c.

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

### IMPORTS.

Cotton Manufactures.—Nothing doing in almost all descriptions of Imports; the want of money, the Chinese new year coming on, and of credit among Chinese dealers, causing a complete stagnation.

Pepper.—maintains it's high price, and we have heard of sales at our quotations of the article on arrival; considerable parcels are expected by the next ships from the Straits.

Woollens.—The reports from the Interior continue unfavorable, and sales cannot be effected at our quotations.

Betel Nut.—Quotations continue the same, but late arrivals have affected the demand.

Cotton.—is much depressed, and our quotations are 2 a 3 mace lower than last week.

Opium.—Nothing doing, and our quotations continue nominal. The deliveries to the 8th inst. were 1 chest of Patna and another of Malwa.

### EXPORTS.

Silk Manufactures.—Nothing doing in them; some ready made articles are offering in the market, but at prices not sufficiently low to tempt purchasers.

Tea.—We have no alteration to notice in prices.

Errata.—In our commercial remarks, Imports, in our last number. 17th line, read *Bengal* instead of Patna; *Bombay* instead of Benares; *Madras* instead of Malwa; and in the following line, instead of Drs. read *bales*.

# THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 2d. No. 20. CANTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY, 21st, 1837. No. 72.


## LITERARY.

*( From the Indo Chinese Gleaner. )*

FIRST SETTLEMENT OF THE PORTUGUESE IN MACAO

Extracted from a Chinese topographical account of Heang shan, the district in which Macao is situat

Haou king-gaou (Macao) on the north side lies toward Tsing chow Hill; on the south it looks towards Shin-tsze-mun (Cross harbour). It is situated in the midst of dashing waves; immense fish rise up and plunge again into the deep; the clouds hover over it, and the prospect is really beautiful. In the middle of the Dynasty Ming, the Portuguese borrowed the use of the place and have increased considerably in the space of several hundred years. The indulgence of our abundant Empire has overshadowed and surrounded them. Hence they have stood in awe of our majesty and felt our goodness. They passed the ocean myriads of miles in a wonderful manner, and small and great coiled under the renovating influence of the gracious sun of the heavenly Empire.

Macao is distant from the village of Tseen shan yu le (about 4 miles). The road to it is along Ah mun; it appears as the root of the Leen flower. The spot on which the foreigners live then have called The scarf of the Lotus flower," from its being situated by hills.

At first the foreign ships had no fixed anchoring place. They chose bays along the coast which were denominated Gaou. As for instance, in the district of Sin-ning, Kwang-hae and Wang-tung were considered as anchoring places. In Heang shan, were Leang-pe haou-king, (or Macao) and Shih-tsze-mun, (the Typa.) In Tung kwan district, were Hou-tsze-mun, (the Bogue) Tan-mun and Ke-tse.

On the 33d year of Kea-tsing (about 1460) of the Dynasty Ming, a foreign vessel approached Macao and said, that she had met with a gale, was leaky, and the articles of tribute which she brought were wet; they wished to be allowed to dry them at Macao. Wang-pe the officer on the coast, permitted them to do so. At that time they had merely 20 or 30 mat sheds. But the merchants, scheming after gain, gradually brought tiles and wood, and stone, and converted the sheds into houses. Thus they were collected; obtained a place of abode; they then dwelt there and gave a rent. From this time, all the other anchoring places were deserted and Macao only resorted to by the foreign ships. They were not allowed much more than half a mile (towards the interior.) In the 2d year of Wan-lech (1570) a barrier was built, and officers set to guard it.

On six days every month the gate was opened, and yearly a quantity of rice sent in. On the days on which the gates were opened, officers attended to examine what passed. — After the business was over, the gates were again shut. There was a market place railed in; and on the right and left at the gates written; "Dread our greatness, and respecour virtue."

In the 40th year of Wan lee, (1601,) an officer on the coast requested the Viceroy and Foo-yuen, to engrave on a stone, the five following prohibitions.

1. All old or new foreign merchants, who shall as heretofore breed up Japanese slaves and send them away in foreign ships to sell them—the persons at the head of affairs for that year shall give information, that they may be taken and be punished according to martial law. If those persons conceal it, they too shall be severely punished.

2. No foreign merchants, either old or new, are permitted to buy Chinese boys or girls. If any dare to offend, they will be taken and punished.

3. Foreign ships bound for Macao, are permitted to enter immediately and wait to be measured. If they anchor at Ta-tenou-hwan, or at Ma-kow without-side, it will be considered as obstinate disobedience, and their ships and men, and goods, will be taken, burnt and destroyed.

4. All goods shall be taken to the city and publicly sold, that the duty may be paid. If any be smuggled, they will be seized, and the amount given to the informer.

5. The houses which have been built, may be repaired, but no new ones hereafter built—if a brick, or a beam be added, they will be pulled down and burnt.

In Macao, there is a Portuguese officer to attend to the affairs of Macao; there is also a linguist and a translator; papers are sent up to the Heen of Heang-san. He calls the Portuguese officer before him and gives him a licence to act. For upwards of eighty years, the foreigners who came to Macao lived in peace and prosperity. Their population also increased. In the 8th year of Yung-ching, (about 1730) there were in Macao, 317 foreign men, and 663 male slaves. There were 1,397 foreign women and 900 women slaves. The ground rent paid into the Too-ching-sze's treasury, was 500 taels.

The foreign dress fits close to the body; the sleeves are tight; the buttons close to each other; they throw a large cloak over all. The foreign hat they call "Chapew." It is beaten out into three corners, and is of a black colour. They put false hair on their heads and then put on the hat. To take off the hat, scrape the foot and shake their hands, constitute their mode of salutation.

They value girls and dislike boys; hence they are glad when a girl is born. When she is of age, the father and mother choose a partner for her, and communicate their intentions. If she consent, she gives her ring as a pledge. It is then mentioned to the priest, who inquires if there be no ancient relationship. If none he allows their union.

At the time of marriage, the go-between leads the man and woman to the temple, and the priest says to them: "Will you afterwards repent of your being made husband and wife?" They reply, No, never?" The priest then recites a prayer, and orders the bridegroom to take the wife's house—where an entertainment is prepared. The father, mother, and sisters take the wife to the husband's house, where also an entertainment is prepared. This they call exchanging seals.

They receive the religion of Teen chu. (the Lord of heaven.) When their father or mother dies, it is announced to the priest, who tolls the bell to declare the ascent of the spirit to heaven. They open a grave in the temple and place a coffin. The priest goes to the house and with the relations and friends conveys the body to the temple, where it is put into the coffin and covered with earth. Prayers are recited, and the relations and friends all disperse. The sons and daughters return home, when the dead and do not go out for eight days—they light no fire, nor dress any food.—Friends bring them meat and drink. When eight days are expired, they go and return thanks. Black clothes are for mourning. Their customs are liberal. They have many temples Pan-pa, St. Paul's, &c. They have a temple for the sick, for nuns, for Chinese, for lepers, &c. St. Pauls is the principal one.

The e were formerly three Chinese offices, there is now only the Hoppo's. There is a Council Chamber, where all Chinese civil and military officers who go to Macao sit. The foreigners sit to order. After tea, if they wish to say any thing, the linguist explains.

In the 1 th year of Kang-he, the rooms over the gate at the temple, fell down from age. Shin-lang-hae, the Heang shan Heen, rebuilt them, and added by the side two rooms for officers.

The Macao foreign ships were, by the Viceroy Kung restricted to 25 sail. They left in the 3d moon, and returned during the 5th and 6th.

On the 27th of the 7th moon of the 44th year of Keen lung. (A. D. 17 6) the Viceroy and Foo-yuen adopted the following regulations, respecting Macao and ordered, that they should be engraven on two stones, in Chinese and Portuguese, and placed in a public street, that all persons both Chinese and foreigners might know the regulations and conform to them.

1. Hereafter, persons (Chinese) who have violated the laws shall be sent to their native place, and their relations shall give bond for their good behaviour.

2. Hereafter, the fast boats, tanka boats, &c., shall anchor before the Custom House, to prevent their smuggling, bringing children to sell; or ferrying Chinese to worship at the Portuguese temples.

3. The black people shall be obliged to buy with ready money, and the Chinese shall not purchase any thing from them.

4. If the Chinese shall be found at night in the streets without lanterns, they shall be delivered to the Te-paou, or constable, who shall bring them before the Chinese magistrate. The Portuguese soldiers shall not extinguish their lanterns, and charge them falsely. If in a hurry, they (the Chinese) go abroad without a lantern, or offend through ignorance, they shall not be fined. If in opposition to this, they be beaten, it shall be represented to the King of Portugal.

5. If any foreigner shall be guilty of a capital crime, he shall be tried by the Heen and foreign head man unitedly.

6. If any Chinese shall incur a debt to foreigners or offend the laws, it shall be represented to the Chinese magistrate, and he be requested to prosecute. The Portuguese shall not detain or imprison him, shall not insult or beat him. A violation of this shall be punished according to law.

7. They shall not build any new houses—only repair the old. If they built new houses or temples, they shall be pulled down, and the proceeds given to the Mandarins.

8. Neither foreigners, nor Chinese shall buy or sell children.

9. The blacks shall not entice the Chinese to be thieves. If the Chinese be concerned with them, the Portuguese shall not punish them—but deliver them over to the Chinese magistrate. If the Portuguese refuse to deliver up the black to trial, the Portuguese head shall be punished.

10. The Portugues e prostitutes shall not secret Chinese offenders. Nor shall women be hired out: the Chinese and Portuguese shall both be punished.

11. The Portuguese shall not go without the boundaries of Macao, under pretence of shooting; alarming the villagers, or insulting the women.

12. The Chinese shall not adopt the Portuguese religion. If they do,—the offender, the head constable, and the Portuguese head shall all be involved. This paragraph the Portuguese head has requested to have omitted in the tablet written in foreign letters.

*Translated for the Canton Press.*

### EXTRACTS FROM THE SAN KWO CHE.

"Annals of the three Kingdoms."

In the village of Chung there lived three brothers who were never free from sickness.

They one day agreed to go and ask Kwanluh why they were thus severely visited.

He, on being questioned by them, thus replied. "Your house is haunted by the ghost of a woman the inhabitant of a grave hard by. I am not quite certain whether she was your grandmother or the second wife of your uncle.—The reason why she haunts the house is as follows:—

Some years ago when the land was a prey to a raging famine this woman begged a few measures of rice of you, which you, in the hardness of your hearts, refused to her, and upon her importuning you, you seized her, put her in the well and threw a large stone on her head which killed her.

Her spirit having accused you, at the gate of Heaven, you have been visited, as a punishment, ever since with a lingering disease, which is incurable by mortal means."

---

One day an old woman, in the village of Heang came in great distress to Kwanluh and told him she had lost her cow and begged him to devise what course could ever regain it.

He taking pity on her, arranged his tablets and after consuming a little, said to her:

"Go immediately to a shed on the northern bank of the river and you will see seven men preparing the meat for their next meal: the whole of the flesh and skin will be there."

The old woman did as he was told and lo! she found it all as Kwanluh had predicted.

The seven men were sitting before a large fire on a table cooking the meat, the whole of which with the skin was still there.

She immediately went and gave information of the robbery to the magistrate who had the whole of the men apprehended and punished.

### SANDWICH ISLANDS.

### WAIMEA.

The following valuable original paper, by "Pomahubulator," needs no preface by us; we leave our readers to welcome it, as we do, to our columns.

Mr. Editor,

I send you for perusal, and, if you choose, for insertion, a notice of the District of Waimea, on the Island of Hawaii, the materials were gleaned on either a visit or two ago, during a short visit to that place, and are, I trust, correct; if you consider them worthy of insertion, I hope they will be but *the first* of a series of sketches, which may serve to make the resources of the Islands better known.

PERAMBULATOR.

Waimea is a district of Kohala, one of the six great divisions of Hawaii, consisting principally of a large expanse of table-land, bounded on the North by the mountains of Kohala, on the South by the lofty Mouna Kea, Easterly by the woody regions of Hamakua, and on the West stretches down to the sea side, including an extent of coast from North West of Kawaihoe to some large Koa trees, (Acacia Oriensalis.)—near Kuiholo where runs the line of separation between Kohala and Kona.

The surface of the country is *comparatively* level, and generally rocky in greater or less proportion according to the age of the lava, of which the whole island is composed; in some parts the rocks look as if they were ejected but yesterday from the fire, black and bare, without a single blade of grass, or a solitary lichen; while in other parts there is a light soil of several feet deep, consis ing apparently of decomposed volcanic mud. The north-eastern part is the most fertile, and the only part cultivated, the plains being for the most part covered with long rank grass, with but little wood.

The Northern mountains rise to be height of 8,000 feet or more, and are thickly wooded, abounding with large trees of various kinds, but the largest and most plentiful is the Olea rehia; here this species of Eugenia appears generally to take root on the top of the fern trees at a height of 20 or 30 feet from the ground, the roots shoot down ward and reach the earth the fern tree thus transplant on gradually decays and leaves the tree supported on a number of arching trunks with a vaulted space beneath, which, with a little trouble forms a good shelter for the benighted traveller, or wandering wood-cutter.

Much rain falls in these mountains, which, on this side, descends in three streams to the plains below; the first descends at the north-east extremity of Waimea near Pukapu; it is small, but seldom fails; it divides into two small rivulets, one, running easterly toward Hamakua, is soon lost in the swampy woods, the other, westerly along the plain. The second is on the north parts, and descends at Waikoion, passes by the Mission House, through the village scattered about the neighbourhood, and taking a south-west direction, passes by Lehue on to the sea, which however it seldom reaches, except after heavy rains, it then flows into the sea between Kawaihae and Puako; it is the largest stream, and waters the whole of the cultivated parts; the source of this stream is near the head of the valley of Waipio, whence it pursues its course through impassable woods, till it begins to descend to the plain, when its course becomes tortuous through a deep ravine, between two spurs of the mountain, their sides nearly perpendicular, being thickly covered with wood in the height of many hundred feet; the bed of the stream is broken and rocky, here forming a series of beautiful cascades, sweeping over and around stupendous rocks, there turning a projecting point, resting in a deep still pool—tumultuous and turbulent it pursues its romantic course to the plain. This stream formerly abounded with water fowl, especially ducks. The third and most westerly stream, descends to the plain at Kenali, by a majestic fall of near 100 feet, and although a considerable stream at first, is soon lost in the arid soil of this part of the plain, when after much rain, it reaches the sea; it is a little to the northward of the other.

These three streams water the parts capable of cultivation at the foot of the hills, which are carefully preserved from the encroachment of the cattle with which the plain abounds, by a high strong stone wall many miles long.

Just below the woods, cultivation commences, with little trouble the natives might always have abundance, but with true indian improvidence, they prefer to trust almost entirely to the natural productions of the hills, such as wild plantains and bananas, wild turnip, sweet potatoes, raspberries, strawberries;—Mau. (Solleria Cyathifolia.) Ki, (Dracena Terminalis.) and other roots and herbs are are only in times of scarcity. There are some fields of upland Taro on the sides of the hills, but the numerous acres of cleared unplanted ground that show the former extent of cultivation, tell a woful tale of diminished population or of hereditary idleness.

One of the spurs of the mountain has been for years partially cultivated by an old man partially blind; he has been accustomed to ascend the dangerous path, burn the exuberant vegetation, clear the land on the ends of the precipices, plant, attend, and reap the produce by himself alone and every formerly to carry it a distance of 12 miles over that almost track-less hills to Kawaihae, to buy fish and salt; on one occasion he laid down his bundle and in searching for it, missed the path, (no where more than a foot broad) and was nearly starved in the hills before his brother, who went to seek him, found him.

To the N. E. of this the country is more fertile, the sides of the hills abounding in that plant so valuable to the natives, the mamaki. [ *Urera sessilis.*]—Without the exclusive the country is abandoned to the wild cattle which are large and numerous, and have afforded an inexhaustible revenue to the chiefs for some years past; they are scattered about in herds enjoying the fine pasturage which the plains afford. At Lehue and in other places, bullock-catchers are stationed, who for a pesos as they are styled, for catching bullocks at different places on the foot of Mouna Kea, on the Waimea side of the plain; they are built of immense pens of hard wood, with cross bars of the same, and are fastened together with strips of raw hide; they are of various dimensions.—From the entrance of the pen are two diverging fences built of the same wood, extending from a quarter to half a mile in length; into this funnel a herd of wild cattle are driven by a number of horsemen, and propelled on, until they enter the pen, the entrance of which is immediately closed; a man on horseback then enters the pen, with no other weapons than his knife, and a lasso, single cut those which he requires, throw his noose, failing never, and, with admirable courage and dexterity throws the bullock down, and either hamstrings or goads to another pen, or dispatches him immediately. Those which are intended to be tamed are fastened to a post and fed until they quietly all w the approach of their keeper, they are then tied by thongs of hide to the hinder of a tame one, and suffered to go at large; by the time the thongs chafe off they are supposed to be sufficiently domesticated.

It is difficult to conceive a situation of greater danger than that of the bullock catcher when he rides into the pen, amid-t a herd of wild bulls;—their enormous size, savage disposition, activity and strength, seem to preclude the possibility of his escaping with life; but habit destroys fear. The most here frequently ride carelessly in, irritate the already savage beasts, laugh merrily at their furious charges, while with watchful eye, and well disciplined horse, they nimbly evade them, and as they madly rush by them aptly throw the noose over their horns and by a few skilful evolutions of the horse entangle their legs with the lasso and cast them bellowing to the earth; one or more assistants instantly seize a hind leg, the tail, or a horn, and the animal is either bound or butchered with facility.

These bullocks are the offspring of those left here by Vancouver, they are found grazing in very large herds on the sides of the mountains; within the last few years many thousand have been caught: The bulls are generally killed for their hide and tallow, the flesh is generally wasted; part of the cows are slain, but their flesh is either eaten or jerked for the Oahu market, or packed in barrels for ship use; the rest of the cows and calves are sent by ship loads to Honolulu. Some oxen are broken to after the spanish fashion to draw immense loads in rude carts adapted to the roughness of the country and badness of the road.

Scattered about the plain are numerous sepulchral caves filled with mummies, the bodies are found lashed on to the small biers used to this day for carrying the dead, enveloped in numerous folds of a thick kind of Kapa called *pa*; placed beside them is a small calabash of *poe*, the principal food of the native; a gourd or cocoa-nut shell of the same, or salt, and a stick of sugar cane; the bodies all have their entrails removed and some the brain also, the limbs are invariably bent behind on the back, or some other unnatural position, they are of a light buff colour, and weigh from 20 to 30 lbs; frequently bundles containing the bones of one or more children, are found placed on the breast of the female, and those who had been fishermen had sometimes a canopy of nets over their bier.

These parts of the plain adjoining Hamakua, are better wooded, having a park-like appearance, with numerous herds of wild cattle, and many wild hogs, which are either caught in pit falls, shot, or speared

by the natives; higher up the mountain the timber increases in size, being interspersed with *Ohia*, (*Eugenia*) *Koa*, (*Acacia falcata*) and *Naiko*, (*Myoporum Tenuifolium.*)

The western part of the district remains to be noticed. This consists of a gradual descent of about 10 miles to the sea side; it is entirely composed of an uneven rocky waste, covered with long grass; this barren tract is unincumbered and uncultivated, rain seldom falls here, and, besides the grass, nothing is seen to vary the monotony until you approach the coast, when the eye is only relieved by the yellow blossoms of the *Nohu.* (*Tribulus.*) A road has lately been made from the plains to Kawaihae, by clearing away the stones, and covering the surface with long grass; this is the work of convicted offenders against the laws; the road terminates at Kawaihae, near a large temple built by Kamehameha, the first,—of which more hereafter. There is an anchorage for vessels and a harbour for small craft. At this place, and at Puako, about 8 miles to the south, are shipped off the cattle, and other produce of Waimea, for Honolulu; the anchorage however is bad, and vessels are frequently blown off by the Mumuke, or strong North East Wind.

This place, (Kawaimea,) however barren, has its attractions for the natives, and foreigners; for the former it has it's salt works and is the best place to purchase fish on the whole Island; for the latter, it has it's salubrious climate, and tepid Baths:—but a few years since this was the headquarters of the chiefs, consequently the metropolis of the Island; now, heaps of stones thrown into confusion by earthquakes, mark the sites of the houses.

In this district you may find almost every variety of climate, from the ovenlike dryness and heat of Kawaihae, to the cold wet rawness of Pukapu, and the freezing snows of Mouna Kea; but as there is but one inhabited spot inland, the observations here made must be supposed to refer to that. The thermometer, under the shelter of a house, ranges during the spring and summer months between 66° and 75°, but if exposed to the wind and rain, the evaporation will frequently cause it to fall as low as 41°:—This place as a residence is in many ways unpleasant; during a great part of the year it rains abundantly, with much wind,—a nasty drizzling soaking rain,—a pure Scotch mist. During these times, which not unfrequently last for several weeks, exercise out of doors, is extremely unpleasant, and to an invalid impossible.—at other times during the dry seasons, walking is equally disagreeable, for, from the lightness of the soil, you sink ankle deep, at every step, and if you are bold enough to face the wind, you get your eyes filled with dust, which the wind whirls along in clouds; cold and chilly, you seek repose and shelter in a house, warmed by a charcoal fire, but here a greater torment awaits you, for the hereditary tenants of Warmea are large, numerous, and hungry, and their bite is more like that of a leach, than a flea.

As the clouds roll along the vast expanse of the Pacific, they strike the bold coast of Hamakua, 2000 to 2300 feet perpendicular above the sea, they there discharge their contents, and as the country rises toward the centre of the island, the wetter it becomes, but the instant the descent commences, the quantity of rain diminishes, so that at last the sea shore on the western side, which slopes gradually to the waters edge, is left dry and barren; the earth becomes very much heated, and being seldom cooled with rain, preserves an even temperature of about 80° average the year throughout, with a degree of dryness almost incredible: The only water to be procured here is brackish and very warm; it oozes out from beneath the rock at low water mark along the whole coast.

The population of Waimea is far from being numerous, its numbers are constantly fluctuating, corresponding with the movements of Governor Adams Kuakini, who frequently resides here; many foreigners have lately gone to reside there, principally attached to the cattle farms, or mechanics, whose services they require. Leather is made in quantities equal at least to the consumption on the Islands, Waimea harness and Waimea shoes, are notorious for their strength and durability. The articles principally exported are Live stock, Salt, and Jerked Beef, Hides, Tallow, Leather, Mamaki Kapas, Moa plank, &c. &c.

---

To CAPTAIN T. H. JOHNSTON, late Commander of the Lowjee Family.

Canton 16th January 1837.

Dear Sir,

As you are about leaving China, on your way to Europe; we are unwilling to see you leave us without having expressed our friendship and esteem for you, and our feeling of gratitude for the kindness you have invariably shewn to individuals of our nation, whenever opportunities offered, many of the undersigned, being under personal obligations to you for acts of friendship and civility received by them or their friends at your hands.

As a proof of the grateful sense we entertain of the kindly solicitude you have ever shewn in behalf of ourselves and our property, which latter has, during many years of your active life, been entrusted to your care, we have subscribed the sum of Two hundred Pounds to be remitted to our friends Messrs. Forbes, Forbes & Co., of London to be laid out by them in the purchase of a piece of plate, which they will present to you on our part, and of which we beg your acceptance, hoping that it will continue, during many years, to remind you of the heartfelt esteem and gratitude entertained for you by your Parsee friends in Canton.

Wishing you a speedy and prosperous voyage, and hoping soon to see you again amongst us, we shall ever remain,

Dear Sir,

Your sincere & obliged friends,

Dadabhoy Rustomjee, Nanabhoy Framjee, Burjorjee Manackjee, Jamonjee Nesserwanjee, Dossabhoy Rustomjee Sett, Furdoonjee Hormusjee, Nowrojee Cursetjee, Ardaseer Furdoonjee, Tamoojee Rustomjee, Framjee Dadabhoy, Bomanjee Manackjee, Bomanjee Horsungjee, Dhunjee Byramjee, Framjee Jemsetjee, Sapoorjee Dhunjee, Wookerjee Jemsetjee, Cowasjee Sapoorjee, Cursetjee Dhunjeebhoy, Muncherjee Jemsetjee, Dinbar Durabjee Pallonjee Nesserwanjee Patell, Hormusjee Jamsjee Nadershaw, Pestonjee Cowasjee Sett, Cursetjee Nesserwanjee, Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee, Sorabjee Cursetjee Metta, Dhunjeebhoy Muncherjee, Rustomjee Burjorjee Mody, Cowasjee Eduljee Beaney, Heerjee Jehangeer, Dhunjeebhoy Nesserwanjee Cama, Pallonjee Dorabjee, Merwanjee Tamoojee, Dadabhoy Hormusjee Cama, Dorabjee Nesserwanjee Cama, Framjee Heerajee, Cowarjee Jeevajee, Bomanjee Jemsetjee, Jemsetjee Rustomjee Eranee, Sereerjee Rustomjee Eranee, Burjorjee Framjee, Nesserwanjee Bomanjee, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

---

SHIP CASTLE HUNTLY,

2nd. Ba', 18th January, 1837.

To DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE Esq.

Canton.

My dear Sir,

As your signature stands first to a letter of yesterdays date, signed by forty four other Parsee Gentlemen, I beg through you to convey to them the very great gratification I have experienced from the receipt of it.—

Any little services and attentions I may occasionally have had in my power to shew to my numerous Parsee friends were in themselves sources of gratification to me, but to find that they have been so highly appreciated and so munificently acknowledged gives me a heartfelt pleasure that any language in my power to make use of would fall far short of expressing.

The very handsome token of your and their kindness and esteem, for which I beg you and they will accept my sincere thanks, will ever be regarded by me with sentiments of pride and self gratulation as a proof of the many warm friends I leave behind me, but with whom I hope in a few short months to renew that intercourse of friendly feelings which I have ever felt towards them, and which it has been my good fortune to inspire on their part. Again begging you to convey to my friends the sentiments I have endeavored to express and with every feeling of esteem and regard,

I remain,

My dear Sir,

Your most faithfully,

T. H. JOHNSTON.

---

# CORRESPONDENCE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS

SIR,—I am sorry to have to trouble you with the following complaint, but I hope that if you publish my letter the same may not occur again.

The Captain of the "*Euphrates*" arrived on Sunday last at Macao, and landed all his letters at one time; they were sent to the shop or tavern of the Post-Master; those for Europeans were picked out, and forwarded by the first boat sailing for Canton, the St George; but the letters for me and my countrymen were detained, and not forwarded by the same boat, they were applied for by me, but a sum of eight dollars for postage was demanded and paid before the letters were delivered up.

Now, Mr. Editor, I will thank you to inform me whether the demand for postage money is just, for the Post office incurred no expence in obtaining the letters from the Euphrates, as the Captain brought them on shore in his own boat; and we should also be glad to know why our mercantile letters were selected for detention before those of our neighbours.

I remain, Sir, Your most obedient Servant

A PARSEE MERCHANT

Canton, 13th January, 1837.

---

"*Ad captandum Vulgus.*—"

We some time since published a document translated from the Chinese, in which a quack doctor puffed his plasters well enough to be thought a disciple of Rowland, Warren or Meghi; but a friend has obligingly put into our hands a few days ago the following extraordinary advertisement of Mr. CHARLES VERREY recommending his teas, viz. the HOWQUA'S MIXTURE and HOWQUA'S SMALL-LEAF GUNPOWDER TEA, the former being a mixture of 40 varieties of *rare* black teas,' and the latter, similar to Constantia, Tokay, Johannisberg, Chateau la Rose, Pajarete, and other wines, being produced on one estate only, and what is more and truly annoying to the many exporters of tea from here, only one, and that a Captain late in the H. E. I. Company's maritime service, has the privilege of seeing these teas home. Our Chinese quack may go and hide his diminished head, and let Rowland, Warren and Meghi shake Mr. Verrey cordially by the hand; he deserves to be an honorary member of that far famed triumvirate.

"*Ce monde est plein de fous et qui n'en veut pas voir.*

"*Doit se renfermer seul et casser son miroir.*"

---

AS SUPPLIED TO THEIR MAJESTIES.

## THESE TEAS.

*HOWQUA'S MIXTURE, (a)mixture of Forty Varieties of Rare Teas, all Black,) at 6s. per lb. is 8s. the Catty Package.

HOWQUA'S SMALL-LEAF GUNPOWDER TEA, (grown only on one estate,) at 8s. 7½d. per lb. is 11s. 6d. the Catty Package.

*Each of the above Teas are sold in the Original Chinese Catty Package, containing* 1 lb. *and ½d nett of Tea.*

The NOBILITY and GENTRY are respectfully advised, that the SOLE IMPORTER of the above Fine Teas, (a Commander in the H. E. I. Company's late Maritime Service,) having, since February last, discontinued supplying them to the Proprietors of the *Pantheon*, *Oxford Street*, has this day appointed

Mr. CHARLES VERREY, THE SWISS CONFECTIONER,

No. 218, REGENT STREET,

His Sole Agent for the sale of them at this, the West of London, where, on Monday next, the 30th of May, they may be had *Genuine as Imported.*

* Howqua is the chief of the twelve celebrated Canton Hong Merchants who monopolize the Chinese Trade. The Tea above mentioned is Howqua's favourite mixture for his own especial drinking. There are upwards of two thousand different chops of Tea grown in China, all varying in quality from each other. This mixture comprises above forty of the very best, or as they are there termed, First Chops, and is grown only on particular farms in the province of Kiangnan.

"Such of our readers as are fond of that social beverage, a cup of really good and genuine Tea, are recommended to make trial of Howqua's."—*Brighton Gazette, October 30, 1835.*

"Howqua's Mixed Black Tea.—The reputation this Tea enjoys we can venture to say, from our own knowledge, is well merited, and we can safely recommend it to our readers as a most agreeable and economical beverage."—*Brighton Herald, October, 31st. 1835.*

"One trial of Howqua's Tea will convince the most sceptical of its supericrity over all others; and there is no doubt but it must soon become decidedly the favourite Tea of the public generally."—*Brighton, October, 20, 1835.*

These were the first particular Teas supplied the Public direct from the Importer.

These are the only particular Teas that ever received such public praise.

And these are the only particular Teas of which it can be said their Majesties drink.

CAUTION! Those who have tasted, as also those who may desire to taste these Teas, which, from their peculiar excellence are now supplied to their Majesties, are cautioned against being *misled* by Tea *of a totally different character*, which is now under the assumed title of "Howqua's Mixture," and in packages imitated from those of the Advertiser, but containing 1 lb. only, offered to the Public on the very same counters of the Pantheon Bazaar, Oxford Street, on which the original and only genuine Howqua's Teas, in Chinese Catty Packages, were lately sold, as supplied by the Importer, who has, since February last entirely withdrawn himself from all connection with the Proprietors of the Pantheon Bazaar.

---

# CANTON PRESS,

21st January 1837.

Our Cotemporary in his last number, where he says that the Hong merchants have never practically denied their joint responsibility, is not quite correct. By practically not denying liability, our Cotemporary, we suppose, means to say that the Co Hong has always paid the debts of the insolvent of their body, but this has only partially been the case. When the debts of the Chinese to British subjects in 1780 amounted to about one million of Pounds Sterling, it was only by very strong representations, backed by the *Seahorse* man of war, that the local Government promised to see justice done to foreigners. The Consoofund was then established for the express purpose of paying these debts, but they were too considerable, and only about 80 per cent were recovered; here therefore we have the first *practical denial* and we hope it may have been the last, though we must confess that with the Vice-Roy's letters before us, and the Hong-merchant's letter expressing their non-liability, we fear that it will be difficult to get the old Hongs to pay for the new. Whatever may be the different opinions on the subject, it is plain that it is very desirable that the question should be settled decisively in one way or the other, so as no longer to mislead persons trading with the Hongs, possibly under a wrong impression as to their liability or means. We suppose that the now fast approaching Chinese new year will bring the question to an issue, and hope that the old Hongs will then continue, as our Cotemporary says, "not to attempt to shirk it" (i. e. their mutual liability) but "freely and openly admit it."

---

By the *Tyrer* from Liverpool we have received some English papers to the 3rd August. In the House of Commons, the amendments of the Lords on the Irish Church Bill, have been rejected by a majority of 29.

N. M. Rothschild of London died on the 28th July at Frankfurt in his 59th year.

General Bugeaud has obtained important victories over the redoubted Arab Chief Abdul Khader, whose power has been almost entirely broken.

Affairs in Spain are by no means favorable to the interests of the Queen, and her residence at La Granja even has been threatened by the Carlists, in consequence of which the Queen has returned to Madrid. General Cordova has been dismissed from the command of the army, which has been conferred on General Sarsfield. The British Legion was in a state of insubordination, and General Evans as well as most of his officers disgusted with the treatment they had met with from General Cordova and the Spanish Government. Many soldiers of the Legion had deserted to Don Carlos.

General Evans, who was repulsed in his attack on Fontarabia, is seriously ill. It was expected that if a French Legion of 10,000 men to be enlisted voluntarily, could not be collected, 10,000 French troops would be ordered to march into Spain, to support the Queen.

The following was yesterday received at Lloyd's.

"British Consulate office Coyumbo March 25, 1836.

"Sir,—I wish to acquaint you, for the information of the Committee for managing the affairs of Lloyd's, that underwriters should be careful in insuring copper ores on board vessels loading the same on this coast, as there are some which are extremely dangerous to both the safety of whatever other cargo the ship may have on board, and likewise to the ship, as the enclosed document will prove." (Signed) Chas. Chamberlain, Consul.

To Wm. Dobson Esq, Lloyd's.—*Morning Herald 3rd August.*

The document referred to in this letter, too long for us to extract, stating that several Gentlemen, at the request of the Brit. Consul, surveyed the cargo of the *Richard Bell*, consisting of Copper ore which they found heated to 132°. Fahrenheit, and that on digging one foot deep into the ore, and leaving the thermometer in this hole during 5 minutes, the quicksilver rose to 161°. The cause of this heat is attributed to the great quantity of sulphur contained in the ore, and to it's having been shipped in a humid state.

A militia or "garde nationale" is being organized in Turkey, and the Sultan is generally present at the reviews.

An Englishman has lately arrived in Wurzburg, (Bavaria) with an intention to buy 1500 live foxes, to convey them to England. He is said to have received this commission from some lovers of the chase in this country. *Morning Herald.*

The Treasury (formerly the Regency Palace) at Lisbon was consumed by fire on the 14th July last, but owing to the assistance of French and English marines ordered to the spot by their respective commanders, the neighbouring houses were saved from destruction. Prince Ferdinand has deferred for the present his intended tour through the interior of Portugal.

The Prince of Orange was expected shortly to visit England. This seems to confirm the report of the marriage between the Prince's second son and Princess Victoria.—*Ibid*

*Important to Mariners.* Antwerp, July 20th. Notice has been given by the Minister of the Interior, that the light on the Pharos off Ostend, will be extinguished from the 15th of August next, till towards the 15th September following, when it will be replaced by a laminar fire of the third class, which, to bring it in harmony with the system generally adopted by the Commissioners of Lighthouses in France, the lights on the coast of the Atlantic, the channel and the North sea, will be fixed. A fire on the Light-house off Dunkirk being to be replaced by a light of short eclipses.—*Ibid.*

A tooth of Napoleon Bonaparte, extracted by Mr. O' Meara, was sold at the public sale of his effects for £7.17. 6d., and the instrument with which it was extracted fetched £3. 3s.—A few lines in the Emperor's handwriting sold, after much competition, for eleven Guineas; a lock of his hair for £1. 2s. *Atlas.*

We hear that there is actually a Company which undertakes to convey travellers from London to Paris for nine shillings. *Ibid.*

An American paper states that the fashionable damsels of Philadelphia wear their dresses so tight about their shoulders that they are obliged to unhook them to sneeze.—*Ibid.*

---

Our Correspondent "A Parsee merchant" directs our attention to an irregularity he states to have occurred in Macao in forwarding letters destined for Canton, delivered by a Captain of a Ship to one of the owners of the Passage boats, or, as our Correspondent terms him, the Postmaster, a title we presume given in consequence of the late Lord Napier having entrusted the forwarding of English letters to his care. We have as yet heard only an *ex-parte* statement of this affair, and must confess that as it is represented to us, it appears to have been a strange dereliction of duty in the "Postmaster" to have given the preference to any class of letters which had been confided to him; and that he should have thought himself entitled to the postage of letters, which he had omitted to forward in due time, when these letters were claimed by the parties interested, is still more unaccountable.

We hear that the Parsee merchants have addressed a complaint on the subject to H. M. Commissioners at Macao, before whom we imagine the subject will be investigated.

H. M. Superintendents have issued a Circular to request that a meeting of British merchants resident at Canton be held, to lay before it the question, whether it be thought expedient that a Committee of British merchants be appointed to correspond officially with the Superintendents. A meeting was accordingly held last night, but too late for us to be able to give a report of the proceedings.

On Sunday night at about nine o'clock some of the inhabitants of Carpenter square were alarmed at the report of an explosion, and on enquiry it was found that combustibles had been collected in front of one of the Carpenter's Shops, and that the explosion had been of gunpowder, with which the combustibles were to have been ignited, and would have been, but for the fortunate interference of the neighbours. It is said to be a common practice for Chinese robbers and vagabonds to fire houses in the hope of plun e

---

*Peking Gazette, 9th month 7th day, October 16th, 1836.*

The following Imperial Edict has been reverently received.

Yihsang has presented a report to the following effect:

"The Barracks have been burnt down, owing to the negligence of the Officers in charge of them: I humbly request your Majesty not to look over such neglect."

"It appears, that, the Barracks called Lungtseuen Kuh, (The dragon of the rippling stream) having caught fire, the Officers and men occupying them, cowardly rushed forth the and abandoned them, making no efforts to save them."

"Let Shingtsin, the General Commandant and Yihchang &c. his subordinates, be arrested and confined until the Board have deliberated on their punishment."

Respect this"

On Thursday night a chimney in the house of Messrs. Daniell & Co. was observed to be on fire, but engines promptly arriving on the spot, the fire was extinguished without having done material injury.

We hear that one of the midshipmen of the French Corvette *Bonite*, whilst walking on the Lappa, an island opposite Macao, was assailed by a Chinese mob, knocked down by a stone, and when, on recovering from the blow, the young man offered a sum of money to the Chinese to ferry him to Macao, they preferred taking his money without rendering the service required, and robbed him of every thing he had about him.

We copy an address of the Parsee merchants, to Capt. T. H. Johnston, on his sailing for England in the Castle Huntly, and Capt. Johnston's answer to his Parsee friends, thanking them for the very kind some manner in which they have expressed their friendship for him.

We have been requested to state, that the shoalest part of the bank in the *Patawan passage, China sea*, is not, as erroneously stated in our notice of it in our paper of 31st December last, in North Latitude 10° 20', but in N. Lat. 10° 44'.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will receive sealed Tenders of Cash for Bills of £ 1000 (payable at thirty days sight, in sets of £ 200 each) on the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury on or before 12 o'clock the 30th January 1837.

Macao 19th January 1837.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.
Secretary & Treasurer to the Superintendents.

P. S. Please to superscribe the word "Tender" on the envelope of the letter.

NOTICE.

THE SECRETARY of the BOOK SOCIETY OF CANTON will be obliged to any person who will give him information concerning the following volumes which belong to the Society.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leigh Hunt's Journal | No. 21 |
| Westminster Review | No. 47 |
| Literary Gazette | No. 994 |
| Nautical Magazine | Nos. 49 and 50 |
| Matheson's China | |
| Fraser's Magazine | No. 76 |
| Foreign Quarterly Review | No. 33 |
| Saturday Magazine | Nos. 46 and 47 |
| Penny Magazine | Nos. 49 and 50 |
| Sporting Magazine | No. 72 (belonging to the Macao Book Society). |

1st January, 1837.

NOTICE.

We the undersigned, having been called upon by Mr. A. V. Cortella for the purpose of surveying the Portuguese Barque "Tranquilidade," repaired on board this day for the purpose.

On examination she proved a sound and staunch built vessel, and has just undergone a thorough repair, new coppered, sheathed, and doubled in the bends; she is well found in ground tackle, and sails, a very fair sea worthy ship.

Macao 8th Dcer. 1836.

J. Rickett.
Luis Hamilton,
Carpenter.
Robert Wemyss,
J. Hudson,
B. Botelho.

*OFFICIAL NOTICE.*

PURSUANT to Instructions from The Right Honorable the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs dated in London on the twenty eighth day of May in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty six, Public Notice, is hereby given that from the date of this Notification, the Powers of the Superintendents of the Trade of British Subjects in China, over British Subjects and ships are extended so as to include Lintin and Macao.

And the Authority of the Superintendents over British subjects and Ships is to be considered to extend to Macao and to be of equal force and validity, being exercised within these extended limits, as it had hitherto been, within the limits of the Port of Canton.

All this without prejudice to the just rights, authorities and Sovereignty of the Government of Her Most Faithful Majesty The Queen of Portugal at Macao, and the anchorages thereto subject.

Given under our hands and seal of office at Macao in China this thirty first day of December in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty six.

CHARLES ELLIOT. } *Superintendents of the Trade of*
A. R. JOHNSTON. } *British Subjects in China.*

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have established a house here in connexion with Robert Wise, & Co. Liverpool. Robert Wise, Fazbridge & Co. London, and the firm of Robert Wise Holliday & Co. at Manila, Singapore, Batavia and the Cape of Good Hope.

ROBERT WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co.

Canton 1st January 1837.

NOTICE

THE interest of SAMUEL RUSSELL and AUGUSTINE HEARD in our house ceased on the 31st December 1836.

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, January 2nd.

*OFFICIAL NOTICE.*

To His Britannic Majesty's subjects in China.

DESPATCHES have been received from the Right Honorable The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, signifying the abolition of the Office and Salary of the Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British subjects in China.

His Majesty's Government has been pleased to appoint Captain Charles Elliot R. N. to perform the duties of Chief of the Commission, from this date.

Macao December 14th 1836.

By Order of the Superintendents of the Trade of British subjects in China.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.
*Secretary & Treasurer.*

FOR SALE ON BOARD THE BARQUE ISABELLA.

ROUGH spars of various sizes, lower masts, topmasts, Jib-booms and other spars.

200 Teak sheathing boards 4 and 3 Inch thick.

20 Teak wide boards, 11 feet long and 21 Inches wide.

Also: all kinds of ship's stores.

Apply to Capt. HILLAR on board, or
STANFORD & MARKS, at Canton.

Canton, 14th September, 1836.

NOTICE. Having admitted Mr. WILLIAM POTTER LIVINGSTON, a Partner in my business, it will for the future be conducted under the Firm of GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.

T. A. GIBB.

Canton, 14th November, 1836.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is closed against the Receipt of Cash for Bills on the Supreme Government of India.

(Signed) J. H. ASTELL.
H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 31st December, 1836.

NOTICE. Mr. JAMES STRACHAN (of the Firm of STRACHAN & Co. of Manila) is admitted a Partner in our Establishment from the 1st. of May last.

FOX, RAWSON, & Co.

Canton, 1st December, 1836.

NOTICE.

Messrs. STANFORD & MARKS beg to inform the Gentlemen of Canton that they have received per "Neptune" "Trusty" and "Clifton." A large stock of Choice Wines, Beer, Cyder and Porter in Casks and Bottles.—An Invoice of "Stunt's" Bread and Shoes. A Quantity of *Lemann's* Biscuits and *Spice nuts*. A fresh Invoice of Sauces from "Porter." A large Stock of Stationary consisting of Writing Paper and Envelopes complete sets of account Books—Playing Cards, Nautical Almanacs for 1837 &c. &c.—Musical Snuff Boxes 4 and 6 Tunes.—Accordeons 6. 8. 9. and 10 Keys with Books of Instructions.—Dressing Gowns, Camlet Boat Cloaks.—Iron Chests from 18 Inches upwards.—Blankets—An extensive assortment of Perfumery.—Also Fresh York Hams—Berkeley, Cheshire & other Cheese. Dor set Butter Raisins, Patras Currants in Jars and Tins and various other articles which will be ready for inspection in a few days.

Canton, 23 Dec. 1836.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

PARTIES, precious to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

*The Agents for the Society are from this day,*

IN LONDON,.. Messrs. PALMERS MACKILLOP FLINT & Co.
,, CALCUTTA, Messrs. MACKILLOP STEUART & Co.
,, BOMBAY, Messrs. FORBES & Co.
,, SINGAPORE, Messrs. A. L. JOHNSTON & Co.
,, MANILA,.. Messrs. RUSSELL & STURGIS.

DENT & Co.
*Secretaries.*

Canton, 1st, July, 1836.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium Orders and boat notes } ₱ 100 *S L*
,, Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c. .. .. .. ₱ 50
,, Policies and folio pages, .. .. .. *N*

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

FOR SINGAPORE AND MADRASS.

THE Ship MERMAID Captain ROCHE, will leave Whampoa early in February for Freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 13th January, 1837.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

NO risks can be taken here, on Ship or Ships from India to China, nor any return risk on a Ship from India, unless applied for previously to her despatch from hence.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
*General Agents.*

Canton, 9th Dec. 1836.

PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING at the *Cape of Good Hope*. The fine new fast sailing ship.

WILLIAM JARDINE, 670 Tons,

Capt. ROBERT HIGHAT, formerly of the Gipsey, has spacious and elegant accomodations for passengers. For passage apply to Capt. HIGHAT,

or to JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 22nd December 1836.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE first class Ship PRINCE REGENT, of 1000 tons, River Built, Captain J. BILES, will have quick despatch. Apply to

DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 22nd October, 1836.

FOR SALE.

THE CLIFTON has brought out a fresh supply of London *Particular Madeira Wine* from Messrs Newton, Gordon and Murdoch, in hogsheads and quarter Casks.—*Also* Some Cases in Bottle of *Choice old Madeira Wine*: and a Few Dozen of Mahoney Madeira in Pints from the same house. Apply to the Commander of the HERCULES, Lintin, or to J.A. INNES.

Canton, 26th Dec. 1836.

MADEIRA Wine.

FOR SALE Superior Old MADEIRA WINE—in Pipes Hogsheads & quarter Casks—from the well known House of KRIES & Co. Apply to

Canton 10th September, 1835 DENT & Co.

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to notify the same, in order that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for this Society are,

| | |
|---|---|
| London, | Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. & Co. |
| Bombay, | Messrs. Mc. Gregor Browrigg & Co. |
| Madras, | Messrs. E. S. Moral & Co. |
| Singapore, | Messrs. Guthrie & Co. |
| | Messrs. Cockerell & Co. Sons, CALCUTTA. |

BELL & Co.
Agents CANTON.

FOR SALE.

A quantity of FOOLSCAP and LETTER PAPER—The former at ₱ 7 per Ream and the latter at ₱ 6.—Also two first chop OFFICE COPYING MACHINES complete.

ILBERY & Co.
6 *Lungqua Hong.*

Apply to

TO LET.

FROM the first of September next, the house on the S. E. side of Praya Grande, formerly the Spanish Factory, and now occupied by Da. Anna Joaquina Lopes, with large cool apartments. Any Gentleman wishing to take the said house, will please to address to Januario Jose Lopes, at MACAO.

Macao, 15th August, 1836.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR La Rose, St. Emilion and Medoc Clarets, also Cognac Brandy.

Apply to
DENT & Co.
or Capt. CROCKET at Lintin.

FOR SALE.

AT the CANTON PRESS OFFICE, The first volume of the CANTON PRESS Newspaper, in boards at $ 6.

FOR SALE.

Very superior MALMSEY in pints and quarts.
*Chamber's & Co's* SHERRY, in pints and hog-heads.
*Black's* PORT, in pints.
*Bass'* PALE ALE, in hogsheads.
CREAM, MILK and CUSTARD, preserved in tins.
JAMS and JELLIES.
One well finished and very powerful COPYING PRESS, with ink, brush, books, damping board, thin papers, &c., complete.
Percussion single barrel RIFLE GUNS, with *spare fowling piece barrels.*
Small gold WATCHES.
Superior drawing PENCILS.
All on moderate terms. Apply at No. 74 French Hong to

JOHN SMITH.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current.

| | |
|---|---|
| For one year payable in advance | $ 12 |
| For six Months | $ 7 |
| For three ,, | $ 4 |

Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current may be had at the Office No. 3. British Factory, at 50 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each, or at Messrs. Markwick Edwards & Co. in Canton and Macao.

## *SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE*

ARRIVED.—Brit. *Tyrer*, Ellis, from Liverpool Aug 5th. Dutch, General *Chassé*, Schmidt, from Java, December 2nd.

PASSENGER.—₱ *General Chassé*, Mr. Damireau.

SAILED or DESPATCHED.—Brit. *Isabella Robertson*, Hudson, and *Mary Somerville*, Jackson, for Calcutta. *Castle Huntly*, Jolly, and *Kellie Castle*, Patullo, for London. *Heywood*, Jones, and *Africa*, Crosghan, for Liverpool. Amer. *Theodore*, King, for Singapore and Java. *Henry Rubank*, Leach, for Boston. Brit. *Alcione*, Bennett, for Buenos Ayres.

This days Amer. *Oneida*, Tripp, for Manila Brit. *Fanny*, Taylor, to Cash for orders, and *Lord Auckland*, Willie, for Calcutta. *Charles Grant*, Pitman, for Bombay.

PASSENGERS.—₱ *Castle Huntly*, Messrs. Jas. Hamilton, C. R. Read, and Capt. T. H. Johnston, ₱ *Mary Somerville* Mrs. Jackson; ₱ *Theodore*, Mr. Leach; ₱ *Alcione*, Mr. Kauffmann; ₱ Arabian (omitted in our last.) Mrs. Brown.

The despatches for the *Strathfieldsaye* for London, close on the 21st inst. The *Viscount Melbourne*, will leave for London on the 25th.

The *Canton*, *Prince Regent*, *Orissa*, *Wm. Jardine*, *Strathfieldsaye*, *Viscount Melbourne*, *Neptune*, and others are loading fast for Great Britain.

LATEST DATES from ENGLAND 5th Aug. ₱ *Tyrer*. UNITED STATES 20th August via Mexico. CALCUTTA, Oct. 24th ₱ *Mermaid*. SINGAPORE, 24th November ₱ *Mermaid*. JAVA 9th December ₱ *General Chassé*. MANILA 17th Dec. BOMBAY, 30th October ₱ *Euphrates*.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From the STRAITS, *Cecilia*, *Victory*, *Proposito*, and *Conor*. ENGLAND, *Tinamara*, *Brilliant*, *Emma Eugenia*. JAVA, *Mercury*, *Amelia Thomson*. SYDNEY, *Moffatt*, *Lady Kennaway*. CALCUTTA, *Sir C. Malcolm*, *Waterwitch*, *Champion Family*, *Redrover*, *Rebecca*. LONDON, *Pleiades*, *Sydney*. UNITED STATES, *Morrison*. MANILA, *Dos Amigos*, *Hope*.

## SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

| *Vessel's Name.* | *Flag.* | *Commander.* | *Tons* | *Where from.* | *Consignees.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hospital Ship | | | 800 | | |
| Lord Lowther | British | A. Grant | 1600 | London | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Prince Regent | ,, | J. S. Biles | 1090 | Calcutta | Daniell & Co. |
| Plaster | Dutch. | C. L. Abdoll | 320 | London | Russell & Co, |
| Regulus | Ameri. | Vasmer | | Manila | |
| Inglis | British | Wise | 1350 | Bombay | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Omega | Ameri. | Russell | 320 | Manila | Gordon & Talbot |
| Canton | British | Mordaunt | 507 | Java | ,, |
| Erika | ,, | Ager | 365 | Liverpool | W. T. Gemmell & Co |
| Panama | Ameri. | Benjamin | 475 | Manila | W. Moore & Co. |
| Plymouth | ,, | A. Kenrick | | New York | S.B Rawle & H.W. Lewis |
| Marblehead | ,, | Christie | | Batavia | Russell & Co. |
| Strathfieldsaye | British | Jones | 510 | Sydney | Wetmore & Co. |
| Orwell | ,, | Lancaster | 1426 | Madras | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| V. Melbourne | ,, | H. L. Thomas | 700 | Calcutta | Daniell & Co, |
| Hasheny | ,, | Hyde | 329 | Bombay | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Wm. Jardine | ,, | R Highat | 670 | Liverpool | ,, |
| Albion | Ameri. | Putnam | | Liverpool | Olyphant & Co. |
| Asia | British | J. Pearson | 1012 | Calcutta | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Cordelia | ,, | Creighton | 380 | ,, | Gibb Livingston & Co. |
| Tigris | ,, | Titherington | 502 | ,, | Turner & Co. |
| Elizabeth Walker | ,, | J. R. Hall | 303 | Valparaiso | W. & T. Gemmell & Co. |
| Annawan | Ameri. | Rathbone | | Liverpool | Dent & Co. |
| Neptune | British | Williams | 600 | London | Wetmore & Co. |
| Levant | Ameri. | Dumaresq | | Manila | Russell & Co. |
| Splendid | ,, | Rogers | | ,, | Wetmore & Co. |
| Liberty | ,, | Mc. Dowell | | ,, | B. Reting. |
| Clifton | British | T. Worsell | 314 | London | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Lt. Wm. Bentinck | ,, | Hutchison | 804 | Calcutta | Wetmore & Co. |
| Fatima | Britain | Fothers | 373 | Calcutta | RussellSturgis & Co. |
| Cynthia | Ameri. | Graves | | Newyork | Gordon and Talbot. |
| Euphrates | British | Buckham | 575 | Bombay | Dirom & Co. |
| Tyrer | ,, | Elis | | Liverpool | Russell & Co. |

## SHIPPING AT LINTIN &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, Crockett, *Lord Amherst*, Rees; to Dent & Co. The *Hercules*, Jauncey; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray and *Henry Chas* Gilman, to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Swan; to D.& M. Rustomjee. *Isabella*, to Stanford & Marks.

| *Vessel's Name.* | *Flag.* | *Commander.* | *Tons* | *Where from.* | *Consignees* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aurelia | Port. | Barros | 160 | Bombay | Dent & Co. |
| Anna | Port. | Aguiar | 166 | Damaun | ,, |
| Alexander | Ameri. | Penniger | 395 | Liverpool | Wetmore & Co. |
| Jardine (Schr.) | British | Greig | 160 | Singapore | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Syed Khan | ,, | J. L. Gallie | 194 | Calcutta | Pereira & Co. |
| Falcon | ,, | Burnett | 170 | San Blas | ,, |
| Earl Grey | ,, | A. Adamson | 240 | Liverpool | Turner & Co. |
| Trusty | ,, | Wyeat | 320 | London | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Lady Hayes | ,, | Ovenstone | 380 | Singapore | ,, |
| New Grove | ,, | Johnston | | Sydney | ,, |
| Fanny | ,, | Sheriff | | Penang | Dent & Co. |
| Bonite (Corvette) | French | Vaillant | | Manila | ,, |
| Mermaid | British | Roche | | Calcutta | D. & M. Rustomjee. |
| Bombay | Ameri | ——— | | Boston | Wetmore & Co. |
| Claudius | ,, | Winslow | | London | Russell & Co. |
| Gen. Chassé | Dutch. | Schmidt | | Batavia | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Fattel Kair | ,, | ——— | | ,, | S. van Basel tot Lear & Co |

# THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abbreviations (Pc.) Piece. (Cr.) Catty. (Pcl.) Pecul. (P.) Pair. (Chs.) Chest. (Yd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cs.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods.—1 Catty—100 Taëls 133⅓ in avoirs. 1 Pecul.—16 Pls 80 Cys 1 Ton.—84 Cys. 1 Cwt.—4 Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Spnt. dollar 7 Mace 1 ca 7 ch.

VOL. 2d No 20 CANTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY, 21st, 1837. No. 72.

## IMPORTS.

| | PER. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| COTTON MANUFACTURES | | | |
| Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in | P. | $ 3. a 4. | |
| Chintzes - - 28 " - in | " | 4 a 6 | |
| Handkfs. Mauritius scarlet - | " | 2.25 a 2.50 | dull. |
| " " blue - - | " | 1.25 a 2 | |
| Long-cloths whi ets yds. 36 in | " | 4. a 5. | |
| " " 30 " - | " | 3. a 9. | |
| " grey - 40 " 38 in | " | 4½. a 5. | in demand. |
| " " - 60 " 38 in | " | 6¼ a 7½. | |
| " " - 80 " 38 in | " | 8. a 10. | |
| Am. brown Cots. 30 " 36 in | " | 3. a 3.10. | |
| Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in | P. | 36 a 38 | No demand. |
| " " 32 @ 52 in | " | | |
| Calcutta - - - 18 @ 24 in | " | 36 a 37. | |
| WOOLLENS. | | | |
| Broadcloth Ex. Sup' 60@92 in Y. | " | 1.80 a 2.20 | |
| " Spun Stripes 60@72 in | " | 1.15 a 1.25. | dull. |
| " Supers - 58@60 in | " | 80 a 90. | |
| " Worsters - | " | 60 cts. | |
| " Worleys - 25 yds. in | P. | 11 a 11½ | No sale. |
| " Sup' Selct. Cutgalarge | P. | 30 a 40 | Cts. dull |
| Flannel - - - - - | yd. | 15 a 20. | |
| Cambleets, double 5 yds. 30 in | P. | | |
| Fine stuffs - - - - | " | 25 a 27. | dull. |
| Second - - - - - | " | | |
| Dutch - - 40 yds. 33 in | " | 31 a 35. | dull. |
| " - - 60 " 28 " | " | 28 | |
| Bombazets - - - - | " | 11 a 12 | |
| Longelia scarlet - - - | " | 8½ a 8¾. | Declining. |
| Assorted colors - - - | " | | |
| Woollen yarn - - - - | " | 105 a 120. | Limited demand. |
| COTTON. | | Tael. | |
| Bengal old or inf. - - | P. | 8. a 10.3. | |
| " sup' and fine - - | " | | |
| Bombay old or inf. - - | " | 7.8 a 10.8 | |
| " sup' and fine - - | " | | |
| Madras - - - - - | " | 8.5 a 10.3 | |
| Manila - - - - - | " | | None. |
| METALS. | | | |
| Copper Sheets, 16 oz. @ 32 oz | P. | $ 34½. | |
| " S. American slabs - - | " | 24. | None. |
| " nails assorted - - | " | 60. | |
| " old - - - - | " | 18 | |
| Lead English Pig - - - | " | 6½ a 7 | Enquired. |
| " Spanish - - - - | " | | |
| Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - - | " | 2 a 2.50 | In demand. |
| " Rod ½@ in - - | " | | |
| " Nailed 4 and under | " | 3½ a 4. | |
| " Hoop. ½ @ in - | " | | |
| " Scrap - - - - | " | 1. a 1.00 | Not Saleable. |
| Steel English - - - - | " | | |
| " Swedish - - - - | Tub | 3½ a 4 | |
| Spelter English - - - | P. | 6. | |
| Tin Plates - - - - - | Box | 6½ a 7 | Large stock. |
| Quicksilver - - - - - | P. | 100 a 109 | |
| PRINS Robbat - - - - | 100 | 60. a 65. | |
| Beaver - - - - - | Skin | 4 a 6 | |
| " Fox - - - - | " | 1. a 1.15. | |
| Otter-Sea - - - - - | " | 40. a 55 | |
| " tails - - - | " | 2.50 a 3 | |
| " Land - - - - | " | 5 a 7. | |
| Seal - - - - - - | " | 2. a 2.50 | |
| OPIUM Patna old - - - | Ch. | | |
| " new - - - | " | 785 | |
| Benares old - - - - | " | | Nominal. |
| " new - - - | " | 705 | |
| Malwa old - - - - | " | 695 | |
| " new - - - | " | | |
| Turkey - - - - - | " | 620 | |
| RICE Bengal - - - - | P. | 1.80 | |
| " Java - - - - | " | 1.60 a 1.65 | |
| " White table - - - | " | 1.85 | |
| " Manila - - - - | " | 1.65 a 1.70 | |
| " Paddy - - - - | " | 30 per cent less. | than Rice. |
| STRAITS PRODUCE &c | | | |
| Bird's nest, fine white - - | Cr. | 30. | |
| " " inf. " - - | " | 11. a 16. | In little demand. |
| " " black - - | " | 4½. a 5. | |
| Bees Wax - - - - - | P. | 26. a 28. | |
| Betel nut - - - - - | " | 3½ a 3¾. | |
| Cloves - - - - - - | " | 3¼. a 3⅜. | |
| " Mother - - - - | " | 10. a 12. | Overstocked. |
| Camphor Baroos - - - | Cr. | 6 a 25. | |
| Gambir - - - - - - | P. | 2½. a 3. | |
| Mace - - - - - - | " | | |
| Nutmegs - - - - - | " | | |
| Pepper - - - - - - | " | 10. a 10½ | No stock. |
| Rattans - - - - - | " | 2. a 3. | supplies. |
| Tin Banca - - - - - | " | | None. |
| " Singapore &c. - - - | " | | |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | |
| Amber large 1st quality - - | Cr. | 3. a 13 | |
| " small fragments - - | " | 20 cts a 1½. | |
| Asafœtida - - - - - | P. | 4½. | |
| Bichlemar - - - - - | " | 12. a 38. | |
| " good - - - - | " | 36. a 50. | |
| Cochineal - - - - - | " | 140. a 200 | |
| Coral large beads or pieces | Cr. | | Dull. |
| " fragments - - | P. | 40. a 50. | |
| Cow Bezoar - - - - - | Cr. | 16. a 25. | No demand. |
| Cudbear - - - - - | Pl. | 12. | |
| Cutch Pegue - - - - - | " | 4. a 4½. | |
| Elephants Teeth or Ivory- | " | 70. a 100. | |
| " cuttings - - | " | 60. a 65. | |
| Fish-maws - - - - - | " | 40 a 70. | |
| Flints - - - - - - | " | 40 cents. | |
| Ginseng crude - - - - | " | 75. | |
| " clarified - - - - | " | 100 | None in mkt. |
| Mother of Pearl Shell - - | " | 9. a 10. | |
| Myrrh - - - - - - | " | 3. a 4. | Large stock. |
| Olibanum - - - - - - | " | 3½. a 8. | |
| Putchuck - - - - - - | " | 30 | Nominal. |
| Rose Maloes - - - - - | " | | |
| Saltpetre at Lintin - - - | " | 8½. a 9½. | Sales. |
| Shark's fins - - - - - | " | 15. a 30. | |
| Smalts - - - - - - | " | 30. a 50. | limited demand. |
| Stock fish - - - - - | " | 5. a 6. | |
| Thread Gold and Silver - - | Cy. | 32 a 42 | Large stock |
| Wood Ebony Mauritius - - | P. | 3½ a 4 | dull. |
| " " Ceylon - - | " | 2½ | |
| " Sandal Indian - - | " | 22. | in demand. |
| " " Timor - - | " | 12. a 13 | |
| " " Sand's Islands - | " | 8. a 10 | |
| " Sapan - - - - | " | 1.50 | |

## EXPORTS.

| | WT. in T. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| SILK MANUFACTURES. | | | |
| Gauzes blk. 18 yds. by 24 in | 36 | $ 13½ | |
| " col'd. " by " | 30 | 15. | |
| Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine | 17 | 5.70 a 6. | |
| " fringed 45 in | 15 | 5.10 a 5.50 | |
| Hkfs. 7 8 cross barred - - | 11 | 7. | |
| " Sarnet, Nankin silk | | | |
| " " Canton - - | — | 6½ | |
| Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in | 18 | 7.75 a 7.80 | |
| " " " 30 " | 16 | 6.60 a 6.70 | |
| " figured " 32 " | 20 | 10. | |
| " " " 30 " | 18 | 9 | |
| Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 | 24 | 12.50 | |
| " " 30 " 29 " | 34 | 16.50 a 16.75 | |
| " black " 24 " | 24 | 10.75 a 11.50 | |
| " " 29 " | 30 | 12.75 a 13 | |
| Satins Levantines 30 29 | 33 | 14.75 a 15. | |
| " " 24 " | 30 | 13. | |
| Lutestrings mixt 18 " 24 " | 18 | 7.10 a 7.90 | |
| " black " 29 " | 28 | 10.30 a 10.50 | |
| Pongees white 30 " 30 | 30 | 11.75 a 11.85 | |
| " " 30 " 29 " | 29 | 11.10 a 11.25 | |
| " " 30 " 32 " | 32 | 12.60 a 12.70 | |
| " Szechuen 19 " 19 " | 27 | 4.75 a 4.80 | |
| Sarsnets black N 30 " 29 " | 27 | 11.40 a 11.75 | |
| " " C. " 29 " | 25 | 10 a 10½ | |
| " " " 29 " | 24 | 7.80 a 8.10 | |
| " wh te 60 " 29 " | 34 | 17 a 17.20 | |
| " colored 30 " 29 " | 21 | 12.40 a 12.60 | |
| " crossbarr'd " 24 " | 18 | 10.75 | |
| Satins black 18 " 29 " | 44 | 17 a 17.50 | |
| " " 18 " 29 " | 36 | 14.25 a 14.50 | |
| " colored 18 " 29 " | 33 | 12.20 a 12.40 | |
| " high " 18 " 29 " | 38 | 14.75 a 15 | |
| " damasked crimson " | 34 | 21 a 22. | |
| " colored " | 38 | 20 a 21. | |
| Sconshaws Nank. blk 29 29 | 44 | 15 a 15.50 | |
| " " colored " | 33 | 16 a 16.40 | |
| " " " 29 " | 36 | 17 a 17.50 | |
| " Canton black 29 " | 51 | 10 a 10.20 | |
| Sewing silks assort. colors. lb | Pl. | 4.70 a 4.90 | |
| " black - - - - | " | 4.30 a 4.40 | |
| Shawls crape 7 4 embrd. - | 7 | 3.50 | |
| " " 5.5 a 5.8 in - - | 5½ | 2.90 | |
| " 8-4 Satin figd. 63 - | 5 | 2.15 a 2.25 | |
| " 7-4 " " - - | 4 | 1.85 | |
| " " damas' ed silk 5-4 - | 4 | 2.50 | |
| Water silks col'd. 18 y. 29 in | 32 | 15.45 | |
| BLACK TEAS. | Pl. | Tael. | |
| " Bohea Canton - - - | " | | No demand. |
| " Fokeen - - - | " | | |
| " Congou Song. l'd. - - | " | 24 a 28 | |
| " Bl. Lf. & Pek. l'd. - | " | 30 a 38 | |
| " Campoi - - - - | " | 38 a 44 | |
| " Souchong - - - - | " | 44 a 56 | Nominal. |
| " Hung muey - - - | " | 57 a 60 | |
| " Pekoe - - - - | " | 80 a 90 | |
| " Ning Yong - - - | " | 24 a 27 | |
| " Ankoi - - - - - | " | 16 a 22 | |
| " " Pouchong - - | " | | |
| " Orange Pekoe - - | " | 26 a 35 | |
| " Caper - - - - | " | 24 a 30 | |
| GREEN TEAS. | | | |
| " Twankay - - - - | " | 26 a 36 | Canton Tea |
| " Skin - - - - - | " | 20 a 36 | 12 a 13 |
| " Hyson- - - - - | " | 48 a 76 | 36 a 39 |
| " Young Hyson - - - | " | 28 a 50 | 24 a 26 |
| " Imperial - - - - | " | 50 a 60 | 40 a 45 |
| " Gunpowder - - - | " | 53 a 79 | |
| RAW SILK. Canton No. 1 | " | T. | No stock. |
| " " " 2 | " | 980 | |
| " " " 3 | " | 960 | |
| " " " 4 | " | 170 | |
| " " " 5 | " | 105 | |
| Nankin Taatlee - - - - | " | 500 a 550 | |
| " Taysaam- - - - - | " | 390 a 420 | |
| SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st. | " | T. 5 5 | |
| " " 2d. | " | 5.3 | |
| " Pingfa - - - - | " | 6.7 | |
| " Candy Canton - - - | " | 7 4 | |
| " " Chinchew - - | " | 6 4 | |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | |
| Alum - - - - - - - | " | 1.85 a 1.95 | at Macao. |
| Aniseed star - - - - - | " | 10 a 10½ | |
| Camphor - - - - - - | " | 28 a 30 | at Macao. |
| Cassia at Whampoa - - - | " | 11.50 a 12 | |
| " Lintin - - - - | " | 9. | |
| " buds - - - - | " | 14 a 15 | |
| Canes bamboo - - - - - | 1000 | 10 a 14 | |
| " Wangees - - - - | " | 7 a 12 | |
| China Root - - - - - | Pl. | 3½ | |
| Cubebs - - - - - - | " | 17 a 18 | |
| Dragon's blood - - - - | " | 80 a 100 | |
| Galangals - - - - - | " | 3½ a 3¾ | |
| Gamboge - - - - - - | " | 65 a 70 | None good. |
| Glass beads - - - - - | " | 17 a 22 | |
| Glue - - - - - - - | " | 9 a 11 | |
| Ginger in Jars - - - - | Case | 5 a 5½ | |
| Hartall or Orpiment - - - | Pl. | 16 a 17 | |
| Lead white - - - - - | " | 9 a 10 | |
| " red - - - - - | " | 10 | |
| Mo. of Pear' Shells Seoloo large | Pl. | | No demand. |
| " blue edged small | " | | |
| Musk warranted- - - - - | Cy. | 45 a 60 | |
| Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in | 100 | 92 | |
| " 9½ yds. 12 in - - - - | Ps. | 85 | |
| " Canton made - - - - | " | 70 | |
| " " large - - - - | " | 80 | None. |
| " " small - - - - | " | 65 | |
| Yellow yds. in 1st. st. | " | 70 a 80 | |
| " " " 2d. " | " | 66 a 70 | None. |
| " " " 3d. " | " | 58 | |
| " small " " - - | " | | |
| " white " " - - | " | 55 a 85 | Wanted. |
| Oils Aniseed - - - - - | Cy. | 1.10 a 1.20 | |
| " Cassia - - - - - | " | 1.85 | |
| Rhubarb - - - - - - | Pl. | | |
| " Dutch cut - - - - | " | | |
| Soy in Jars - - - - - | Case | 5 a 9 | |
| Tobacco in baskets - - - | Pl. | 14 a 15 | |
| Tortoiseshell - - - - - | P. | | |
| Turmeric - - - - - - | " | | |
| Vermillion 30 catties - - | Box. | | |

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER. BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also higher prices are obtainable for *Camblets, Saltpetre. Ginseng* and other Goods, on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton &c.* sometimes discharge at Macao or tranship their Cargoes, at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rents outside, and River Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pickles &c, Confectionary Stationary, Cutlery, Crockery ware,* &c. for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction, duty paid.

*Note. Alum,* and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; and *Raw Silk, Silk piece goods &c*, are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

### RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

| | d. |
|---|---|
| On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills. | 5 |
| Government Bills 10 @ 30 days. | none. |
| United States Bank Bills 6 months sight. | |
| Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents. | none. |
| E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight. | 224 C. R. |
| E. I. Directors Bills, 60 ds. sight, Rs. | 226 a 228 C. R. |
| Private Bills, on Bombay, " Co's. Rs. | 226 C. R. |

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves @ 23.36 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 5 per Cent premium
" " " " small 96 a 98 " 4 a 4½ "
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, " " 1 per Cent "
" " Old Carolus IV. " " 12 per Cent "
South American Republics None

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet .. £.
" to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none
" to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet.

### DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1st APRIL TO 31st DECEMBER 1836.

| | IN DECEMBER. | | | APRIL TO DECEMBER. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Price. | Chests | Value in Dollars. | Chests. | Value in Dollars. | Stock on January. |
| Patna .....chd. | | | | | | |
| " .....new | 785 | 152 | 119,320 | 4054 | 2,984,987 | 7 |
| Benares .....old | 730 | | 730 | | | 1492 |
| " .....new | 700 | 110 | 77,000 | 2,755 | 1,451,360 | 681 |
| Malwa ..... | 695 | 216 | 150,120 | 1056 | 666,360 | 2613 |
| | | 479 | 347,170 | 16,908 | 1,109,678 | 4,756 |

Total Chests delivered in the last 9 months 17,387; Value 11,444,848 Drs.

### RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

| GOODS TREASURE | | GOODS TREASURE | | GOODS TREASURE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay .... | 2½ | Singapore .... | 1 ½ | Hol. or Hamburg .. | 3 2½ |
| Ceylon .... | | Manila .... | | Spain or Portugal.. | 3 2½ |
| Madras .... | | Malacca .... | | America U States .. | 2½ 2 |
| Calcutta .... | | Penang .... | 1½ 1 | Chili or Peru .... | 3 .. |
| Rangoon .... | | Batavia .... | | Mexico .... | 3 .. |
| Mauritius .... | | Gt. Britain via Sa. | 3 2½ | E.coast of China .... | 1 per c. |
| Australia .... | | " direct .... | 2½ 2 | Lintin &c. .... | ½ ch |
| Sand. Islands .. | | France .... | 2½ 2 | | |

Note. Above rates are from 20th Oct. to 20th April annually: during remaining 6 months the premiums are nomes hat higher. Risks on Blocks are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2¼ for 3 months and $ ¾ per month.
The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

### WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd " " " 1200 do. & under 1600 " 0.7211891 " "
3rd " " under 1200 do. 0.5062341 " "

N B. The cubit is 14½ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products—The largest class pay from $ 4300 to $ 4320; 2d class from $ 3760 to $ 3780; 3rd class from $ 3200 and under. The Comshaw or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Tuels or $ 2225. Linguists fee $ 1734 and Compradore's fee $ 50 Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. On French and other Foreign vessels they are slightly varied. Riceladen ships are charged only about $ 1300 in lieu of measurement &c.'

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

### IMPORTS.

COTTON GOODS.—are less enquired for, as the Holydays approach. COTTON YARN has been selling as low as $ 35 a 37, and without demand.

WOOLLENS.—Some large sales of both Longells and Spanish stripes have been made during the week, and among the Chinese they are selling under our quotations.

PEPPER.—is's nominal quotations have suffered a slight decline.

BETEL NUT.—our quotations it is difficult to obtain.

LEAD.—and TIN PLATES are at little demand at our prices.

TIN.—there is none in the market.

COTTON.—Our quotations will show a serious decline in all descriptions, and even at these rates prices are quite nominal, it being impossible to effect sales, from the approach of the Chinese new-year, and the scarcity of money.

OPIUM.—The only transactions we have to notice are the deliveries of one or two small parcels to the Junks outside, and some small sales at Macao. The restrictive measures of the local authorities and mandarins are still rigidly perserved in, and nothing further has transpired regarding the legal admission of it.

The Lintin deliveries to the 15th were,
Patna, 123; Benares, 30; Malwa, 89; Total 242 Chests.

### EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.—*Thatlee and Taysaam* have declined a little, whilst price for Canton Silk remain as before.

SILK MANUFACTURES.—We hear of no transactions; prices not being yet low enough to tempt purchasers.

TEA.—The lower qualities of *Congou; Souchong kind, Ankoi* and *Twankay* are cheaper than before. Our higher quotations are nearly nominal for all descriptions, few of good quality being now procurable. Congous of Fokeen Bohea quality are offering at 16 Taels. Souchong Congous below contract quality could possibly be bought under the quotations.

# THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 2d. No. 21. CANTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY, 28th, 1837. No. 73.


*From the Newyork Gazette and General Advertiser of 11th August.*

## FROM TEXAS AND MEXICO.

The New-Orleans papers to the 27th ult. received by mail yesterday furnish various details from Mexico respecting the affairs of that distracted country, but no one particularly of events relating to Texas. We annex all the accounts which possess any interest.

The editor of the Bee, who has perused a number of letters from Mexico says, excitement is following excitement, and convulsion succeeding convulsion, and none can foretell the consequences. Nothing will save Mexico from a bloody civil war of some duration, but the placing the reins of Government in the hands of her most intelligent and prudent men. The "Pronunciamento" issued by the State of Oajaca in favor of the Federal Constitution is said to be signed by all the authorities in that section, that unless a general co-operation in that section, that unless a general co-operation in that section, that unless a general co-operation

alarmed by the cry of breaker on the weather bow, bearing N. N. E. passed within a cable's length to leeward of it a small patch breaking violently, supposing it to be one of those small detached patches marked within the line of soundings; stood on with caution. At 9. 30 P. M. breakers reported on the ice bow bearing east; two small reefs in the line of N. E by E. and S. W by W.; stood on with a hand at the mast head. At 10 P. M. a breaker reported a head, hand's stationed to tack; but afterwards said to be a sea top, which proved to be an occasional break and broke the second time close to the bow. Tacked and stood to the westward. Strong N. N. W. wind night dark. At 10. 45 P. M. breakers were again reported bearing W. by S. and fearing we might not weather them, kept away W. S. W., soon found we were under the lee of an extensive reef, the breakers being visible along the weather beam. At 11. 30 the water becoming discoloured and perfectly smooth, with a strong smell of kelp. The lead getting foul in steamping to sound, hauled main sail up and bore up south. At midnight breakers being again reported a head, hauled for sail up and bore to, head to the nrd. in 25 fms. Drifted to s'd, west with the current into 45, 50, and 53 fms. At 2 30 A. M. weather having cleared up, Lat. by mean of stars alt. 9. 55, Long by China and stars altidudes 117. 35, placing us within the reef we had weathered at noon. At 3 A. M. breakers were visible on lee quarter, bearing south in two small patches; filled main yard and set the jib head N. E. At 4 30 A. M. the moon rising and throwing a reflection thro a cloud deceived us into a shoal close on the lee shore, had just time to haul the fore and main tacks on board and weather it; tho' within a few yards of the shoal we could not hear the breakers, no sounding's at 60 fms. At daylight found ourselves between two reefs about ten miles apart, with a broken reef of detached breakers connected under water close to us, over which we passed twice in 12 and 14 fms. The high land of Palawan just visible, bearing S. E. At 9. 45 being abreast within a mile of the north end of the middle reef, made it in Lat. 10 2 N. and Long. 118. 21 E. At 3 P. M. Ologoan bay being open under our lee with a falling glass, foul-wind, and unfavorable current, bore up and anchored under Harbour Isd. in 18 fms., the Isd. bearing N. by W. This bay is represented in the charts, full of Islands; I could find none, but Harbour Isd. and two small rocky Islets, one at the bottom of the bay and one on the east side. Harbour Isd., connected as the main on the west side by coral reefs. In directing to the anchorage in Ologoan Bay, pass on either side of three peaked Isles, and on the East side of Harbour Isd., which is about 2½ miles in length N. and S., and not more than 100 yards wide in any part; and anchor from ½ to 1¼ miles from its south end, shutting in the entrance by bringing the south end of Harbour Isd. on to East Point of the bay, but do not stand higher up, the bay being formed of a bed of Coral Rock, with from 5 fms to 2 feet water on them, and the whole of the shores of the bay are lined with coral reefs. We saw no trace of any inhabitants. Plenty of timber, and from the mountainous shores, no doubt, water may be found in plenty. There is an inlet to the westd., just below harbour isd., of 5 or 6 miles in length with 18 fms between the coral banks, but not more than ½ a cables' length wide from reef to reef, and another at the top of the bay to the S. W. had the appearance of a river. But having lost one of my quarter boats in a gale in the bay of Bengal we could not venture far out of sight of the ship; it blew hard all the night of the 4th, & the morning following, but fell calm in the evening. We tried the echo with an eight pounder gun, which was beautiful, being a perfect calm. The shelter is admirable; tho' blowing fresh the water was perfectly smooth. In standing out of the bay the morning of the 6th with a light S. E. wind, intending to keep near the land to have the advantage of the land breeze, found there was a reef running out about four miles in a north west direction off Ologoan point. In laying down the Latitudes & Longitudes for the advantage of my nautical friends, I can speak with some confidence as to their correctness, having passed within a mile of the Royal Captain Shoal at noon two days before, and also communicated with Captain West of the Trusty since my arrival, who also made the south end of the breakers the same day, and our observation agreeing and in placing them separately will enable those to mark them on their charts to do it more easily.

| | Lat. | Longi. |
|---|---|---|
| North end of reefs, outer reef | 10. 04 N | 118. 16 E. |
| middle reef | 10. 02 „ | 118. 21 „ |
| inner reef | 10. 04 „ | 118 27 „ |
| South end of outer reef | 9. 55 „ | 117. 55 „ |

The other two reefs I could have no opportunity of judging their southern extent, & must now close my long letter Mr. Editor, but cannot, without acknowledging my most grateful thanks to the Lord for our preservation and fulfilling his word "Thou will keep him in perfect peace whose mind is staid on Thee *because* his trust is in Thee". Had it remained squally and thick, nothing could have saved us from destruction. But he who can still the winds and the waves could clear the cloudy canopy of the sky, and tho' it shewed us the surrounding danger, could still the mind by saying "fear not, it is I." On that it were in more of my sea faring brethren to have this confidence; they would soon find all the burthen of the command borne for them. I remain,

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE CRIGHTON,
Master of Ship Cordelia.

MEMORIAL FROM THE GOVERNOR OF KWANGTUNG TO THE EMPEROR RESPECTING CAPTAIN ELLIOT'S COMING TO CANTON.—forwarded about the 18th January.

* * * * * *

Further; of all the foreign barbarian merchants, who have been allowed to frequent the port of Canton, the English have had the greatest trade. Hitherto they have had a Company, and their trade has been controlled by four principal merchants (1st, 2d, 3d and 4th *taupans*). Their ships arrived during the seventh and eight months annually; and, having finished their barter, left the port within the first and second months of the following year; after which, the *taupans* requested a passport and went to Macao, where they remained till the seventh month, when they again requested a passport and proceeded to the provincial city to transact their business. Such have been the regulations.

Upon the dissolution of the Company's factory, the *taupans* ceased to come hither, and its affairs were placed under the management of other men. And Governor Loo, having reported the case for the information of the throne at Peking, received an Imperial edict requiring him to order the Hong-merchants to command the remaining members of the factory to send a letter to their country, so that other *taupans* might be sent to Canton to control the affairs of commerce, as hitherto. This imperial edict was obeyed, as it appears from the records of my office.

During the eleventh month of the current year (the 16th of Taoukwang) I received a petition from the English barbarian, Elliot, dated at Macao, in which he stated "Hitherto we have received reports from my countrymen, requiring me to go over to Canton in an official "capacity to control my country's merchants and seamen there; and at the present time there being many "ships in port, and many merchants and seamen in "Canton and at Whampoa, who are ignorant of the laws "of the Celestial empire; and being really afraid that "troubles may arise, I beg to be permitted to go to "the provincial city, to control them."

The phrase, "official capacity," in the petition, is equivalent to "barbarian Chief," to which different from that of the *taupan*. With an view to ascertain, what might be the official character of the said barbarian; whether he really came for the simple purpose of controlling the merchants and seamen, and to regulate the trade; and whether he had any credentials from his country—these points not being sufficiently manifest—I immediately dispatched a messenger, in company with Hong-merchants, to Macao, there, in concert with the local civil and military functionaries, to investigate the matter. On his return the messenger reported, that he had executed his commission, and examined the several points in regard to the said barbarian Elliot, who made the following statement:

"My name is Elliot; I am an English officer of the "fourth rank. In the autumn of the fourteenth year "of Taoukwang, I arrived here in a cruiser, which "was duly reported by the pilots. During the two "years while residing at Macao, I have been engaged "in signing the passports of English ships bound "homewards. And now the Company's factory is not "re-established, and no *taupans* arrived; but, having received admiralty from the great minister of my king, "directing me to control the affairs and seamen, "and not to manage the commercial affairs, and also "credentials; I am instructed thereby to proceed to "the city in an official capacity; and, in case of difficulties among the merchants or seamen, to control "them," &c.

Moreover, the messenger ascertained that the said barbarian, Elliot, brought with him one wife and a child, and that they all were their resident in Macao; and that all the foreign barbarians of other countries, as well as those of his own, testified that Elliot was a very quiet man, who attended only to his own affairs. Such was the messenger's report.

Upon examination, I find that since the dissolution of the English Company's factory, no Taupan has arrived here; that, for the last year, the said barbarian Elliot has been engaged at Macao in signing the passports of English ships homeward bound, and quietly attending to his business; that the arrival of ships from his country being frequent, and the merchants and seamen numerous, it is necessary without delay to have some one to oversee and keep them in order; that the said barbarian has received credentials from his country, with instructions to control its merchants and seamen; and that he is really the same as the taupans, though the name be different—it is merely substituting one barbarian for another; which change, as it leads to no evil consequences, I suppose may be allowed.

In accordance with the regulations for the taupans, who were permitted to come to the provincial city to transact their business, I have ordered the said barbarian to remain at Macao, till I have represented the case to court, hoping that, by the imperial favor, his request will be granted. Thereupon I will confer with the hoppo, and direct him to issue a passport for Elliot to come to the provincial city; that in future he may reside alternately in Macao and Canton, according to the old regulations; but in going and coming he must not exceed the limits, loitering about or procracting his stay in Canton. And again I will issue orders to the civil and military officers, and to the hong merchants, to keep a constant watch over him; and if at any time, he departs from his duty, or enters into any plots with traitorous natives, or by any secret schemes contravenes the laws, they must instantly expel him from the country, in order at once to eradicate the roots of the evil.

Whether it be right or not to grant his request and adopt these regulations, I earnestly beg his sacred Majesty to determine; and for this purpose I present this memorial, I wait for my instructions.

# CANTON PRESS,

28th January 1837.

We give below a resumé of the proceedings at the meeting of British merchants from which it will be found that a Committee to correspondend officially with H. M. Superintendents has been appointed, and the following Gentlemen have been elected to compose it, viz: Messrs. L. Dent, Ja. Matheson, T. A. Gibb, R. Turner, and R. Blenkin. We are ignorant what the objects are, to attain which H. M. Superintendents are desirous to enter into official communication with the British merchants resident here, nor do we know of what nature the powers with which Capt. Elliot is invested; but we see nothing in the arrangement to make us anticipate any danger as likely probably to result from it, as the correspondence will be one conveying information merely to H. M. Superintendents on passing events, which their residence at Macao necessarily precludes them from obtaining personally. The British community by merely entering into communication with Capt. Elliot, does not pledge itself to any thing, and if in consequence of the correspondence any important steps are to be taken with regard to the Chinese or their government, it remains open to the British merchants to decide for themselves, the Committee not being entitled to correspond with the hong-merchants or local authorities without the previous consent obtained at a General meeting. "Dust and ashes" a correspondent of our cotemporary seems to anticipate that this Committee and the General Chamber of Commerce can not co-exist, but we really see no good ground for his apprehension; the objects of the Chamber of Commerce are of a purely commercial character, and as such cannot possibly come into collision with the Committee on account of their official correspondence, which as stated before, will probably confine itself to informing the Superintendents of passing events. Or even if the British community were called on to express the views they take of our present political relations with China, and of the means by which they may be ameliorated this would not bring the British community into collision with the Chinese authorities, as we conceive those 1000 British merchants never would sanction the step for the Committee even to confer with the Superintendents, to address the Chinese Government. If there is cause of complaint, let the Chamber of Commerce lay it before the proper authorities; or let the Superintendents alone remonstrate with the Government; the merchants here ought not to mix themselves up in the affairs of the Chinese with the deputies from the British Government.

We observed that our Cotemporary expresses his astonishment that the American Consul is not one of the members of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, while the French and Dutch Consuls are, and asks the reason of it. Our cotemporary is mistaken to think that the French and Dutch Consuls are of the Committee as consuls; they are members of it merely as french and dutch merchants, and liable, like others to be annually elected. The American Consul like any other Consul is admitted an honorary member of the Chamber, but of the Committee he can only be, when elected to serve as an American merchant.

## MEETING OF BRITISH MERCHANTS.

A meeting of British merchants resident in Canton was held on Friday last the 20th inst., at No. 1, British Hong, in consequence of a letter having been received from H. M. Superintendents in Macao, calling upon the merchants to declare whether or not a correspondence between them and the Superintendents was desirable, and if it was, to elect a certain number of Gentlemen to form a Committee of correspondence.

Mr. Jardine having been called to the chair, and Mr. Blenkin having been asked to act as Secretary, some conversation took place between Mess. Dent, Innes, Lindsay and others, after which it was agreed, that the question "Is it desirable or not that a Committee of Correspondence be established" be simply put to the vote, without any preliminary discussion. The votes were with the exception of one (Mr. Keating's) in favor of the establishment of a correspondence with the Superintendents. The reasons which as Mr. Keating stated, induced him to deprecate all official correspondence between the British merchants and H. M. Superintendents were, that their power had hitherto been so very limited, and their interest with the Chinese absolutely none, they were so feebly supported at home, that no good could arise to the commercial community by identifying itself with the Superintendents. Besides Mr. Keating wished to know, what the specific objects of the Superintendents were in desiring a correspondence, and what the authority which the home government had given them over H. B. M. Subjects in China. The Chairman declared himself unable to answer these questions; Mr. Keating, having made use of expressions liable to give personal offence, he was called to order, and would probably not have been suffered to proceed, but for Mr. Innes observing, that every one ought to be heard, and particularly those of the minority.

The principal question having been disposed of, the manner of effecting the correspondence was discussed, and Mr. Lindsay proposed that "six British merchants be elected by ballot, and that of these H. M. Superintendent should chose three, who were to constitute a Committee of Correspondence." Mr. Dent seconded this motion, although conditionally. Here followed a good deal of desultory conversation, and Mr. Wm. Cragg was heard to object to that part of Capt. Elliot's letter where it is proposed that secrecy may, when deemed expedient, be enjoined on the Committee.

Mr. Matheson having addressed the meeting at some length, moved as an amendment to Mr. Lindsay's motion, "that five British merchants be elected by ballot to form a Committee of Correspondence, not subject to the approval of H. M.'s Superintendents."

Mr. Innes in seconding Mr. Matheson's motion, made some observations as to the necessity there was of the Committee acting conformably to public opinion.

Mr. Lindsay expressed his conviction that three individuals were sufficient number, and it appeared to him unnecessary that their acts should be influenced by public opinion, it being probable that three individuals commissioned by the community and approved of by the Superintendents would know well how to use the power confided to them; he, individually, disregarded public opinion in Canton.

Mr. Bell in an able speech vindicated the influence of public opinion, and deprecated the exclusive system advocated by Mr. Lindsay; saying that he would support Mr. Matheson's amendment, of having a Committee of five instead of three.

Mr. Dent next spoke in favor of Mr. Lindsay's motion which, we believe, had undergone some alterations, and on the meeting being about to vote,

Mr. Turner observed that as the question was one of considerable difficulty, and too short notice having been previously given, he had not been able to form an opinion, and therefore moved that the meeting be adjourned to some future day.

Mr. Dent seconded this motion, and

Mr. Innes opposing it, the meeting was adjourned about ½ past 12, by the majority of one, to be continued on the following monday. Mr. Dent then moved, seconded by Mr. Bell, that the thanks of the meeting were due to the Chairman for the very able manner in which he had conducted the affairs of the evening.

On Monday, the Chair having again been taken by Mr. Jardine,

Mr. Lindsay said that he wished to withdraw his original motion, and that the now proposed with the concurrence of Mr. Matheson, that three British merchants be elected by ballot to form a Committee of correspondence. Mr. Matheson seconded Mr. Lindsay.

Mr. Layton next addressed the meeting at some length, and proposed as an amendment to Mr. Lindsay's motion, ten resolutions, which with a few alterations were agreed to, and which will be found below in the Secretary's minutes of the meeting.

## MINUTES

Of the adjourned Meeting of British Merchants, held this day at No. 1 late Company's Factory.

Present Messrs. Jardine, Douglas, Innes, Gray, Layton, Turner, Bell, W. Cragg, Robertson, Gemmell, Holliday, D. Rustomjee, Lindsay, L. Dent, P. Stewart, Wallace, A. Matheson, Gibb, J. Matheson, and W. Blenkin.

The Chairman stated that M. Lindsay was desirous, and Mr. Matheson had assented to withdraw the proposal and amendment made by them respectively at the previous meeting on Friday last; which was put and agreed to.

Mr. Lindsay then proposed the following resolution, and was seconded by Mr. Matheson.

As it is the desire of H. M.'s Superintendents to establish a convenient mode of communication with the British Merchants of Canton, that three be selected by ballot, to form a Committee of correspondence, when Mr. Layton moved an amendment, seconded by Mr. Gibb, the following Resolutions, which were put *seriatim* from the Chair and agreed to, with only two dissentient voices; namely:

Resolved,

1. That a Committee of five Gentlemen be chosen for the purpose of corresponding with H. M.'s Superintendents, and that the Committee be called "The Committee of the British Residents in Canton appointed to correspond with H. M. Superintendents."

2. That a member of the Committee be appointed Secretary.

3. That the members of the Committee shall be elected by Ballot, and continue in office until the first monday of October next.

4. That the Ballot be taken tomorrow at eleven o'clock at the hotel of Messrs. Stanford & Marks, and that it be open for one hour.

5. That two members of each firm shall have the power of voting, and one vote to each individual British Merchant; and that two Scrutineers shall be appointed to take the Ballot.

6. That Mr. Matheson and Mr. Gibb be Scrutineers.

7. That the several members of the Committee shall immediately upon their election being declared, communicate the same to H. M. Superintendents, and express their readiness to commence the duties of their situation.

8. That whensoever the Committee shall deem it expedient to take the sense of the British community upon any subject, it shall be competent for them to call a general meeting for that purpose.

9. That the Committee be instructed not to enter into any correspondence with the Chinese Authorities or Hong Merchants, either in conjunction with H. M. Superintendents, or by themselves alone, without an appeal to a general meeting.

10. That in the event of any vacancy in the Committee, the same shall be immediately declared by the remaining members, and a general meeting shall be called for the purpose of electing a new member.

Canton January 23rd 1837.

(Signed) W. Blenkin. Hon. Secty.

---

For if any of our readers will recollect a season equally or more disastrous to the shipping in the China Sea, than the last six months have been. We have before had the unpleasant task to record severally the total loss of the *Susanna*, *Hormanjee Bomanjee*, *Hamondy*, *Margaret Graham*, *Admiral Baikee*, *Fair*, *Alexander*, *Ville d'Oleron*, to which long list we may add the loss of the *Coldstream* in the British channel her cargo having been insured here the news of which reached China within the last 6 months only. We have now to add to these, two other losses, viz. those of the *Victory* and *Susana*, which though not totally lost, have sustained much damage nor is it known whether they will ever be seaworthy again, and will cause a very heavy disbursement to the underwriters. For particulars of these two accidents we refer our readers to another column, having been kindly favored with extract from the logbook of one ship, and with Capt. Morgan's letter, and survey held upon the other.

---

We have pleasure in being able to lay before our readers the Viceroy's report to the Emperor regarding Capt. Elliot's coming to Canton. It is a document which no doubt will be read with considerable interest, and being so very favorable to a residence of H. M. Superintendent in Canton, it is probable that the Imperial court will coincide with the Viceroy's suggestions. It is true that the style of the document is anything but complimentary to Capt. Elliot, and we suppose that the account of the interview between Capt. Elliot and the Hong merchants and other Chinese military and civil officers at Macao is rendered with the want of truth which frequently distinguishes Chinese official documents. From this report it would appear that the functions H. M. Superintendents intend to discharge, are such only, as in other countries, are confided to Consuls.

The *Onyx* which lately arrived at Manila, left Liverpool, we hear, on the 14th or 16th of August, and Gibraltar on the 19th or 18th September. Very few letters by her have as yet reached Canton, but letters from Manila state that the Queen of Spain had proclaimed the constitution of 1812. Whether any change had taken place in the Ministry which may have replaced Mendizabal at the head of affairs, we have not heard, but it is reported that in consequence of this radical change of internal politics, the Queen had gained great strength, and that most of the Provinces before in Don Carlos' interest had given in their adhesion to the Queen's Government, and that Don Carlos, unable to maintain himself any longer in the northern provinces, had engaged a vessel in which to leave Spain. This intelligence differs widely from the July report from Spain, and we sincerely hope it may prove true.

A new Governor of the Philippine Islands, General Espeleta, a relation we believe of the present Governor, was to embark at Cadiz in all September, to proceed to Manila.

We hear of no English news of public interest by this conveyance.

The *Hope* brings dates from Newyork to the 12th August.

NOTICE.—The interest of Mr. John Templeton having ceased on the 30th June last in our business, the same will in future be conducted under the Firm of MIDDLETON & Co.

JOHN TEMPLETON & Co.

Canton, 29th January, 1837.

NOTICE.—The Copartnership hitherto existing under the firm of Markwick Edwards & Co. ceased this day. All Persons having claims against the said firm are requested to furward them, and all Persons indebted to the same are requested to pay the amount to the undersigned.

ROBT. EDWARDS.

Canton 31st Dec. 1836. No. 3 Imperial Hong.

NOTICE.—ROBT. EDWARDS respectfully informs his Friends and the Public that the Business hitherto carried on under the firm of Markwick Edwards & Co. as Auctioneers and Commission Warehouse Keepers will be continued by him.

Canton, 31st. Dec. 1836. No. 3 Imperial Hong.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned will receive sealed Tenders of Cash for Bills of £ 1000 (payable at thirty days sight), in sets of £ 200 each) on the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury on or before 12 o'clock the 30th January 1837.

Macao 19th January 1837.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.

(Secretary & Treasurer to the Superintendents.

P. S. Please to superscribe the word "Tender" on the envelope of the letter.

NOTICE.

THE SECRETARY of the BOOK SOCIETY of Canton will be obliged to any person who will give him information concerning the following volumes which belong to the Society.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leigh Hunt's Journal | No. 21 |
| Westminster Review | No. 47 |
| Literary Gazette | No. 994 |
| Nautical Magazine | Nos. 49 and 50 |
| Matheson's China | |
| Fraser's Magazine | No. 71 |
| Foreign Quarterly Review | No. 33 |
| Saturday Magazine | Nos. 46 and 47 |
| Penny Magazine | Nos. 49 and 50 |
| Sporting Magazine | No. 72 (belonging to the Macao Book Society). |

18 January, 1837.

NOTICE.

We the undersigned, having been called upon by Mr. A. V. Cortella for the purpose of surveying the Portuguese Barque "Tranquilidade," repaired on board this day for the purpose.

On examination she proved a sound and staunch built vessel, and has just undergone a thorough repair, new coppered, sheathed, and doubled in the bends; she is well found in ground tackle, and sails, a very fair sea worthy risk.

Macao 8th Decr. 1836.

J. Rickett,
Luis Hamilton,
Carpenter,
Robert Wemyss,
J. Hudson,
B. Botelho.

NOTICE

THE Undersigned have established a house here in connexion with Robert Wise, & Co. Liverpool. Robert Wise, Partridge & Co. London, and the firms of Robert Wise Holliday & Co. at Manila, Singapore, Batavia and the Cape of Good Hope.

ROBERT WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co.

Canton 1st January 1837.

NOTICE.

THE interest of SAMUEL RUSSELL and AUGUSTINE HEARD in our house ceased on the 31st December 1836.

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, January 2nd.

*OFFICIAL NOTICE.*

To His Britannic Majesty's subjects in China.

DESPATCHES have been received from the Right Honorable The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, signifying the abolition of the Office and Salary of the Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British subjects in China.

His Majesty's Government has been pleased to appoint Captain Charles Elliot R. N. to perform the duties of Chief of the Commission, from this date.

Macao December 14th 1836.

By Order of the Superintendents of the Trade of British subjects in China.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.
*Secretary & Treasurer.*

FOR SALE ON BOARD THE BARQUE ISABELLA

ROUGH spars of various sizes, lower masts, topmasts, Jib-booms and other spars.

200 Teak sheathing boards 1 and 1 Inch thick,
20 Teak wide boards, 11 feet long and 21 Inches wide.
Also all kinds of ship's stores.

Apply to Capt. HILLAR on board, or
STANFORD & MARKS, at Canton.

Canton, 14th September, 1836.

NOTICE. Having admitted MR. WILLIAM POTTER LIVINGSTON, a Partner in my business, it will for the future be conducted under the Firm of GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.

T. A. GIBB.

Canton, 14th November, 1836.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is closed against the Receipt of Cash for Bills on the Supreme Government of India.

(Signed) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.

Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 31st December, 1836.

NOTICE. Mr. JAMES STRACHAN (of the Firm of STRACHAN & Co. of Manila) is admitted a Partner in our Establishment from the 1st. of May last.

FOX, RAWSON, & Co.

Canton, 1st December, 1836.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. STANFORD & MARKS beg to inform the Gentlemen of Canton that they have received per "Neptune" "Trusty" and "Clifton." A large stock of Choice Wines, Beer, Cyder and Porter in Casks and Bottles.—An Invoice of "Stant's" Boots and Shoes. A Quantity of Leman's Biscuits and Spice nuts. A fresh Invoice of Soaps from "Porter." A large Stock of Stationery consisting of every sort of Paper and several complete sets of account Books.—Playing Cards. Newfoundland Anchors for 1837 &c. &c.—Musical Snuff Boxes 4 and 6 Tunes.—Accordeons 6, 8, 9, and 10 Keys with Books of Instructions.—Dressing Gowns, Cawlet Boat Cloaks.—Iron Chests from 18 Inches upwards.—Blankets.—An extensive assortment of Perfumery.—Also Fresh York Hams.—Berkeley, Cheddar & other Cheese. Dor set Butter Raisins, Patras Currants in Jars and Tins and various other articles which will be ready for inspection in a few days.

Canton, 23 Dec. 1836.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

PARTIES intending to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

*The Agents for the Society are from this day.*

In London,.. Messrs. PALMERS MACKILLOP & STEWARTS
" CALCUTTA, Messrs, MACKILLOP STEWART & Co.
" BOMBAY, Mess, FORD & Co.
" SINGAPORE, Mess, A, L. JOHNSTON & Co.
" MANILA,.. Mess. RUSSELL & STURGIS.

DENT & Co.
*Secretaries.*

Canton, 1st, July, 1836.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes | } | ₱ 100 ₰ 1, |
| " Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c. | " " | " 1 50. |
| " Policies and folio pages. | " " | " 5. |

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

FOR FREIGHT TO BATAVIA.

THE Dutch Barque FATTAL HAIR will leave for the above port with all despatch. Apply to

S. VAN BASEL TOE LAER & Co.

Canton, 21st January, 1837.

FOR SINGAPORE AND MADRAS.

THE Ship MERMAID Captain ROCHE, will leave Whampoa early in February for Freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 13th January, 1837.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

NO risks can be taken here, on Ship or Ships from India to China, nor any return risk on a Ship from India, unless applied for previously to her despatch from hence.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 9th Dec. 1836. *General Agents.*

PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING at the *Cape of Good Hope.* The fine new fast sailing ship.

WILLIAM JARDINE, 670 Tons,

Capt. ROBERT HIGHAT, formerly of the Gipsey, has spacious and elegant accomodations for passengers. For passage apply to Capt. HIGHAT,

or to JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 22nd December 1836.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE first class Ship PRINCE REGENT, of 1000 tons, River Built, Captain J. BILES, will have quick despatch. Apply to

DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 22nd October, 1836.

FOR SALE.

THE CLIFTON has brought out a fresh supply of London *Particular Madeira Wine* from Messrs Newton, Gordon and Murdoch, in hogsheads and quarter Casks.—*Also* Some Cases in Bottle of *Choice old Madeira Wine*; and a few Dozen of Malmsey Madeira in Pints from the same house. Apply to the Commander of the HERCULES, Lintin, or to J. & A. INNES.

Canton, 26th Dec. 1836.

MADEIRA Wine,

FOR SALE Superior Old MADEIRA WINE—in Pipes Hogsheads & quarter Casks—from the well known House of KERR & Co. Apply to

Canton 10th September, 1835 DENT & Co.

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to notify the same, in order that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for this Society are,

| | |
|---|---|
| London, | Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart, & Co, |
| Bombay, | Messrs. Mc.Gregor Browning & Co. |
| Madras, | Messrs. E. S. Moral & Co. |
| Singapore, | Messrs. Guthrie & Co. |
| | Messrs. Cockerell & Co. Secs, CALCUTTA. |

BELL & Co.
Agents CANTON.

FOR SALE.

A quantity of FOOLSCAP and LETTER PAPER—The former at $ 7 per Ream and the latter at $ 6.—Also two first chop OFFICE COPYING MACHINES complete.

ILBERY & Co.

Apply to
6 *Langwang Hong.*

TO LET.

FROM the first of September next, the house on the S. E. side of Praya Grande, formerly the Spanish Factory, and now occupied by Da. Anna Joaquina Lopez, with large cool apartments. Any Gentlemen wishing to take the said house, will please to address to Januario Jozze Lopes, at Macao.

Macao, 15th August, 1836.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR La Rose, St. Emilion and Medoc Clarets, also Cognac Brandy. Apply to

DENT & Co.
or Capt. CROCKET at Lintin

FOR SALE.

AT the CANTON PRESS OFFICE, The first volume of the CANTON PRESS Newspaper, in boards at $ 6.

FOR SALE.

Very superior MALMSEY in pints and quarts.
*Chamber's & Cos.* SHERRY, in pints and hogsheads
*Black's* PORT, in pints.
*Bass'* PALE ALE, in hogsheads.
CREAM, MILK and CUSTARD, preserved in tins.
JAMS and JELLIES.
One well finished and very powerful COPYING PRESS, with ink, brush, books, damping board, thin paper, &c. complete.
Percussion single barrel RIFLE GUNS, with *spare finishing stock barrels.*
Small gold WATCHES.
Superior drawing PENCILS.
All on moderate terms. Apply at No. 7 French Hong to

JOHN SMITH.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY THE 31st INST. WILL BE SOLD AT

*PUBLIC AUCTION*
BY
ROBERT EDWARDS
At MACAO,
*At his Residence,*
THE
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE &c, &c. of
*BERNARDO DUARTE dos SANTOS ESQ.*
HE SALE TO COMMENCE AT 11 O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

Canton, 25th January, 1837.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current.

| | |
|---|---|
| For one year payable in advance | $ 12 |
| For six Months | " 7 |
| For three " | " 4 |

Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current may be had at the Office No. 2, British Factory, at 50 cents, and Price Current at 10 cents each, or at Messrs. Markwick Edwards & Co. in Canton and Macao.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Amer. *Italy*, Comeraie, *Hond.* and *Rhea Prebble*, Corker, from Manila.

SAILED OR DESPATCHED.—Brit. *Viscount Melbourne*, Thomas for London. *Lord Wm. Bentinck*, Hutchinson, for Calcutta. *Ottos*, Ager, for Liverpool. *Strathfieldsaye*, Jones, for London. *Cordelia*, Creighton for Liverpool. Dutch, *Dantzer*, Abdoll, for Amsterdam. Amer. *Antwerp*, Rathbone, and *Levant*, Dumaresq, for New-York. French Sloop, *La Bonite* Vailant, Commander for Cochinchine.

PASSENGERS per *Viscount Melbourne*: Mr and Mrs Whiteman and family.

The *Victory* from Singapore sprung a leak and put into Manila, having thrown great part of her cargo over board, and the rest much damaged.

The *Pearce*, from here to Bombay struck on a rock near point Romania, and was to prevent her sinking, run on a mudbank in the harbour of Singapore. For particulars we refer to our this days paper.

The *Runnymede* was at Manila by the last advices and may be daily expected here.

The *Onage* reports that Capt. Linnes of a Spanish ship had arrived at Manila from the Sooloo Island; and reports that he had seen some Lascars and Manila men, who had a large quantity of gold and silver, the former in bars with Chinese characters; one of the men had remitted $1500 to his relation in Manila. Capt. Lowes having been long away from Manila but not heard of the Fairy being lost. It is probable that these seen are of the crew of that unfortunate vessel.

The *Canton*, *Prince Regent*, *Inglis*, *Wm. Jardine*, *Hashemy*, *Neptune*, and others are loading fast for Great Britain.

LATEST DATES from ENGLAND 12th Aug. P *Onage*. UNITED STATES 9th August via Mexico CALCUTTA, Oct. 24th P *Mermaid*. SINGAPORE, 2d December P *Victory*. JAVA 3d. December P *General Chassé*. MANILA 18th Jany. BOMBAY, 20th October P *Euphrates*.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From the STRAITS, *Cecilia*, *Peiponis*, *Prospetto*, *and Cesar*. ENGLAND, *Tinamara*, *Brilliant*, *Emma Eugenia*. JAVA, *Mercury*, *Amelia Thomson*. SYDNEY, *Moffatt*, *Lady Kennaway*. CALCUTTA, *Sir C. Malcolm*, *Waterwitch*, *Convojer Penang*, *Red Rover*, *Bat Ray*. LONDON, *Pleiades*, *Sydney*. UNITED STATES, *Morrison*. MANILA, *Don Amigos*. BOMBAY, *Wm. Nicol*, *Cornwallis*, *Ardaseer*.

## SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

| *Vessel's Name.* | *Flag.* | *Commander.* | *Tons* | *Where from.* | *Consignees.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hospital Ship .... | | | 600 | | |
| Lord Lowther .... | British | A. Grant .... | 1400 | London .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Prince Regent .... | " | I. S. Biles .... | 1050 | Calcutta .... | Daniell & Co. |
| Regulus .... | Ameri. | Vanner .... | | Manila .... | Russell & Co. |
| Inglis .... | British | Wise .... | 1350 | Bombay .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Omega .... | Ameri. | Russell .... | 320 | Manila .... | Gordon & Talbot. |
| Canton .... | British | Mortlaunt .... | 301 | Java .... | " |
| Panama .... | Ameri. | Benjamin .... | 475 | Manila .... | Wetmore & Co. |
| Plymouth .... | " | A. Kenrick .... | | New York .... | S.B. Rooke & S.W. Lewis |
| Marblehead .... | " | Christie .... | | Batavia .... | Russell & Co. |
| Orwell .... | British | Lancaster .. | 1436 | Madras .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Hashemy .... | " | Hyde .... | 353 | Bombay .... | " |
| Wm. Jardine .... | " | R. Highat .... | 670 | Liverpool .... | " |
| Albion .... | Ameri. | Putnam .... | | Liverpool .... | Olyphant & Co. |
| Asia .... | British | J. Pearson .... | 1019 | Calcutta .... | Jardine, Matheson & Co. |
| Tigris .... | " | Titherington .... | 464 | " .... | Turner & Co. |
| Elizabeth Walker .. | " | J. R. Hall .... | 303 | Valparaiso .... | W. & T. Gemmell & Co. |
| Neptune .... | British | Williams .... | 600 | London .... | Wetmore & Co. |
| Levant .... | Ameri. | Dumaresq .... | | Manila .... | Russell & Co. |
| Splendid .... | " | Rogers .... | | " .... | Wetmore & Co. |
| Liberty .... | " | Mc. Dowell .... | | " .... | R. Eting. |
| Clifton .... | British | T. Worsell .... | 344 | London .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Fatima .... | " | Fethers .... | 373 | Calcutta .... | Russell&Sturgis & Co. |
| Cynthia .... | Ameri. | Graves. .... | | Newyork .... | Gordon and Talbot. |
| Euphrates .... | British | Buckham .... | 575 | Bombay .... | Dirom & Co. |
| Tiger .... | " | Ellis .... | | Liverpool .... | Russell & Co. |
| Trusty .... | " | West .... | 340 | London .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| New Grove .... | " | Johnston .... | | Sydney .... | " |
| Gen. Chassé .... | Dutch. | Schmidt .... | | Batavia .... | " |
| Pattal Hair .... | " | | | " .... | S. van Basel toe Laer & Co. |
| Italy .... | Ameri. | Comeais .... | | Manila .... | Wetmore & Co. |

## SHIPPING AT LINTIN &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, Crockett, *Lord Amherst*, Rees; to Dent & Co. The *Hercules*, Jauncey; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray and *Henry Clay* Gilman, to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Swan; to D. & M. Rustomjee. *Isabella*, to Stanford & Marks.

| *Vessel's Name.* | *Flag.* | *Commander.* | *Tons* | *Where from.* | *Consignees* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aurelia .... | Port. | Barros .... | 160 | Bombay .... | Dent & Co. |
| Anna .... | Port. | Aguiar .... | 166 | Damaun .... | " |
| Alexander .... | Ameri. | Penniger .... | 384 | Liverpool .... | Wetmore & Co. |
| Jardine (Schr.) .... | British | Greig .... | 160 | Singapore .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Syed Khan .... | " | J. L. Gallie | 194 | Calcutta .... | Pereira & Co. |
| Falcon .... | " | Burnett .... | 170 | San Blas .... | " |
| Earl Grey .... | " | A. Adamson | 242 | Liverpool .... | Turner & Co. |
| Lady Hayes .... | " | Owenstone .... | 380 | Singapore .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Fanny .... | " | Sheriff .... | | Penang .... | Dent & Co. |
| Mermaid .... | British | Vaillant .... | | Calcutta .... | D. & M. Rustomjee. |
| Bombay .... | Ameri | Roche .... | | Boston .... | Wetmore & Co. |
| Claudius .... | " | | | London .... | Russell & Co. |
| Hope .... | " | Windsor .... | | Manila .... | " |
| Eben Preble .... | " | | | | L. Daly |

# THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Peral. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Commi. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods.—1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods. 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 10 Cys. 1 Tou.—84 Cys. 1 Cwt.—¼ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin. —10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Spn. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 2d. No. 21. CANTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY, 28TH, 1837. No. 73

## IMPORTS.

| | PER. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **COTTON MANUFACTURES.** | | | |
| Cambrics | P. | $ 3. a 6. | |
| Chintzes | ,, | 4 a 6 | |
| Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet | ,, | 2 25 a 2.50 | dull. |
| ,, blue | ,, | 1 25 a 2 | |
| Long-cloths white 24 yds. 36 in | ,, | 4. a 5. | |
| ,, ,, 80 ,, | ,, | 8. a 9. | |
| ,, grey 40 ,, 38 in | ,, | 4½ a 5. | in demand. |
| ,, ,, 60 ,, 38 in | ,, | 6½ a 7½ | |
| ,, ,, 80 ,, 38 in | ,, | 8. a 10. | |
| Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in | ,, | 3. a 3.10. | |
| Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in | Pl. | 36 a 38 | No demand. |
| ,, ,, 30 @ 50 in | ,, | | |
| ,, ,, 18 @ 26 in | ,, | 36 a 37. | |
| **WOOLLENS.** | | | |
| Broadcloth Ex. Sup' 60@62 in | Yd. | 1.80 a 2 20 | |
| ,, Span' Stripes 60@62 in | ,, | 1.15 a 1.25. | |
| ,, Supers. 58@60 in | ,, | 80 a 90. | dull. |
| ,, Worsters 60 cts. | ,, | 60 cts. | |
| ,, Worleys 25 yds. in | Pce. | 11 a 11½ | No sale. |
| ,, Sup' Sclet. Cutgs large | Pl. | 30 a 40. | Cts. dull. |
| Flannel | yd. | 15 a 20. | |
| Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in | Pce. | | |
| Fine singles | ,, | 25 a 27. | dull. |
| Second | ,, | | |
| Dutch 40 yds. 33 in | ,, | 34 a 35. | |
| ,, 50 ,, 29 ,, | ,, | 28 | No demand. |
| Bombazets | ,, | 11 a 12 | |
| Longells scarlet | ,, | | |
| Assorted colors | ,, | 8½ a 8¾. | Declining. |
| Woollen yarn | ,, | 105 a 120. | Limited demand. |
| **COTTON.** | | Tael. | |
| Bengal old or inf'. | Pl. | | |
| ,, sup' and fine | ,, | 8. a 10.5. | |
| Bombay old or inf'. | ,, | | |
| ,, sup'. and fine | ,, | 7.8 a 10.8 | |
| Madras | ,, | 8.5 a 10.3 | |
| Manila | ,, | | None. |
| **METALS.** | | | |
| Copper Sheets, 16 oz. @ 32 oz. | Pl. | $ 34½ | |
| ,, S. American slab | ,, | 24. | None. |
| ,, nails assorted | ,, | 40. | |
| ,, old | ,, | 18. | |
| Lead English Pig | ,, | | |
| ,, Spanish ,, | ,, | 6½ a 7 | Enquired. |
| Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in | ,, | 2 a 2.40 | In demand. |
| ,, Rod ½ @ in | ,, | | |
| ,, Nailrod ⅓ and under | ,, | 3½ a 4. | Declining. |
| ,, Hoop. ⅓ @ in | ,, | | |
| ,, Scrap | ,, | 1. a 1.20 | Not Saleable. |
| Steel English | ,, | | |
| ,, Swedish | Tub | 3½ a 4 | |
| Spelter English | Pl. | 6. | |
| Tin Plates | Box | 6½ a 7 | Large stock. |
| Quicksilver | Pl. | 108 a 108 | |
| SKINS Rabbit | 100 | 60. a 65. | |
| Beaver | each | 4. a 6. | |
| ,, Fox | ,, | 1. a 1.15. | |
| Otter-Sea | ,, | 40. a 55. | |
| ,, ,, tails | ,, | 2 50 a 3 | |
| ,, Land | ,, | 5. a 7. | |
| Seal | ,, | 2. a 2.50 | |
| OPIUM Patna old | Ch' | | |
| ,, ,, new | ,, | 785 | |
| Benares old | ,, | | |
| ,, new | ,, | 705 | Nominal. |
| Malwa old | ,, | | |
| ,, new | ,, | 680 | |
| Turkey | ,, | 690 | |
| RICE Bengal | Pl. | 1.65 | |
| ,, Java | ,, | 1.30 a 1.50 | |
| ,, White table | ,, | 1.70 | |
| ,, Manila | ,, | 1.50 | |
| ,, Paddy | ,, | 30 pct less. | than Rice. |
| **STRAITS PRODUCE &c** | | | |
| Bird's nest, fine white | Cr. | 30. | |
| ,, ,, inf. | ,, | 11. a 16. | |
| ,, ,, black | ,, | 1½ a 5. | No demand. |
| Bees Wax | Pl. | 26. a 28. | |
| Betel nut | ,, | 3½ a 3½. | |
| Cloves | ,, | 34. a 38. | |
| ,, Mother | ,, | 10. a 12. | Overstocked. |
| Camphor Baroos | Cy. | 6. a 25. | |
| Gambir | Pl. | 2½. a 3. | |
| Mace | ,, | | |
| Nutmegs | ,, | | |
| Pepper | ,, | 9. | No stock. |
| Rattans | ,, | 2. a 3. | supplies. |
| Tin Banca | ,, | | None. |
| ,, Singapore &c. | ,, | | |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | | |
| Amber large 1st quality | Cy. | 3. a 13 | |
| ,, small fragments | ,, | 20 cts a 1½. | |
| Asafœtida | Pl. | 4½. | |
| Bichlemar | ,, | 12. a 36. | |
| ,, good | ,, | 36. a 50. | |
| Cochineal | ,, | 140. a 200 | |
| Coral large beads or pieces | Cy. | | Dull. |
| ,, fragments | ,, | 40. a 50. | |
| Cow Bezoar | Cy. | 16. a 25. | No demand. |
| Cudbear | Pl. | 12. | |
| Cutch Pegue | ,, | 4. a 4½. | |
| Elephants Teeth or Ivory | ,, | 70. a 100. | |
| ,, ,, cuttings | ,, | 60. a 65. | |
| Fish-maws | ,, | 40 a 70. | |
| Flints | ,, | 40 cents. | |
| Ginseng crude | ,, | 75. | |
| ,, clarified | ,, | 100 | None in mkt. |
| Mother of Pearl Shell | ,, | 9. a 10. | |
| Myrrh | ,, | 3. a 4. | |
| Oilnauts | ,, | 3½. a 8. | Large stock. |
| Putchuck | ,, | 30 | Nominal. |
| Rose Maloes | ,, | | |
| Saltpetre at Lintin | ,, | 8½. a 9½. | Sales. |
| Shark's fins | ,, | 15. a 30. | |
| Smalts | ,, | 30. a 80. | limited demand. |
| Stock fish | ,, | 5. a 6. | |
| Thread Gold and Silver | Cy. | 32 a 35 | Large stock |
| Wood Ebony Mauritius | Pl. | 3 a 3½ | |
| ,, Ceylon | ,, | 2½ | dull. |
| ,, Sandal Indian | ,, | 22. | |
| ,, ,, Timor | ,, | 10. a 18 | in demand. |
| ,, ,, Sand'h Islands | ,, | 8. a 10 | |
| ,, Sapan, ,, | ,, | 1.50 | |

## EXPORTS.

| | WT. IN T. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SILK MANUFACTURES.** | | | |
| Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in | 36 | $ 13½ | |
| col'd ,, by ,, | 30 | 15. | |
| Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine | 17 | 5 70. a 6. | |
| ,, fringed 45 in | | | |
| ,, 7-8 ,, ,, | 13 | 5.10 a 5.50 | |
| Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred | 11 | 7. | |
| ,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk | | | |
| ,, ,, Canton | — | 6½ | |
| Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in | 18 | 7.75 a 7.80 | |
| ,, figured ,, 30 ,, | 16 | 6.60 a 6.70 | |
| ,, ,, ,, 32 ,, | 20 | 10. | |
| ,, ,, ,, 30 ,, | 18 | 9. | |
| Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 | 24 | 12.50 | |
| ,, ,, 30 ,, 29 | 32 | 16.50 a 16.75 | |
| ,, black ,, 24 ,, 29 | 24 | 10.75 a 11.50 | |
| ,, ,, ,, 29 | 30 | 12.75 a 13 | |
| Satins Levantines 30 29 | 33 | 14.75 a 15. | |
| ,, ,, ,, 24 | 30 | 13. | |
| Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 | 18 | 7.10 a 7.70 | |
| ,, black ,, 29 | 28 | 10.30 a 10.50 | |
| Pongees white 30 ,, 30 | 30 | 11.75 a 11.85 | |
| ,, ,, 30 ,, 29 | 29 | 11.10 a 11.25 | |
| ,, ,, 30 ,, 32 | 32 | 12.60 a 12.70 | |
| ,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19 | 27 | 4.75 a 4.80 | |
| Sarsnets black N 30 ,, 29 | 27 | 11 40 a 11.75 | |
| ,, ,, C. ,, 29 | 25 | 10 a 10½ | |
| ,, ,, ,, 29 | 22 | 7.80 a 8.10 | |
| ,, white 60 ,, 29 | 34 | 17 a 17 20 | |
| ,, colored 30 ,, 29 | 21 | 12 40 a 12.60 | |
| ,, crossbarr'd ,, 24 | 18 | 10.75 | |
| Satins black 18 ,, 29 | 44 | 17 a 17.50 | |
| ,, ,, 18 ,, 29 | 36 | 14.25 a 14 40 | |
| ,, colored 18 ,, 29 | 33 | 17.20 a 17.40 | |
| ,, high ,, 18 ,, 21 | 38 | 18.75 a 19 | |
| ,, damasked crimson | 34 | 21 a 22. | |
| ,, ,, colored | 38 | 20 a 21. | |
| Seushaws Nank. blk 29 29 | 44 | 15 a 15.50 | |
| ,, colored ,, ,, | 34 | 16 a 16.50 | |
| ,, ,, ,, 29 | 36 | 17 a 17.50 | |
| ,, Canton black 29 | 21 | 10 a 10.20 | |
| Sewing silks assort. colors, lb | Pl. | 4.70 a 4.90 | |
| ,, ,, black | | 4.30 a 4.50 | |
| Shawls crape 7-4 emb'd. | 7 | 3.40 | |
| ,, ,, 5-5 a 5-8 | 5½ | 2.90 | |
| ,, 8-4 Satin figd. 6-3 | 5 | 2 15 a 2 25 | |
| ,, 7-4 ,, ,, | 4 | 1.85 | |
| ,, ,, damas. col'd silk 5-4 | 4 | 2.50 | |
| Water silks col'd. 18 y. 29 in | 32 | 15.25 | |
| **BLACK TEAS.** | Pl | Tael. | |
| ,, Bohea Canton | | | No demand. |
| ,, Fekeen | | | |
| ,, Congou Song. f.f. | ,, | 24 a 28 | |
| ,, Bl. L.f. & Pek f.f. | ,, | 30 a 38 | |
| ,, Campoi | ,, | 35 a 45 | |
| ,, Souchong | ,, | 45 a 56 | |
| ,, Hung muey | ,, | 26 a 40 | |
| ,, Pekoe | ,, | 60 a 90 | |
| ,, Ning Yong | ,, | 24 a 27 | |
| ,, Ankoi | ,, | 18 a 22 | |
| ,, Pouchong | ,, | | |
| ,, Orange Pekoe | ,, | 26 a 35 | |
| ,, Caper | ,, | 26 a 30 | |
| **GREEN TEAS.** | | | |
| ,, Twankay | ,, | 26 a 36 | Canton Tea |
| ,, Skin | ,, | 20 a 36 | 12 a 13 |
| ,, Hyson | ,, | 45 a 76 | 36 a 39 |
| ,, Young Hyson | ,, | 28 a 50 | 24 a 26 |
| ,, Imperial | ,, | 52 a 60 | 40 a 45 |
| ,, Gunpowder | ,, | 55 a 72 | |
| **RAW SILK.** Canton No. 1 | T. | | No stock. |
| ,, ,, ,, 2 | ,, | 280 | |
| ,, ,, ,, 3 | ,, | 260 | |
| ,, ,, ,, 4 | ,, | 170 | |
| ,, ,, ,, 5 | ,, | 105 | |
| Nankin Taatlee | ,, | 500 a 550 | |
| ,, Taysaam | ,, | 390 a 420 | |
| SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st. | ,, | T. 5.5 | |
| ,, ,, ,, 2d. | ,, | 5.2 | |
| ,, Pingfa | ,, | 6.7 | |
| ,, Candy Canton | ,, | 7.6 | |
| ,, Chinchew | ,, | 14 | |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | | |
| Alum | ,, | 1.85 a 1.95 | at Macao. |
| Aniseed star | ,, | 10½ a 11 | |
| Camphor | ,, | 28 a 30 | at Macao. |
| Cassia at Whampoa | ,, | 11.50 a 12 | |
| ,, Lintin | ,, | 9. | |
| ,, buds | ,, | 14 a 15 | |
| Canes bamboo | 1000 | 10 a 14 | |
| ,, Wangees | ,, | 1 a 12 | |
| China Root | Pl. | 3½ | |
| Cubebs | ,, | 17 a 18 | |
| Dragon's blood | ,, | 80 a 100 | |
| Galangals | ,, | 3½ a 3½ | |
| Gamboge | ,, | 65 a 70 | None good. |
| Glass beads | ,, | 17 a 22 | |
| Glue | ,, | 9 a 11 | |
| Ginger in Jars | Case | 5 a 5½ | |
| Hartall or Orpiment | Pl. | 15 a 16 | |
| Lead white | ,, | 9 a 10 | |
| ,, red | ,, | 10 | |
| Mo. of Pear' Shells Sycoloo large | Pl. | | Nodemand. |
| ,, blue edged small | ,, | | |
| Musk warranted | Cy. | 45 a 60 | |
| Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in | 100 | 92 | |
| ,, 9½ yds. 12 in | Ps. | 85 | |
| ,, Canton made | ,, | 79 | |
| ,, ,, large | ,, | 82 | None. |
| ,, ,, small | ,, | 65 | |
| Yellow ,, yds. in 1st. st. | ,, | 79 a 80 | |
| ,, ,, ,, 2d. ,, | ,, | 66 a 70 | None. |
| ,, ,, ,, 3d. ,, | ,, | 58 | |
| ,, small ,, ,, | ,, | | |
| ,, white ,, ,, | ,, | 55 a 83 | Wanted. |
| Oils Aniseed | Cy. | 1.10 a 1.20 | |
| ,, Cassia | Pl. | 1.65 | |
| Rhubarb | ,, | | |
| ,, Dutch cut | ,, | | |
| Soy in Jars | Case | 5. a 8 | |
| Tobacco in baskets | Pl. | 14 a 15 | |
| Tortoiseshell | P. | | |
| Turmeric | ,, | | |
| Vermillion 50 catties | Box. | | |

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER. BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also higher prices are obtainable for *Camlets, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Goods, on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton &c.* sometimes discharge at Macao or tranship their Cargoes, at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rents outside, and River Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pickles &c, Confectionary, Stationary, Cutlery Crockery ware, &c.* for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

### RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

| | s d. |
|---|---|
| On LONDON or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills | 5 |
| Government Bills 10 & 30 days | none |
| United States Bank Bills 6 months sight | |
| Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents, none. | |
| E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight | 224 C. R. |
| E. I. Directors Bills, 60 ds. sight, Rs. | 226 a 228 C. R. |
| Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs. | 226 C. R. |

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 23.50 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 5 per Cent premium
,, ,, ,, ,, small 96 a 98 ,, 4 a 4½ ,,
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ,, ,, ,, 1 per Cent ,,
,, ,, Old Carolus IV. ,, ,, ,, 12 per Cent ,,
South American Republics ,, ,, ,, None

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton, 50 cub: feet .. £s.
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none
to United States, American Ships Per Ton, 40 cub. feet.

### DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.
FROM 1st APRIL TO 31st DECEMBER 1836.

| | IN DECEMBER. | | APRIL TO DECEMBER. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Price. | Chests. | Value in Dollars. | Chests. | Value in Dollars. | Sales at Canton |
| Patna old, | 785 | 152 | 119,320 | 4054½ | 2 984,457 | 1492 |
| ,, new | 730 | ½ | 730 | | | 35 |
| Benares old | 700 | 110 | 77 000 | 2185 | 1 451,360 | 691 |
| ,, new | 655 | 216 | 141,170 | 1856½ | 1 166,330 | 2643 |
| | 479 | 317,½ | 16,980½ | 1,109,17½ | | 4,736 |

Total Chests delivered in the last 9 months 17,297½; Value 11,414,818 Dls.

### RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10ds Canton and Union Offices of China, & care vs Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

| GOODS TREASURE | | GOODS TREASURE | | GOODS TREASURE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay | 2 | Singapore | 1 ½ | R.Sea Hamburg | 3 2½ |
| Ceylon | 2 | Manila | 1 | Spain or Portugal | 3 2½ |
| Madras | 2 | Malacca | 1 | America U States | 2½ 2 |
| Calcutta | 2½ 2 | Penang | 1½ 1 | Chili or Peru | 3 3 |
| Rangoon | 2 | Batavia | 1 | Mexico | 3 3 |
| Mauritius | 2 | Gt. Britain via S. | 3 ½ | E.coast of China | 1 p m |
| Austr. in | 2 | ,, direct | ½ 2 | Lintin &c. | ½ ½ |
| Sand. Islands | 2 | France | 2½ 2 | | |

Note. Above rates are from 20th Oct. to 20th April annually; during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat higher. Risks on Blacks are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months; $ 2½ for 3 months and $ 1 per month.
The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

### WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measr. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874256 of a Tl. per cubit
2nd ,, ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600 ,, 0.7221091 ,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, under 1200 do. 0.5067341 ,, ,,

N B The cubit is 14½ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or other head in Ships; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products.—The largest class pay from $ 1300 to $ 1320; 2d class from $ 870 to $ 879; 3rd class from $ 570 and under. The Comshaw or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Tuns or $ 2223. Linguists fee $ 1733 and Compradore's fee $ 50 Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. On French and other Foreign vessels they are slightly varied. Riccinden ships are charged only about $ 1300 in lieu of measurment &c.'

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

### IMPORTS.

COTTON GOODS:—Cotton Yarn remains the same, only and the lower numbers are saleable, even at the present reduced prices. Fine white and all descriptions of grey Longcloths are in good demand.

WOOLLENS.—The market for Spanish Stripes and Longells continues very depressed, so much having been, at one time, pressed on the market; and as speculation may be induced by the low prices, an advance may be looked for after the holydays, when the scarcity of money will not be so severely felt.

RICE,—is very low, and sales, at our quotations, are difficult to effect.

BETEL NUT.—has given way a little.

PEPPER.—In spite of the loss of the large quantity on board of the Victory, the prices are lower than before.

METALS.—Iron is declining and Lead is not in brisk demand at our quotation.

COCHINEAL.—is only saleable for exportation.

BIRDS NESTS.—in no demand, except for the finest quality.

CASSIA.—is owing to the vigilance of Mandarins difficult of shipment at Lintin.

COTTON.—Considerable sales were made during the late depression, and the purchasers are now endeavoring to support the market which has rallied 2 a 3 mace, and should we have no arrival for 2 to 3 weeks, it is expected, present rates will be obtained with, perhaps, some further advance. Madras however has not partaken of the improvement.

OPIUM.—We have little to add to our last report: the sales at Macao continue, but on a very limited scale and also small deliveries to Junks, and a few chests, it is said, are likely to be cleared before the holydays for the Canton Market, by connivance of the Mandarins who receive a heavy bribe per Chest. Nothing further is yet known of the intentions of Government.
The deliveries the 22nd were,
Patna, 122; Benares, 47; Malwa, 95; Total 263 Chests.

EXCHANGE.—our quotations are altogether nominal from the scarcity of money.

### EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.—Little or none of good quality is procurable, the lower descriptions are now offering at a reduction on our lowest prices, from the anxiety to realize before the new year.

SILK MANUFACTURES.—Several parcels of ready made goods are offering at lower prices than our quotations.

TEA.—There has been little doing during the week, except in *Skins, Imperial* and *Gunpowder*, for which there has been some demand during the last few days.

# THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 2d No. 22. CANTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 4TH. 1837. No. 74.


## LITERARY.

*( From the Indo Chinese Gleaner. )*

A curious Imperial Edict has been lately received from Court, which is as follows: "I the Emperor Keiking, with feelings of great veneration have examined the genuine records of the transactions of my late father Kien-lung and find therein inserted, that in the 6th year and 7th month of Kien-lung the Imperial pleasure was respectfully received to the following purport:

"I, the Emperor Keen lung, consider that in yielding protection to the world, and in seeking for the rules of lasting tranquility and good order, it is most necessary to regard fundamental principles. In order to frame rules of good government ere the country is in anarchy, to protect the nation, before it is in danger, it is necessary to consider as fundamental the heart and usages of mankind. If men's minds are upright, the public morals will be correct; the Court will be uncorrupt; and the national prosperity will be eternal. My family has received the throne by the gift of heaven, (or in the course of nature.) My grand father and father were eminent for their great virtues and benevolent minds, the influence of whose example, has gradually extended throughout all the world. They were certainly both of them princes such as are rarely seen in the world. I have in succession received the dominion of the Empire, and both early and late with unwearied effort have read the history of the ancients, as time has rolled on. In shewing affection to the people, and being diligent in the affairs of government, there are few that can be compared to my ancestors, who have accumulated so many virtues, and attended to the welfare of the people with so much care. In their palaces there were no intriguing female favorites, who falsely accused the innocent; or eunuchs, who interfered in the management of the affairs of Government: at Court there were no royal relatives who usurped the authority of great statesmen; abroad in the provinces, there were no violent or rapacious proceedings of the military; not only were there no such persons as these above mentioned, or no such affairs; but all incipient causes were removed. As was right, the renovating influence of instruction was generally diffused; the manners of men were raised to excellence, and the stability of the world made like that of the Tea Mountain. Now, I the Emperor with pure sentiments observe in silence the hearts and usages of men of the present day, and find, that those holding official situations, although they are faithful, and keep their minds with sincerity and act uprightly, still none are to be found, who are entirely free from the wish to aggrandize themselves by gain; those in literary situations make it their study to follow the path of virtue and literary pursuits; but none are to be found in whose minds does not exist, the wish of obtaining their promoting by under-hand or rash measures; the common classes have all of them what is sufficient, and gradually advance towards excellence and probity, but there are none who attain to perfect substantial purity of conduct; the military possess valour and are skilled in military tactics, *but few are to be selected, who will risk their lives to attack a city.* I reflect on these things at midnight: I am diligent early in the morning, and anxious in the evening; the state in which I am resembles that of a person treading on a tyger's tail, or walking across unsubstantial ice: so great is my apprehension lest the power in my hands should stall to ruin, and affairs be destroyed. But it is not what I alone am adequate to undertake the management of, all officers of state holding situations at Court or in the provinces, (as important to the wealfare of the country, as my members are to that of my own body) should certainly keep in their minds the example of the four eminent statesmen of old, Kao, Kwei, Tseih, and Ke; they should dispel all thoughts of personal advantage, or difficulty in the discharge of their duties, and disdain the practice of acquiring ease by slothful indulgence. Therefore the success or failure of those employed in Government, the good or evil turn of men's talents, the prosperity or adversity of the people,—all these should be maturely deliberated on, and considered with anxious care. In the royal path of undeviating rectitude, although merit is not at hand, still if the work be not commenced, it cannot be completed. It chiefly consists in rectifying the heart, and in strengthening the fundamental principles. Do not view it only as a transitory (or visionary) scheme, but meditate upon it as in perpetuity. That my family may have unlimited prosperity, I really have earnest hopes. The Yin-king says: "In the time of tranquillity do not forget the hour of danger, when good order prevails, be not unmindful that anarchy may ensue." These are the means by which personal security may be ensured, and the Imperial family preserved. We, both Prince and Ministers should strenuously exert ourselves to this end. Respect this.

These sacred instructions of my father, are exceedingly luminous; looking up with veneration, I perceive that my Imperial father's thoughts were profound, and his anxious care extended to remote periods; he had the wish that good order should be preserved for 10,000 years. From ancient times to the present, whenever nations have enjoyed long peace, it has always been in consequence of paying attention to the minds and usages of men. The probity of men's minds and the purity of their customs, depends on the success or failure of good instruction; the immediate effect produced, bears no visible form; but it becomes manifest from small beginnings. Upon this, depends the very pulse, (or arteries) of the nation. You must not view it as a distant or unimportant matter. I the Emperor have succeeded to the throne, and am always tremblingly alive to the interest of my people; looking up, I reflect that my Imperial father when alive cherished with great care the several important subjects of the customs of officers of Government, the usages of the literati, the lives of the people, and military tactics; how can I presume in the present day to affirm that order is already securely established, and be unmindful of silently spreading a renovating influence, and gradually changing bad customs to bring about a never-failing tranquillity and repose; but the world is too extensive, and the people too numerous for one person to rule alone. What I hope is, that all officers of Government at Court and in the provinces, will attend especially to their particular duties, and regard national concerns, and those of the people, in the same light they do their domestic and personal affairs; that they should bear in mind that it is their duty to afford me daily assistance and to aid me unceasingly. When he who holds the situation of sovereign, possesses the resolution to preserve good order, those in official situations ought also to feel anxious care, lest unhappy by dangerous circumstances should ensue. I the Emperor have selected my Ministers from amongst many public officers, (to be as useful to me as the members of my own body are,) in the hopes that they will study to bring about future glory to the country. If the prince is to imitate the famous Yaou and Shun of old, it is also necessary that his Ministers should resolve to follow the examples of Kao-yu and Kwei, and always with sincerity of heart, faithfully lend their assistance in the affairs of Government; thus they will imitate the ancients, and when they enter into my presence will study to exert their fidelity, when they retire will endeavour to supply my defects. If they obstinately adhere to mere usage and are slothful and remiss in their duty, only desiring schemes for personal aggrandizement, then for every affair that is neglected, and for every person that loses the security of his life, the misfortune that results will surely be deeply buried, and hereafter bring ruin on the country. Your feelings cannot be compared to my constant and diligent anxieties for the welfare of the country. Now it is a known truth that the principles of men emanate from the Court, and the renovation of the public manners has its origin from those employed in official situations in the provinces. If the servants of Government at Court and in the provinces, will study by purity of character and by constant diligence to form schemes for the future greatness of the country, and do not merely devise plans of idle leisure and repose; if they endeavour to rectify what is wrong in the government of the country, and pay the greatest attention to the lives of the people, I have probable hopes that the foundation my family have gained in the government of the Empire, may not be eradicated for 10,000 years. Take this Edict and make it universally known. Respect this."

Quantity of Rain fallen in Macao during the year 1836.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | inches | 8 | decs. |
| February | " | 7 | " |
| March | " | 9 | 1 |
| April | " | 5 | 1 |
| May | " | 26 | 7 |
| June | " | 30 | 9 |
| July | " | 9 | — |
| August | " | 5 | 8 |
| September | " | 9 | 9 |
| October | " | 5 | 8 |
| November | " | 7 | — |
| December | " | 6 | — |
| Total inches | | 91 | 1 decs. |

*Macaista Imperial.*

### MACAO.

Letter from the Aldermau charged with Chinese affairs to the Mandarin of Heang-shan, on the delay of goods coming from Canton to be laden in the numbered ships.

"I the Alderman, charged with Chinese affairs, Intendent, Mandarin of the district of Kao-Kim, make known to you, that the owner of Ship No. 17, and other merchants of Macao, whose vessels are in port, and who are desirous to send them away, have been informed, that such goods as have been brought from Chinese merchants to be shipped here, are not allowed to leave Canton. Now the numbered ships have all paid their port dues, and it is necessary they should be sailing, as, lying idly in port, they are of no profit to their owners, nor will they be able to pay their dues next year; in the mean while this prohibition appears to me to be spurious, and if so, it is necessary that I should be informed of the cause of this delay, which is equivalent to a prohibition of the Portuguese trade in Macao. This being a subject of much importance, I insist on receiving a speedy answer, that I may inform the merchants accordingly. Macao 25th November 1836. Signed. Paiva.

*The Vice-roy's answer, communicated by the Mandarin of Heang-shan.*

Hew, the Mandarin of Heang-shan informs the *Fei-li-to* (Vereador or Alderman), that he has received the following communication from his Exey. *Tung*, Vice-roy of the two provinces.—In consequence of the representation made by the Vereador of Macao, who requests that the Hoppo be applied to in order to allow the merchandize to be despatched from Canton without delay, to load the vessels waiting for it at Macao that they may set sail; being aware of their representations, I addressed the Hoppo, that he would immediately allow the merchandize to be sent to Macao; this the Mandarin of Heang-shan is to communicate to the Vereador.

In consequence of which the said Mandarin makes this communication to the Vereador, that he may promptly obey.

Taoukwang, 16th year, 12th moon, 7th day. (January, 13th 1837.)—*Translated from the Macaista Imperial.*

## CORRESPONDENCE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Public Opinion, Mr. Editor, has become the Dictator, the Caesar of the present day; all yielding to it, nothing long resists it; where the Press pervades, it quickly subdues, and where the Press does not pervade, it slowly conquers.

The Engine controls equally a Lady's bonnet in Paris and the power of the House of Lords in London. Public opinion gives a revenue to Mahran greater than a Prince's and controls the Emperor of China on his barbaric throne.

These are undeniable facts, yet with this before us, it is difficult at first to perceive the reason why every thing contrary to such an overwhelming influence does not instantly conform itself to the power which must sooner or later redress it in it's taste. The cause is this: Public opinion is very difficult to collect and as long as designs of the interested can prevent it's being gathered into masses, it's force is lost. This difficulty is the cause of so long endurance of the House of Lords in England; this difficulty is the cause why one Tartar prevents 300,000,000 of Traders, his subjects, from following their wishes in exchanging freely the commodities of this fine Empire for those they want to get from Europe.

We are apt to hold in contempt such a mass of physical power for not on now having forced their opinion on *the one man.* Before holding the Chinese however too low, let us look at our own deeds here; when I say *our* I allude to those of the British merchants.

It is, I presume, an admitted fact, that we have been most slightly supported by the British Government, in short, that, except in mere name, they have utterly neglected us. What is this caused by? Is it disregard to Public opinion on the part of the British nation; or the House of Commons? *Not so!* but because *dissension amongst ourselves has prevented the possibility of a distant party arriving at what Public opinion in Canton really was.* Hardly in one measure have we been unanimous; I lay no blame that I am not willing to share—but having seen the want of success in division, I implore my resident countrymen to unite—forbear, yield, abstain from attendence of a meeting, do anything rather than divide. To enforce this argument on my brethen here, I quote a paragraph from the London Public Ledger of August, as to steam communication, which, I think, bears on the matter.

"STEAM NAVIGATION TO INDIA."

"On Wednesday a numerous deputation had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in Downing-street, on the subject of establishing a steam navigation with India.

"The Chancellor of the Exchequer asked by what route they proposed to go?

"Mr. Hutt replied by the "Mediterranean, the Isthmus of Suez, and the Red Sea."

"The Chancellor of the Exchequer—What" does the East India Association say to the plan?"

Major Head said that the East India and China Association had been applied to, but that no answer had been yet received from that body. In confirmation, however, of the merchants of the city connected with the trade to India, he begged leave to present to the Chancellor of the Exchequer a document signed by the leading houses, members of that body, expressive of their opinion that if a regular and speedy communication by steam vessels between this country and India, *viz.* the Red Sea, were established, it would tend materially to promote the commercial interests of both countries, and be in various other respects productive of national advantages.

Lord William Bentinck could assure the Chancellor of the Exchequer of the deep interest which was felt all over India in favour of a steam communication between the two countries by the Red Sea. He attached the greatest importance to the present project. It appeared reasonable and practicable. He deemed it every way worthy of the consideration of his Majesty's government and the East India Company, and he earnestly hoped that it would receive their concurrence and support."

Now, Mr. Editor, there are points here, and vital ones too, which, if brought forward with temper, and foreign matter abstained from—every British and American merchant would join in.—Think on what a place of force we would stand, if we had the Minister of England asking as the Chancellor of the Exchequer does here: "What do the Canton Residen; merchants say to the plan?" Observe the Chancellor of the Exchequer does not first ask what the Hon. E. I. Company say to the matter, or what Sir John Cam Hobhouse and the board of control thinks, he says; "*what does the East India Association say to the plan.*" Here is an intelligent Minister of the Crown going in search of the unadulterated opinion of public opinion.

I entreat you Mr. Editor, to impress unanimity on your Canton readers; we are never too old to learn, and I see amongst us some fresh arrivals who seem perfectly to understand the value of

PUBLIC OPINION.

30th January 1837.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Sir.—In the Reports of a Public Meeting lately held in Canton, I perceive that I am stated to have expressed a disregard for the Public opinion *of Canton;* now this being an inaccurate report of what I said, may I request that you will insert this letter in your next paper. My remark, I will not vouch for the precise words, they having been used in a hurried and somewhat irregular discussion was "that I had but little respect for what was called Public opinion, which I instantly qualified by explaining that I did not apply the words to the deliberate voice of Public opinion, the power of which all must admit, but to such as was merely arrived at from Public meetings." My remark was general and applicable to any part of the world, but had it been particularly applied to Canton, it would have been an insult to a community with which a residence of more than fifteen years has completely identified myself, and which comprises among its members many highly esteemed and valued friends. It is therefore a sentiment which I entirely disclaim either having felt or expressed.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

H. H. LINDSAY.

H. M. Superintendents of Trade.

We published in our last the resolutions adopted at a meeting of British merchants held here on the 21st and 23d January in consequence of a requisition from H. M. Superintendents regarding the appointment of a Committee of correspondence as a means of communication with the Superintendents.

H. M. Superintendents have since circulated another circular, which will be found below, in which they approve of most of the resolutions come to, but insist that resolution § 3. should be rescinded. The following is the 8th resolution:

"That whenever the Committee shall deem it "expedient to take the sense of the British Community upon any subject, it shall be competent for "them to call a general meeting for that purpose," and that without the rescission of this resolution, and substituting others, no will be found in the circular, to which change three-fourths of those present at the former meeting must agree, H. M. Superintendents cannot enter into communication with the Committee of correspondence, and H. B. M. subjects would consequently be deprived of the benefit to be derived from H. M. Superintendents correspondence.

In consequence of this circular, which was not addressed to the newly appointed Committee of Correspondence, but to those present at the former meeting, another meeting of British merchants was convened on Monday night last at Mr. Layton's house, at which a majority of the former meeting attended.

Mr. Maclean having been called to the chair, Mr. Innes opened the business of the evening, by asking whether the Committee, authorised to correspond with H. M. Superintendents, had given notice to these latter of their appointment. This question having been answered in the affirmative by a member of the Committee then present, Mr. Innes proceeded to ask whether H M. Superintendents had acknowledged to the Committee the receipt of that communication, which question was answered in the negative. Mr. Innes then said that he thought the Superintendents had shown a want of courtesy in not replying to a body instituted at the desire of the Superintendents themselves, and in addressing themselves to the British merchants generally, though they had delegated five Gentlemen, in whom they reposed perfect confidence, to receive and answer all communication, from the Superintendents. He (Mr. Innes) could not agree to the 8th proposition being rescinded; he saw no good likely to result from observing secrecy; on the contrary, he conceived it to be the undoubted right of the individual British merchant to be informed of what was going forward affecting his own interests; he conceived the Committee appointed by the British merchants, as servants to the British community, and not to H. M. Superintendents.

After some further remarks from Mr. Innes, Mr. Maclean observed that the circular, the occasion of the meeting, had hitherto been seen and read by but few, he for one not having yet seen it and that it would be desirable to read it, before proceeding with the meeting, and that on that account, as there were many in the same predicament as himself, he would suggest that the meeting be adjourned to the following day, when a more numerous meeting might be assembled, and when the sense of the community might be better ascertained.

This suggestion was opposed by several then present, on the ground that the meeting numbered a great majority of those present at the former meeting, and that it would probably not be practicable at a future time to collect again so many as then present, as most residents were preparing to leave Canton for Macao.

During this conversation the circular of the Superintendents having been received it was read.

Mr. Bell said that he was of opinion that no communication should be received from the Superin-

pendents except through the Committee appointed by the general community, in which sentiment Mr. Innes concurred.

Mr. Layton then moved that the meeting be adjourned till 10 o'clock on the following morning, which motion found no support.

Mr. Innes read a communication from Mr. Dent, whom business prevented from being present at the meeting, authorizing Mr. Innes to object in his name to the withdrawal of the 8th resolution.

Mr. Gibb thought that the withdrawal of the 8th resolution would render the Committee of Correspondence the select Committee of the Superintendents and not that of the British Community.

After some further remarks from several persons present, Mr. Bell moved the three resolutions which will be found below, which motion was seconded by Mr. Innes and unanimously agreed to.

---

Canton, 20 January, 1837

At a Meeting of British Merchants held this evening at the house of T. H. Layton Esq. convened in consequence of a letter addressed by H. M. Superintendents of Trade "to the British Merchants established in Canton" dated Macao 26 January 1837.—Present.

A. C. Matheson Esq. in the Chair, Messrs. W. Bell, T. A. Gibb, T. H. Layton, W. Wallace, J. R. Reeves, A. Matheson, James Innes, W. Blenkin, W. Mc. Donald G. G. Nicol, R. Douglas, J. Middleton, J. Middleton Jr. J. Slade and W. Cragg Secretary.

It was Resolved;

1. That this Meeting regrets that the appointment of the Committee by "the General Meeting of British Merchants" held on the 23 d instant, for the purpose of corresponding with H. M. Superintendents of Trade, under certain restrictions and limitations, has not been recognised or acknowledged by the Superintendents.

2. That whilst we regret that objections should have been taken by H. M. Superintendents to the principle adopted and recognised by the Public Meeting of British Merchants for the guidance of a Committee, namely, that on all important points for reference should be made to their Constituents by the Committee;—the present Meeting feels itself imperatively called upon to declare its determination that having appointed a committee for the reception of information on matters of Trade and public interest from H. M. Superintendents, they cannot consent to receive any communication from the said Superintendents, excepting through that said stated channel.

3. That the foregoing Resolutions be communicated to William J. Prime Esq., through whom the letter of H. M. Superintendents was circulated.

---

## CIRCULAR.

**To the British Merchants established at Canton.**

Macao, January 26th, 1837

The Superintendents have had the honor to receive a Copy of Resolutions adopted at a public meeting of British merchants held in Canton on the 20th, and by adjournment, on the 23d instant.

They are of opinion that the resolutions with one exception are calculated to meet the single object they contemplated, or had any power to put forward a suggesting the appointment of a Committee of Correspondence, namely the establishment of a channel of communication between the merchants and themselves upon all public matters of general interest to the British Trade in China.

The excepted Resolution is the 8th.

When the Superintendents left it to the meeting to devise the manner of ascertaining the general sense of the firms upon all questionable subjects that might form part of any correspondence, it certainly did not occur to them that general meetings, to be called at the pleasure of the Committee, could by any possibility suggest itself as a convenient mode.

If this resolution were adopted by the meeting with any reference to that part of their circular of the 9th instant, the Superintendents are sorry they did not foresee such a contingency in order that it might have been effectually prevented.

There is yet time however to declare that in their own judgments the process described in the 8th resolution is quite unsuited to the transaction of the kind of business which it is the object of the resolution to provide for; and indeed that it is in several other respects so inexpedient as to be impossible of admission on the part of the Superintendents.

They must further observe that unless the course they now take the liberty to propose upon this point be acceptable to the merchants, the Superintendents will feel it their duty however reluctantly to relinquish the idea of a Committee of correspondence of the particular nature which they had proposed.

It is now solicited that the 8th resolution be rescinded, and that the following propositions be adopted instead thereof.

1st. Proposition.

"That whenever the Committee (not being enjoined to confidence by the Superintendents) shall desire to ascertain the general sense of the merchants upon the whole or any parts of any correspondence which they may receive from the Superintendents, or of any communications which it may be the intention of the Committee to transmit in reply, the whole or particular portions of such communications, as may seem necessary to the Committee, shall be forwarded to the respective Firms and merchants carrying on business on their own accounts, with a request that parties desiring to offer any remarks will be pleased to forward them (sealed up) to the Committee for its consideration."

2nd. Proposition.

"That the committee specify in all such cases "the number of hours or days during which it "will be prepared to receive any such sealed re"marks in consideration."

In order to save the merchants the trouble of any more public meetings upon this subject the Superintendents request that Gentlemen who attended the meeting of the 20th and 23rd. instant, will be so good as to sign their names in the respective columns hereunto annexed agreeably to their opinions.

If three fourths of the whole shall accede to the rescision of the 8th Resolution and to the adoption of the above propositions instead thereof, the Superintendents will proceed to correspond with the committee.

If three fourths of the whole do not agree to rescind the 8th Resolution and to adopt these propositions in its stead, the Superintendents can only once more express their regret that they are constrained by a sense of duty entirely to abandon a scheme which they had hoped might prove of general advantage to the trade.

They feel assured that it will appear to all practical men of business upon a moment's further consideration that to make this project work to any useful public purpose, so long as the 8th Resolution forms part of it, would not merely by a futile attempt, but an attempt productive of signally unhappy consequences.

In conclusion the Superintendents must respectfully but plainly declare that if it be determined to have a committee of correspondence of the nature which has been suggested, the Superintendents must completely reserve to themselves the discretion and the right to assemble a Public Meeting in any way connected with it, only whenthey may see fit to do so.

By order of the Superintendents

(Signed) EDWARD ELMSLIE.

*Secretary & Treasurer.*

---

# CANTON PRESS,

February 4 h 1837

We give above the account of a meeting of British merchants called together in consequence of the receipt of a circular from H. M. Superintendents, the object of which was in some measure to alter the constitution of the Committee of correspondence as appointed at a General meeting. We are glad to be able to lay before our readers a copy of that document, which has had but imperfect circulation, having been seen by five or six people only, and then stopped in it's career, without any one being able to account for it's sudden disappearance.

When we saw the circular, only four signatures of British merchants were affixed to it, and those four were opposed to the wishes of the Superintendents, and the result of the last meeting shews plainly that H. M. Superintendents will not obtain the desired number of signatures for enabling them to do away with the obnoxious clause, and substituting for it their own; we doubt indeed whether a single individual could be found to second their wishes. Many are the reasons which may be assigned, why the British merchants here should wish to be informed of subjects of importance brought before the committee by H. M. Superintendents, nor can the British merchants be willing to refer to Capt. Elliot as he demands, the right of calling a meeting to discuss matters of importance of which the committee may have been informed; whilst we on the other hand see but slight prospect of advantage from withholding the correspondence from the knowledge of the British community. One of the reasons, why secrecy in this contemplated correspondence is objectionable to many, is, that occasions may occur, when H. M. Superintendents may deem fit to acquaint the Committee with steps taken by the home government, which may materially influence the British political relations with regard to the Chinese, and in consequence of which British property here may be endangered, or otherwise partially affect the trade; of which the committee, who being composed of merchants like the rest of the community, having previous notice, which they are not bound, but even prohibited to communicate, will be able to take advantage to the detriment of their neighbours. Let us suppose for instance that the Committee receive intelligence, which by the way is not probable but nevertheless possible, that England was fitting out a naval armament to resent the insults her representatives have suffered at the hands of the Chinese; will the individuals of the committee not dispose of their property and that entrusted to them as they may deem prudent under such circumstances, and will they not do so to the disadvantage of their neighbours; or let us suppose that the Chancellor of the Exchequer thought that the present system of Tea duties did not work well, and that he, through H. M. Superintendents, wished to be informed of the best manner in which they can be altered, or if any reduction were contemplated on what descriptions they ought to be made; will not the individuals of the committee, who had given the desired information, enjoy an undue advantage over their neighbours, in being able to shape their speculations accordingly, bringing loss on others who were not in the secret?

These are objections to the desired secrecy, which, we believe will not be denied some weight

As to the expediency of corresponding at all with H. M. Superintendents, now that the manner in which such correspondence is to be conducted, has been more maturely considered by many, we have heard several of our neighbours express their conviction that it was not called for, and likely to lead to no good result; their reasons are the distrust with which the merchants here generally look upon people sent out in some official capacity from England, as likely to meddle with the Chinese authorities or with themselves, and thereby endanger the safety of the trade or subject them to severe pecuniary loss. This was the case with Lord Napier's mission, from which only evil resulted; and though this mission has, like the stream of the desert, diminished as it runs on, much activity, under the present political connexions between Great Britain and China, is more to be dreaded than wished for.

We have frequently heard it asked of late; "what are the powers given to the Superintendents?" and we must confess that we were not able to answer this question, and on referring to an extract from the order in Council by which the original Superintendents were appointed, we find that their functions have not yet commenced, or if so, not legally, as they, the Superintendents, are enjoined in this order in Council to make public the nature of the powers entrusted to them over H. M. subjects in China, and that only after such publication, their acts be considered legal. The extract is the following, from the Canton Register of 10th June 1834;

"The Superintendents are directed to compile and "publish for general information the several re"gulations; such publication to be deemed to be "legal and conclusive evidence of the existence "and of the terms of any such regulation. A copy "of the regulations is to be delivered to the com"manders of vessels as they arrive"

This extract is part of the first order in council by which H. M. Superintendents were invested with such powers and authorities as had been previously vested in the H. E. I. Company's Supracargoes, and we are not aware that the Superintendents ever caused any regulations to be published; they seem therefore not to have assumed authority under this order.

The second order in Council creates a Court of justice, with criminal and Admiralty Jurisdiction. This order in Council we presume, H. M's present Superintendents can not act under, the Commission having been materially changed, there being no longer three but only two Superintendents, the Office & Salary of Chief Superintendent having been abolished, according to the advertisement caused to be published by H. M. Superintendents, in consequence of despatches having been received from the Secretary of State for foreign affairs, signifying the same. This act of the English minister, appears to us contrary to the act of Parliament which says; "that it shall be lawful for His Majesty to appoint not exceeding three of H. M's subjects to be Superintendents of the trade" &c. &c., and further that one of them shall be styled "*Chief Superintendent*" The Office of Chief Superintendent having been done away with, the second Superintendent being merely appointed to perform *the duties of Chief of the Commission*, it follows that the appointments are different from those prescribed by act of Parliament, nor can the orders in Council addressed to three Superintendents in commission, apply to the Commission consisting, as it now does, only of two, the above as the order in council of 10th December 1833 appointing Lord Napier, and Mess. Plowden and Davis, expressly says, that any vacancy occurring in the commission shall be filled up on the spot. We presume that an order by the king in Council, can only be rescinded by a similar order, and such order, as the Act to regulate the Trade to China and India, directs, must be published in the London Gazette, to be considered in force.

We of course give these hints only to be informed by how far we may be correct, and in the hope of H. M. Superintendents publishing the nature of the authority and powers delegated to them by the Home-government, as we are convinced that the ignorance on these points of most of the British residents here is one of the reasons why they shew but little inclination to go hand in hand with the Superintendents in their late proposals. Without such publication we suppose it not binding on any British subject to acknowledge any official act of H. M. Superintendents.

---

We direct the attention of our readers to the letter from a correspondent on "public opinion" and on the necessity of unanimity among the foreign residents here. We concur with him in this latter, but really do not see the connection between it and public opinion. That dissension among *ourselves has prevented the home Government from forming a what public opinion in Canton really was*, was not exactly the case. Public opinion in Canton was divided, nor is it unusual to find men conscientious by drawing different inferences from the same premises; this was the case in Canton, and people in England did not know how to chose between *two* public opinions. That the difficulty of collecting public opinion is the cause of so long endurance of the House of Lords, is a fallacy in the argument of our correspondent, for he must well know, that on this subject the opinion of the whole country is as yet divided, nor do we, who do not trouble ourselves or our readers much with Europe Politics, venture to predict on which side public opinion will ultimately prevail.

We publish a letter addressed to us by Mr. Lindsay, regarding some observations reported in our last number as having been made by him at the first meeting of British Merchants.

We have seen a Gentleman lately from Cadix, whose account of the contending parties in Spain differs widely from that we gave as having come by way of Manila, in our last paper. It is true that the constitution of 1812 has been proclaimed in many provinces, and likewise by the Queen Regent, but not until her life was considered endangered by the Madrid mob, did she make this concession to the clamour of the people. Changes in the administration were of frequent occurrence, and even the highest military and civil officers were not exempt from the suspicion of treachery towards the Queens Government. General Cordova had been replaced in the Chief command by General Rodil, who, some 12 years ago ultimately surrendered the Fort of Callao in Peru to the independents, after having held it long with considerable bravery. The proclamation of the constitution of 1812, may have strengthened the number of the Queens adherents, but we are sorry to say that the report of Prince Don Carlos, not being able to hold out any longer, and consequently about to abandon Spain, has not proved correct. The war in the north still continues, with doubtful success. General Evans was much dissatisfied with the treatment he experienced from the Queens Government; many privates of his legion were returning to England, and others deserting to Don Carlos.

---

The following is the quantity of Tea and silk exported during the last month, as published by the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce. In giving it thus to the Public we cannot but regret that the Chamber of Commerce does not offer such statements for publication to the public Press, but that they should be made a matter of private emolument. We should, had the information been offered to us, gladly have given it a place in our paper.

Quantity of Tea exported to Great Britain and Ireland in the month of January 1837.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Canton Bohea | 361 Piculs | | |
| Fokien Bohea | | | |
| Congo | 41,010 | " | |
| Capee | 1,791 | " | |
| Souchong | 8,509 | " | |
| Campoy | 75 | " | |
| Anko | 946 | " | |
| Hungwaboy | 1,565 | " | |
| Pekoe | 1,070 | " | |
| Orange Pekoe | 9,099 | " | |
| Hyson | 9,875 | " | |
| Young Hyson | 9,015 | " | |
| Hyson skin | 1,254 | " | |
| Twankay | 12,502 | " | |
| Gunpowder | 1,878 | " | |
| Imperial | 1,310 | " | |
| | 106,480 Piculs | or | 14,198,133 lbs. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Export from 1st Oct. to 31 Dec. 1836 | 66,530 | " | 8,870,666 " |
| Total | 173,010 | " | 23,068,799 " |

of which lbs 17,989,867 were black, & lbs 5,078,932 green tea.

The exportation of Raw Silk from the first October to 31 December 1836 was ..... Picul 7,704
in the month of January .... " 3,978
Total.... Picul 11,682

---

The following was the stock of bonded Tea in London on the 1st of July last.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bohea, Canton | 7,327,000 lbs |
| " Fokien | 6,636,900 " |
| Congo and Caper | 33,832,400 " |
| Souchong | 1,392,300 " |
| Pekoe & Orange Pekoe | 1,830,600 " |
| Twankay | 5,219,100 " |
| Hyson Skin | 990,600 " |
| Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder | 7,118,900 " |
| | 59,276,900 " |
| Stock in outports assumed to be | 10,000,000 " |
| add to this the Teas of last season, not arrived, say | 5,000,000 " |
| the total of stock will amount to | 74,276,900 " |

Assuming the consumption at 40,000,000 lbs per annum, and that 9 months, reckoned from the 1st July, will elapse before the new season's Teas can arrive, my consumption equal to ..... 30,000,000 "

there will remain a stock of ..... 34,276,900 "

over and above the supplies of this season, which have hitherto, as will be seen from our statement above, been very limited, compared to last season's shipments.

---

We hear that a new Vice-regal Edict has been issued against the shipping at Lintin. The Mandarins continue as watchful as before against smuggling, and but very few have been the cheats of Opium which have deluded their vigilance, and made their way into Canton, although the Chinese great annual festival, the new year, begins to morrow and although it was confidently expected that more leviency would be shown on this occasion. It is not, Opium alone, but all such merchandize as, on account of too high duties, could not be sold at, or exported from, Canton, f. i. Cassia, Saltpetre, Spelter, Camblets and others, experiences the same difficulties. Whether Opium will eventually become a legal article of traffic seems to be as undecided as ever, and some time has now elapsed since we have heard of any Imperial rescripts on the subject. If the present state of affairs continues, the Cargoes of the Clippers now expected from Bengal, will meet with anything but a favourable reception.

---

### Anecdotes of Hwa-te, a celebrated Physician of the three Kingdoms (worshipped in Canton as a God.

Chinting, a magistrate of Keung-ling, being affected with a disease the symptoms of which are as follows: Palpitation of the heart, loss of appetite, overpowering dejection, and flushed countenance, sent for Hwate who gave him a draft which excited vomiting.

The patient, after throwing up three catties of red hen dee worms which kept in constant motion, recovered.

He enquired of Hwate "what is the reason of my being affected in this extraordinary manner?

The Physician replied "You have been accustomed to eat too much fish: in three Years the same disease will return with tenfold violence and will then prove fatal."

The magistrate three years after was attacked with the same disease and died, in the same village. there was a poor man who had a large tumour above, his right eye. Hwate on seeing it pronounced that there was an insect flying about in the centre.

At this apparently ridiculous assertion he was laughed at by all the faculty, but having prevailed upon the patient to submit to its being removed he made an incision with the knife, and as he had said, a small yellow bird flew out.

It is needless to say the patient immediately recovered.

F.

NOTICE.—SAMUEL WETMORE Jr., is this day admitted a partner in our establishment,

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, February 1st 1837.

---

NOTICE.—The interest of Mr. JOHN TEMPLETON having ceased on the 30th June last in our house, the same will in future be conducted under the Firm of MIDDLETON & Co.

JOHN TEMPLETON & Co.

Canton, 28th January, 1837.

---

NOTICE.—The Copartnership hitherto existing under the firm of Markwick Edwards & Co. ceased this day. All Persons having claims against the said firm are requested to forward them, and all Persons indebted to the same are requested to pay the amount to the undersigned.

ROBT. EDWARDS.

Canton 31st Dec, 1836. No. 3 Imperial Hong.

---

NOTICE.—ROBT. EDWARDS respectfully informs his Friends and the Public that the Business hitherto carried on under the firm of Markwick Edwards & Co. as auctioneers and Commission Warehouse keepers will be continued by him.

Canton, 31st Dec. 1836. No. 3 Imperial Hong.

---

NOTICE.

THE SECRETARY of the BOOK SOCIETY OF CANTON will be obliged to any person who will give him information concerning the following volumes which belong to the Society.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leigh Hunt's Journal | No. 21 |
| Westminster Review | No. 47 |
| Literary Gazette | Nos. 994 |
| Nautical Magazine | Nos. 49 and 50 |
| Matheson's China | |
| Frasers Magazine | No. 74 |
| Foreign Quarterly Review | No. 33 |
| Saturday Magazine | Nos. 46 and 47 |
| Penny Magazine | Nos 49 and 50 |
| Sporting Magazine | No. 72 (belonging to the Macao Book Society). |

18 January, 1837.

---

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have established a house here in connection with Robert Wise, & Co. Liverpool. Robert Wise, Partridge & Co. London, and the firms of Robert Wise Holliday & Co. at Manilla, Singapore, Batavia and the Cape of Good Hope.

ROBERT WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co.

Canton 1st January 1837.

---

NOTICE.

THE interest of SAMUEL RUSSELL and AUGUSTINE HEARD in our house ceased on the 31st December 1836.

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, January 2nd.

---

*OFFICIAL NOTICE.*

To His Britannic Majesty's subjects in China.

DESPATCHES have been received from the Right Honorable The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, signifying the abolition of the Office and Salary of the Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British subjects in China.

His Majesty's Government has been pleased to appoint Captain Charles Elliot R. N. to perform the duties of Chief of the Commission, from this date.

Macao December 14th 1836.

By Order of the Superintendents of the Trade of British subjects in China.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.
*Secretary & Treasurer.*

---

FOR SALE ON BOARD THE BARQUE ISABELLA.

ROUGH spars of various sizes, lower masts, topmasts, Jib-booms and other spars.

200 Teak sheathing boards ¾ and 1 Inch thick.

30 Teak wide boards, 11 feet long and 21 Inches wide.

Also: all kinds of ship's stores.

Apply to Capt. HILLAR on board, or

STANFORD & MARRS, at Canton.

Canton, 14th September, 1836.

---

NOTICE. Having admitted MR. WILLIAM POTTER LIVINGSTON, a Partner in our business, it will for the future be conducted under the Firm of GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.

T. A. GIBB

Canton, 14th November, 1836.

---

NOTICE is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is closed against the Receipt of Cash for Bills on the Supreme Government of India.

(Signed) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.

Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company

Canton, 31st December, 1836.

---

NOTICE. Mr. JAMES STRACHAN (of the Firm of STRACHAN & Co. of Manila) is admitted a Partner in our Establishment from the 1st. of May last.

FOX, RAWSON, & Co.

Canton, 1st December, 1836.

---

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

---

NOTICE.

Messrs. STANFORD & MARRS beg to inform the Gentlemen of Canton that they have received per "Neptune" "Trusty" and "Clifton." A large stock of Choice Wines, Beer, Cyder and Porter in Casks and Bottles.—An Invoice of "Stunt's" Boots and Shoes. A Quantity of Leman's Biscuits and Spice nuts. A fresh Invoice of Soaps from "Porter." A large Stock of Stationery consisting of every sort of Paper and several complete sets of account Books.—Playing Cards. Nautical Almanacs for 1837 &c. &c.—Musical Snuff Boxes 4 and 6 Tunes.—Accordeons 5. 8. 9. and 16 Keys with Books of Instructions.—Dressing Gowns, Camlet Boat Cloaks.—Iron Chests from 10 Inches upwards.—Blankets—An extensive assortment of Perfumery.—Also Fresh York Hams—Berkeley, Cheddar & other Cheese, Dor set Butter Raisins, Patras Currents in Jars and Tins and various other articles which will be ready for inspection in a few days.

Canton, 23 Dec. 1836.

---

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the insured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

*The Agents for the Society are from this day,*

IN LONDON,... Messrs. PALMERS MACKILLOP DENT & Co.
" CALCUTTA, Messrs. MACKILLOP STUART & Co.
" BOMBAY, Messrs. FORBES & Co.
" SINGAPORE, Messrs. A. L. JOHNSTON & Co.
" MANILA,... Messrs. RUSSELL & STURGIS.

DENT & Co,
*Secretaries.*

Canton, 1st, July, 1836.

---

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

For printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } ₱ 100 @ 1.
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c. " " " 1 50.
" Policies and folio pages. " " " 5.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

---

FOR FREIGHT TO BATAVIA.

THE Dutch Barque FATTAL HAIR will leave for the above port with all despatch. Apply to,

S. VAN BASEL, for LAER & Co.

Canton, 21st January, 1837.

---

FOR SINGAPORE AND MADRAS.

THE Ship MERMAID Captain ROCHE, will leave Whampoa early in February for Freight apply to

D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 13th January, 1837.

---

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

NO risks can be taken here, on Ship or Ships from India to China, nor any return risk on a Ship from India, unless applied for previously to her despatch from hence.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 9th Dec. 1836. *General Agents.*

---

PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING at the *Cape of Good Hope.* The fine new fast sailing ship.

WILLIAM JARDINE, 670 Tons,

Capt. ROBERT HIGHAT, formerly of the *Glory*, has spacious and elegant accomodations for passengers. For passage apply to Capt. HIGHAT,

or to JARDINE MATHESON & Co.

Canton, 22nd December 1836.

---

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE first class Ship PRINCE REGENT, of 1000 tons, River Built, Captain J. BILES, will have quick despatch. Apply to

DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 22nd October, 1836.

---

MADEIRA Wine,

FOR SALE Superior Old MADEIRA WINE—in Pipes Hogsheads & quarter Casks—from the well known House of KEAY & Co. Apply to

Canton 10th September, 1835 DENT & Co.

---

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

PARTIES intending to applying Insurance are requested to notify the same, in order that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expence to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for this Society are,

London, Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. & Co,
Bombay, Messrs. Mr. Gregor Brownrigg & Co,
Madras, Messrs. R. S. Mollet & Co. *Great*
Singapore, Messrs. Guthrie & Co.
Messrs. Cockerell & Co. Sons, CALCUTTA.

BELL & Co.
Agents CANTON.

---

FOR SALE.

A quantity of FOOTSCAP and LETTER PAPER—The former at ₱ 7 per Ream and the latter @ ₱ 6.—Also two 6 st chop OFFICE COPYING MACHINES complete.

Apply to ILBERY & Co.
*6 Lungqua Hong.*

---

TO LET.

FROM the first of September next, the house on the S. E. side of Praya Grande, formerly the Spanish Factory, and now occupied by Da. Anna Joaquina Lopez, with large cool apartments. Any Gentlemen wishing to take the said house, will please to address to Januario Jose Lopes, at Macao.

Macao, 15th August, 1836.

---

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR La Rose, St. Emilion and Medoc Clarets, also Cognac Brandy. Apply to

DENT & Co.

or Capt. CROCKET at Lintin

---

FOR SALE.

Very superior MALMSEY in pints and quarts.
*Chandler's & Cox'* SHERRY, in pints and hogsheads.
*Black's* PORT, in pints.
*Bass'* PALE ALE, in hogsheads.
CREAM, MILK and CUSTARD, preserved in tins.
JAMS and JELLIES.
One well finished and very powerful COPYING PRESS, with ink, brush, books, damping board, thin paper, &c. complete.
Percussion single barrel RIFLE GUNS, with spare *feeding piece barrels.*
Small gold WATCHES.
Superior drawing PENCILS.
All on moderate terms. Apply at No. 74 French Hong, to JOHN SMITH.

---

FOR SALE.

AT the CANTON PRESS OFFICE, The first volume of the CANTON PRESS Newspaper, in boards at ₱ 6,

---

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current.

For one year payable in advance..... ₱ 12
For six Months..... ₱ 7
For three " ..... ₱ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory, at 30 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each, or at Messrs. Markwick Edwards & Co. in Canton and Macao.

---

*SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.*

ARRIVED.—Brit. *Ranapuda*, Wildridge, from New South Wales and Manila. Amer. *Osage*, Furber, from Liverpool Aug. 18th, Cadiz, Sept. 10th and Manila Jany. 10th. *Griffin*, Little, from Manilla and Sandwich Islands. *Rome*, Jenks, from Singapore. Dan. *Sydon*, Burd, from Lombock, 21st December.

PASSENGERS.—Per *Osage*: Messrs. W. W. Scarborough and W. C. Goodhue. per *Sydon*: Mrs. Burd.

SAILED AND DESPATCHED.—Brit. *Canton*, Mordaunt, for Bristol. Amer. Marblehead, Christie, for Newyork. Brit. *Hashemy*, Hide, for London, *Tigris*, Titherington, for Liverpool. *Elisabeth Walker*, Hall, for Valparaiso. *Fatima*, Pethers, for Liverpool. *Trusty*, West, for Limerick and London. Port *Anna*, Aguiar, for Straits and Bombay. Brit. *Earl Grey*, Adamson, and Amer. *Bombay*, Whippen, for Manila. Brit. *Bombay Castle*, Wemyss for Bombay.

PASSENGER.—Per *Bombay Castle*: Mr. A. Matheson.

The *Sydon* from Lombock spoke three American Vessels bound for China in the Celolo Passage viz: the *Virginia*, *Hannibal*, and *London*.

The *Orwell*, *Ann*, *Prince Regent*, *Ingle*, *Wm. Jardine*, *Neptune*, and others are loading fast for Great Britain.

---

LATEST DATES from ENGLAND 19th Aug. ₱ Otago. UNITED STATES 30th August via Mexico. CALCUTTA, Oct. 26th ₱ *Mermaid*. SINGAPORE, 3d December ₱ *Victory*. JAVA 9th December ₱ *General Chassé*. MANILA 19th Jany. BOMBAY, 20th October ₱ *Euphrates*.

---

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From the STRAITS, *Cecilia*, *Peloraus*, *Proposito*, *and Cesar*. ENGLAND, *Tinemara*, *Brilliant*, *Emma Eugenia*. JAVA, *Mercury*, *Amelia Thomson*. SYDNEY, *Moffatt*, *Lady Kennaway*. CALCUTTA, *Sir C. Metcalfe*, *Waterwitch*, *Comajee Pemaj*, *Red Rover*, *Rob Roy*. LONDON, *Pleiades*. UNITED STATES, *Morrison*. MANILA, *Don Amigne*. BOMBAY, *Wm. Nicol*, *Coromallo*, *Arbuzier*.

---

## SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

| *Vessel's Name.* | *Flag.* | *Commander.* | *Tons* | *Where from.* | *Consignees.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hospital Ship | | | 800 | | |
| Lord Lowther | British | A. Grant | 1400 | London | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Prince Regent | " | I. S. Biles | 1000 | Calcutta | Daniell & Co. |
| Regulus | Amer. | Vanmer | | Manilla | Russell & Co. |
| Ingle | British | Wise | 1350 | Bombay | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Omega | Amer. | Russell | 300 | Manilla | Gordon & Talbot. |
| Panama | Amer. | Benjamin | 478 | " | Wetmore & Co. |
| Plymouth | " | A. Kendrick | | New York | N.B. Ruggles & N.W. Lewis |
| Orwell | British | Lancaster | 1436 | Madras | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Wm. Jardine | " | R. Highat | 670 | Liverpool | " |
| Albion | Amer. | Putnam | | Liverpool | Olyphant & Co. |
| Asia | British | J. Pearson | 1012 | Calcutta | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Neptune | " | Williams | 600 | London | Wetmore & Co. |
| Splendid | Amer. | Hoge | | Manila | Wetmore & Co. |
| Liberty | " | Mc. Dowell | | " | B. Eiting. |
| Clifton | British | T. Worsell | 316 | London | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Cynthia | Amer. | Graves | | Newyork | Gordon and Talbot. |
| Euphrates | British | Buckham | 573 | Bombay | Dirom & Co. |
| Tyrer | " | Killie | | Liverpool | Rukell & Co. |
| New Grove | " | Johnston | | Sydney | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Clan Chasse | Dutch. | Behmisch | | Batavia | " |
| Pattai Hair | " | Ingols | | " | S van Basel tae Laer & Co. |
| Italy | Amer. | Constain | | Manila | Wetmore & Co. |
| Falcon | British | Burnett | 179 | Macao | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Claudius | Amer. | Windsor | | London | Russell & Co. |
| Mermaid | British | Roche | 450 | Calcutta | D. & M. Rustomjee. |
| Sydon | Dan. | J. Burd | 780 | Lombock | Jardine Matheson & Co. |

---

## SHIPPING AT LINTIN &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, Crockett, *Lord Amherst*, Rees to Dent & Co. The *Hercules*, January; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray and *Henry Clay* Gilman, to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Swan to D. & M. Rustomjee. *Isabella*, to Stanford & Marrs.

| *Vessel's Name.* | *Flag.* | *Commander.* | *Tons* | *Where from.* | *Consignees.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aurelia | Port. | Barros | 160 | Bombay | Dent & Co. |
| Alexander | Amer. | Penniger | 384 | Liverpool | Wetmore & Co. |
| Jardine (Schr.) | British | Greig | 160 | Singapore | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Syed Khan | " | J. L. Gallie | 196 | Calcutta | Pereira & Co. |
| Lady Hayes | " | Owenstone | 390 | Singapore | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Fanny | " | Sheriff | | Penang | Dent & Co. |
| Hope | Amer. | Crocker | | Manila | " |
| Runnymede | British | Wildridge | | N. S. Wales | Lindsay & Co. |
| Otago | Amer. | Furber | | Liverpool | Russell Sturgis & Co. |
| Griffin | " | Little | | Manaihan | " |
| Rome | " | Jenks | | Java | Russell & Co. |

# THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cs.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods. 1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—64 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¾ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Spun. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 2d. No. 22. CANTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 4TH, 1837. No. 10

## IMPORTS.

| | PER. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **COTTON MANUFACTURES.** | | | |
| Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in | P. | $ 3. a 4. | |
| Chintzes - - 28 " - in | " | 4 a 6 | |
| Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet - | " | 2.25 a 2.30 | dull. |
| " " blue - | " | 1 25 a 2 | |
| Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in | " | 4. a 5. | |
| " " 80 " - - | " | 8. a 9. | |
| " grey - 40 " 38 in | " | 4½. a 5. | in demand. |
| " " - 60 " 38 in | " | 6½. a 7½. | |
| " " - 80 " 38 in | " | 8. a 10. | |
| Am. brown Cots. 30 " 36 in | " | 3. a 3.10. | |
| Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in | Pl. | 36 a 38 | No demand. |
| " " " 30 @ 32 in | " | | |
| Calcutta - - 18 @ 24 in | " | 36 a 37. | |
| **WOOLLENS.** | | | |
| Broadcloth Ex. Sup^r 60@62 in | Y^d. | 1.80 a 2.20 | |
| " Sup^r Stripes 60@62 in | " | 1.15 a 1.25. | |
| " Superx - - 56@60 in | " | 80 a 90. | dull. |
| " Worsters - - - | " | 60 cts. | |
| " Worleys - 25 yds. in | Pc. | 11 a 11½ | No sale. |
| " Sup^r Selet. Cutgs large | Pl. | 30 a 40. | Cts. dull. |
| Flannel - - - - | yd. | 15 a 20. | |
| Camblets; double 55 yds. 30 in | Pc. | | |
| Fine singles - - - - | " | 25 a 27. | dull. |
| Second - - - - | " | | |
| Dutch - - 40 yds. 33 in | " | 34 a 35. | No demand. |
| " - - 40 " 28 " | " | 28 | |
| Bombasets - - - - | " | 11 a 12 | |
| Longells scarlet - - - | " | 8½ a 8¾. | Declining. |
| Assorted colors - - - | " | | |
| Woollen yarn - - - | " | 105 a 120. | Limited demand. |
| **COTTON.** | | Tael. | |
| Bengal old or inf^r. - - - | Pl. | 8. a 10.5. | |
| " sup^r and fine - - | " | | |
| Bombay old or inf^r. - - - | " | 7.8 a 10.8 | |
| " sup^r. and fine - - | " | | |
| Madras - - - - - | " | 8.5 a 10.3 | |
| Manila - - - - - | " | | None. |
| **METALS.** | | | |
| Copper Shea^g. 16 oz. @ 32 oz. | Pl. | $ 34½. | |
| " S. American slab - - | " | 24. | None. |
| " nails assorted - - | " | 60. | |
| " old - - - | " | 18. | |
| Lead English Pig - - - | " | 6½ a 7 | Enquired. |
| " Spanish " - - | " | | |
| Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - - | " | 2 a 2.50 | In demand. |
| " Rod ½ @ in - - | " | | |
| " Nailrod ½ and under - | " | 3½ a 4. | Declining. |
| " Hoop. 1 @ in - - | " | | |
| " Scrap - - - - | " | 1. a 1.06 | Not Saleable. |
| Steel English - - - - | " | | |
| " Swedish - - - - | Tub | 5½ a 6 | |
| Spelter English - - - - | Pl. | 6. | |
| Tin Plates - - - - - | Box | 6¾ a 7 | Large stock. |
| Quicksilver - - - - - | Pl. | 100 a 102 | |
| SKINS Rabbit - - - - | 100 | 60. a 65. | |
| Beaver - - - - - | each | 4. a 6. | |
| " Fox - - - - | " | 1. a 1.15. | |
| Otter-Sea - - - - - | " | 40. a 55 | |
| " " tails - - - | " | 2.50 a 3 | |
| " Land - - - - | " | 5. a 7. | |
| Seal - - - - - - | " | 2. a 2.50 | |
| OPIUM Patna old - - - | Ch^t. | | |
| " new - - - | " | 785 | |
| Benares old - - - - | " | | Nominal. |
| " new - - - - | " | 705 | |
| Malwa old - - - - | " | 680 | |
| " new - - - - | " | | |
| Turkey - - - - - | " | 620 | |
| RICE Bengal - - - - | Pl. | 1.65 | |
| " Java - - - - | " | 1.30 a 1.50 | |
| " White table - - - | " | 1.70 | |
| " Manila - - - - | " | 1.50 | |
| " Paddy - - - - | " | 30 pct less. | than Rice. |
| **STRAITS PRODUCE &c** | | | |
| Bird's nest, fine white - - | Cy. | 30. | |
| " " inf^r " - - | " | 11. a 16. | No demand. |
| " " black - - | " | 1½. a 5. | |
| Bees Wax - - - - - | Pl. | 26. a 28. | |
| Betel nut - - - - - | " | 3½ a 3¾. | |
| Cloves - - - - - - | " | 34. a 38 | |
| " Mother - - - - | " | 10. a 12. | Overstocked. |
| Camphor Baroos - - - - | Cy. | 6 a 25. | |
| Gambir - - - - - - | Pl. | 2½. a 3. | |
| Mace - - - - - - | " | | |
| Nutmegs - - - - - | " | | |
| Pepper - - - - - - | " | 9. | No stock. |
| Rattans - - - - - - | " | 2. a 3. | supplies. |
| Tin Banca - - - - - | " | | None. |
| " Singapore &c. - - - | " | | |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | | |
| Amber large 1st quality - - | Cy. | 3. a 13 | |
| " small fragments - - | " | 90 cts a 1½. | |
| Assafœtida - - - - - | Pl. | 4½. | |
| Bichdemar - - - - - | " | 12. a 36. | |
| " good - - - - | " | 36. a 50. | |
| Cochineal - - - - - | " | 140. a 200 | |
| Coral large beads or pieces | Cy. | | Dull. |
| " fragments - - - | Pl. | 40. a 50. | |
| Cow Bezoar - - - - - | Cy. | 16. a 25. | No demand. |
| Cudbear - - - - - - | Pl. | 12. | |
| Catch Pegue - - - - - | " | 4. a 4½. | |
| Elephants Teeth or Ivory - - | " | 70. a 100. | |
| " " cuttings - - | " | 60. a 65. | |
| Fish-maws - - - - - | " | 60 a 70. | |
| Flints - - - - - - | " | 60 cents. | |
| Ginseng crude - - - - | " | 75. | |
| " clarifi'd. - - - - | " | 100 | None in mkt. |
| Mother of Pearl Shell - - - | " | 9. a 10. | |
| Myrrh - - - - - - | " | 3. a 4. | Large stock. |
| Olibanum - - - - - - | " | 3½. a 8. | |
| Putchuck - - - - - - | " | 30 | Nominal. |
| Rose Maloes - - - - - | " | | |
| Saltpetre at Lintin - - - | " | 8½. a 9½. | Sales. |
| Shark's fins - - - - - | " | 15. a 30. | |
| Smalts - - - - - - | " | 30. a 50. | limited demand. |
| Stock fish - - - - - - | " | 5. a 6. | |
| Thread Gold and Silver - - | Cy. | 32 a 33 | Large stock |
| Wood Ebony Mauritius - - - | Pl. | 3 a 3½ | dull. |
| " " Ceylon - - - | " | 2½ | |
| " Sandal Indian - - - | " | 22. | in demand. |
| " " Timor - - - | " | 10. a 18 | |
| " " Sand^l Islands - - | " | 8. a 10 | |
| Sapan " - - - - | " | 1.50 | |

## EXPORTS.

| | WT. in T. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SILK MANUFACTURES.** | | | |
| Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in | 36 | $ 13½ | |
| " col'd " " by " | 30 | 13. | |
| Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine | 17 | 5 70. a 6. | |
| " fringed 45 in | | | |
| " 7-8 " " | 15 | 5.10 a 5.50 | |
| Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - | 11 | 7. | |
| " Sarsnet, Nankin silk | | | |
| " " Canton " | — | 6½ | |
| Hkfs. white Pongee 22 in | 18 | 7.75 a 7.80 | |
| " " " 30 | 16 | 6.60 a 6.70 | |
| " figured " 32 | 20 | 10. | |
| " " " 30 | 18 | 9. | |
| Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 | 24 | 12.50 | |
| " " 30 " 29 | 32 | 16.50 a 16.75 | |
| " black " 24 | 24 | 10.75 a 11.50 | |
| " " " 29 | 30 | 12.75 a 13. | |
| Satins Levantines 30 29 | 33 | 14.75 a 15. | |
| " " 30 24 | 30 | 13. | |
| Lutestrings mixt 18 " 24 | 18 | 7.10 a 7.20 | |
| " black " 29 | 28 | 10.30 a 10.50 | |
| Pongees white 30 " 30 | 30 | 11.75 a 11.85 | |
| " " 30 " 32 | 29 | 11.10 a 11.25 | |
| " " 30 " 29 | 32 | 12.60 a 12.70 | |
| " Szechuen 12 " 19 | 27 | 4.75 a 4.80 | |
| Sarsnets black N. 30 " 29 | 27 | 11.40 a 11.75 | |
| " " C. " 29 | 25 | 10 a 10½ | |
| " " " 29 | 22 | 7.80 a 8.10 | |
| wh te 60 " 29 | 34 | 17 a 17.20 | |
| colored 30 " 29 | 21 | 12.40 a 12.60 | |
| crossbarr'd " 24 | 18 | 10.75 | |
| Satins black 18 " 29 | 44 | 17 a 17.50 | |
| " " 18 " 29 | 36 | 14.25 a 14.50 | |
| " colored 18 " 29 | 33 | 17.20 a 17.40 | |
| " high " 18 " 29 | 36 | 18.75 a 19 | |
| " damasked crimson | 38 | 21 a 22. | |
| " " colored | 38 | 20 a 21. | |
| Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 | 44 | 15 a 15.50 | |
| " " colored " | 33 | 16 a 16.40 | |
| " " 19 | 36 | 17 a 17.50 | |
| " Canton black 28 | 33 | 10 a 10.20 | |
| Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st | Pl. | 4.70 a 4.90 | |
| " black - - - | | 4.30 a 4.40 | |
| Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. - | 7 | 3.40 | |
| " " 55 @ 58 in - | 5½ | 2.90 | |
| " 8-4 Satin figd. 63 - | 5 | 2.15 a 2.25 | |
| " 7-4 " - - - | 4 | 1.85 | |
| " " damask ed silk 54 a 61 | 4 | 2.50 | |
| Water silks col'd. 18 y. - 29 in | 32 | 18.45 | |
| **BLACK TEAS.** | Pl | Tael. | |
| " Bohea Canton - - | | | No demand. |
| " Fokeen - - | | | |
| " Congou Soug. k'd. - - | " | 24 a 28 | |
| " Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd. | " | 30 a 36 | |
| " Campoi - - - - | " | 34 a 44 | |
| " Souchong - - - - | " | 44 a 56 | |
| " Hung muey - - - | " | 26 a 40 | |
| " Pekoe - - - - | " | 60 a 90 | |
| " Ning Yong - - - | " | 24 a 27 | |
| " Ankoi - - - - | " | 16 a 22 | |
| " " Pouchong - - | | | |
| " Orange Pekoe - - | " | 28 a 35 | |
| " Caper - - - - | " | 24 a 30 | |
| **GREEN TEAS.** | | | |
| " Twankay - - - - | " | 26 a 36 | Canton Tea |
| " Skin - - - - - | " | 20 a 36 | 12 a 13 |
| " Hyson- - - - - | " | 46 a 76 | 36 a 20 |
| " Young Hyson - - - | " | 28 a 50 | 24 a 26 |
| " Imperial - - - - | " | 52 a 69 | |
| " Gunpowder - - - | " | 55 a 79 | 40 a 65 |
| **RAW SILK.** Canton No. 1 | T. | | No stock. |
| " " " " 2 | " | 280 | |
| " " " " 3 | " | 260 | |
| " " " " 4 | " | 170 | |
| " " " " 5 | " | 105 | |
| Nankin Tsatlee - - - - | " | 500 a 550 | |
| " Taysaam- - - - | " | 390 a 420 | |
| **SUGAR RAW.** Canton 1st. | " | T. 5 5 | |
| " " " 2d. | " | 5.3 | |
| " Pingfa - - - - | " | 6.7 | |
| " Candy Canton - - - | " | 7 4 | |
| " Chinchew - - - | " | 14 | |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | | |
| Alum - - - - - - | " | 1.85 a 1.95 | at Macao. |
| Aniseed star - - - - | " | 10½ a 11 | |
| Camphor - - - - - | " | 28 a 30 | at Macao. |
| Cassia at Whampoa - - | " | 11.50 a 12 | |
| " Lintin - - - | " | 9. | |
| " buds - - - - | " | 14 a 15 | |
| Canes bamboo - - - - | 1000 | 10 a 14 | |
| " Wangees - - - | " | 7 a 12 | |
| China Root - - - - | Pl. | 3½ | |
| Cubebs - - - - - | " | 17 a 18 | |
| Dragon's blood - - - - | " | 80 a 100 | |
| Galangals - - - - - | " | 3½ a 3¾ | |
| Gamboge - - - - - | " | 65 a 70 | None good. |
| Glass beads - - - - | " | 17 a 22 | |
| Glue - - - - - - | " | 9 a 11 | |
| Ginger in Jars - - - | Case | 5 a 5½ | |
| Hartall or Orpiment - - - | Pl. | 15 a 16 | |
| Lead white - - - - - | " | 9 a 10 | |
| " red - - - - - | " | 10 | |
| Mo. of Pear' Shells Scoloo large | Pl. | | No demand. |
| " blue edged small | " | | |
| Musk warranted- - - - | Cy. | 45 a 60 | |
| Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in | 100 | 92 | |
| " 9½ yds. 12 in - - - | Ps. | 85 | |
| " Canton made - - - | " | 79 | |
| " " large - - - | " | 82 | None. |
| " " small - - - | " | 65 | |
| Yellow yds. in 1st. st. | " | 79 a 80 | |
| " " " 2d " | " | 66 a 70 | None. |
| " " small " " | " | 58 | |
| " white " " | " | 55 a 65 | Wanted. |
| Oils Aniseed - - - - - | Cy. | 1.10 a 1.20 | |
| " Cassia - - - - - | " | 1.65 | |
| Rhubarb - - - - - - | Pl. | | |
| " Dutch cut - - - - | " | | |
| Soy in Jars - - - - - | Case | 5 a 6 | |
| Tobacco in baskets - - - | Pl. | 14 a 15 | |
| Tortoiseshell - - - - | P. | | |
| Turmeric - - - - - | " | | |
| Vermillion 50 catties - - | Box. | | |

N B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER.

BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also high prices are obtainable for *Cumbletz, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Goods on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton &c* sometimes discharge at Macao or tranship their Cargoes, at Lintin &c to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rents outside, and River Freights, are various and high.—Sale invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pickles &c, Confectionary Stationery, Cutlery Crockery ware, &c.*, for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

*Note. Alum,* and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; and *Raw Silk, Silk* piece goods &c, are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

## RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

| | s. d. |
|---|---|
| On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills. ..... | 5 |
| Government Bills 10 @ 30 days. ..... none. ..... | |
| United States Bank Bills 6 months sight. ..... | |
| Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents. none. | |
| E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight. ..... | 224 C. R. |
| E. I. Directors Bills, 60 ds. sight, Rs. ..... | 226 a 228 C. R. |
| Private Bills, on Bombay, " Co's. Rs. ..... | 226 C. R. |

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 23.50 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 5 per Cent premium. .. ..
" " " " small 96 a 98 " 4 a 4½. .. ..
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, .. .. .. 1 per Cent ..
" Old Carolus IV. .. .. .. .. 12 per Cent ..
South American Republics .. .. .. .. None

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton, 50 cub. feet .. £5.
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none. .. .. ..
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. ..

## DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1st APRIL 1836 TO 31st JANUARY 1837.

| | IN JANUARY. | | | APRIL TO DEC. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Price. | Chests | Value in Dollars. | Chests. | Value in Dollars. | Stock 1st February |
| Patna ..... old. | | | | | | 9 |
| " ..... new | 785 | 250 | 196,250 | 4206½ | 3 104,274 | 961 |
| Benares ..... old | | | | | | 39 |
| " ..... new | 705 | 88 | 62,040 | 2296 | 1 629,090 | 452 |
| Malwa ..... | 680 | 186 | 126,480 | 3070½ | 2 088,340 | 2569 |
| | | 524 | 384,770 | 17,287 | 11546849 | 4,030 |

Total Chests delivered in the last 10 months 17,811; Value 11,931,618 Dos.

## RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

| GOODS TREASURE | | GOODS TREASURE | | GOODS TREASURE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay - - - | 2½. @ | Singapore - - - | 1 ½ | Hol. or Hamburg - - | 3 3½ |
| Ceylon - - - - | | Manila - - - - | | Spain or Portugal. - | 3 3½ |
| Madras - - - - | | Mallacca - - - | | America U States - - | 2½ 2 |
| Calcutta - - - - | | Penang - - - - | 1½ 1 | Chili or Peru - - - | 3 - |
| Rangoon - - - - | | Batavia - - - - | | Mexico - - - - - | 3 - |
| Mauritius - - - | | Gt. Britain via Sg. | 3 2½ | E. coast of China - | 1 p m |
| Australia - - - | | " direct - - - - | 2½ 2 | Lintin &c. - - - - | 1 p c |
| Sand. Islands - - | | France - - - - - | 2½ 2 | | |

Note. Above rates are from 20th Oct. to 20th April annually; during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat higher. Risks on Blocks are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ 1 per month.
The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

## WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st class ves. measg. | 1600 cubits & upwards pay | 0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit. | |
| 2nd " " | 1200 do. & under 1600 " | 0.7221091 | " " |
| 3rd " " | under 1200 do. | 0.566:341 | " " |

N B. The cubit is 14¼ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products—The largest class pay from $ 4340 to $ 4320; 2d class from $ 3720 to $ 3780; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Compradore Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Tsels or $ 2223. Linguists fee $ 1734 and Compradore's fee $ 50. Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. On French and other Foreign vessels they are slightly varied. Riceladen ships are charged only about $ 1300 in lieu of measurement &c.'

# COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

## IMPORTS.

The market for all Europe goods, both Woollens and Cotton Piece goods is in the most unsettled state, from large sales being made by the Chinese to raise money for the settlement of their accounts, and our quotations must be considered quite nominal, purchasers daily submitting to a loss of 5 a 10 per Cent, in the resale in order to realize.

RICE,—is a little more enquired after, though we hear of no material improvement in price.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—Nothing doing in PEPPER or BETEL NUT. We have as yet had no arrivals of TIN.

COTTON.—The advance we reported last week has been supported, but the clearances are not large, owing no doubt to the Chinese holy days.

OPIUM.—There has been nothing done in the Canton market but the clearances alluded to in our last. No arrangements having yet taken place with the Mandarins, sales at Macao have, we understand, again commenced.

For deliveries in January see above.

EXCHANGE.—We do not consider it necessary to alter our quotation, although several transactions have been reported to us at rates fully 5 per Cent beyond them. This however is only temporary, caused by the present pressure.

## EXPORTS.

Owing to the Chinese holydays but little has been done during the week in TEAS and RAW SILK, and purchasers of SILK

# THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 2d. No. 23. CANTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 11TH. 1837. No. 75


## LITERARY.

*( From the Indo Chinese Gleaner )*

THE SYSTEMS OF FOE AND CONFUCIUS COMPARED. TRANSLATED FROM THE CHINESE.

*To the Editor, Sir,*

The following paper contains an address to the Emperor Ching tih whose reign closed in 1320. It was composed by the Chief Minister of State, Wan-yang-ming, esteemed a man of letters, and a philosopher; but it was never presented. After his death it was transcribed from his manuscripts, and published along with his other writings which fill eleven octave volumes, in the twenty eighth year of the Emperor Kang-he, by Chou-wan-tah. It seems that Ching-tih was much attached to the sect of Fuh,* and intended to send an Ambassador, with expensive presents, to confer of the nations of India, with the view of bringing a few of the most learned of the Buddhists into China, to explain more fully the doctrines of that sect. The object of this address was, to dissuade the Emperor from his purpose, and to induce him to follow the sect of the learned. If you think that it, with the notes and remarks which I have added, will afford any gratification to your readers, it is at your service.

"Since the 7th moon, I have heard it every where reported, that your Imperial Majesty intends to dispatch an Ambassador to a foreign nation, for the purpose of bringing from thence, more teachers of the sect of Fuh; and that the counsels of your ministers, which have been abundantly poured in, begging your Majesty to lay aside this scheme, have been all rejected. When I first heard the report I gave no credit to it, but after ascertaining that matters were really so, I felt highly gratified, as I perceived therein, the clear opening of your Majesty's immaculate wisdom and the rising bud of virtue and goodness. The counsels of your ministers without doubt, arose from their great fidelity, and extreme affection to your Imperial person; yet, they were not able to perceive, that your Majesty's views were founded in a wish to do good, and to practise immaculate virtue—a wish which they ought most certainly to have gratified, and by the streams have gone up to the source. But, as they merely stickled for the modes of expression common among the learned of the day, their eager strife to hinder your purpose was fruitless: and it was proper for your Majesty to reject their counsels, and throw them aside un-examined. My sentiments on the subject, are different from theirs: still, however, I fear, that your Majesty's attachment to Fuh, may perhaps, not yet have gone to its highest pitch. If your Imperial affection to Fuh, do indeed go as far as it ought, then you will not merely love the name, but also the reality—not only love the end, but also attentively seek the beginning;—thus you may attain the immediate excellence, even of Yaou and Shun! The abundance of the three† ages will return: how fortunate for the Empire; how felicitous to your Imperial Ancestors!

"I beg your Imperial permission to explain to your Majesty, the nature of a genuine attachment to Fuh. Your bright genius and sacred wisdom, even during the time of your Majesty's minority, extensively sowed the seeds of virtue through all the space within the four seas. But, since your accession to the throne, having had many unfortunate occurrences to regulate, there has been no leisure for your Majesty to investigate the doctrines of the Emperors, and three Kings,‡—those divine and spotless sages. Although at stated national feasts, your learned ministers have presented addresses, they were mere declamations on the transactions of former times, explaining things according to the letter only. How could these addresses, produced by the spur of the occasion, give an adequate view of the matter. On hearing them, your Majesty may have thought,—if the doctrines of the sages be only such as these, what marvellous pleasure can be found therein! Hence your Majesty's abilities, being diverted and turned to horsemanship and archery; the eye and mind being suffered to rove in pursuit of pleasure; and not finding elsewhere fit scope for the exercise of clear intelligence and powerful talents, your attention at length fixed on these. But how can it be for a moment supposed, that your Majesty's clear intellect, did not perceive that to rest in these, was both unprofitable and injurious! Wearied by such toilsome pursuits, clear and cull-ated thoughts at the rise of the morning, assuredly have produced a growing distaste for them, and daily regret for having wasted so much time therein. But, having none before or behind, on the right or left, capable of setting forth in a clear light to your Majesty, the doctrines of the divine and immaculate ones; hence your thoughts settled on the religion of Fuh —that sect which rose up in the distant countries of the west; supposing that its doctines were capable of inducing men to cleanse the heart, to exterminate the passions, and to seek to preserve themselves from alternate and never ending lives and deaths; and that they can produce in them, feelings of compassion, and general benevolence, which would lead them to seek to renovate the whole flock of living wretchs, to help them out of their multifarious troubles; and then lift them up on high to the land of pleasures. Your Majesty, reflecting, that the present calamity of the Empire every day increases; that thieves and banditti are grown furious, like the devouring flames: that the riches and strength of the country are exhausted; that the misery of the people is already extreme;—thought,—' if I can by devoting myself to the study of the doctrines of Fuh, save them out of these calamities, I shall not only nourish the animal spirits and preserve life; not only obtain happiness for myself as an individual; but also shall be able by these, to render the myriads of wretched people in the Empire, prosperous & happy. Hence, your Majesty has sent down an order, to issue out presents, and to send forth an Ambassador to a distant nation in the West, with the view of obtaining a fresh accession of well-instructed priests of Fuh; not fearing the distance of many thousand miles; not regarding the expence of many thousand pieces of gold; not sparing to risk the lives of several thousand persons; and not deterred by the lapse of several years, provided that so benevolent an object could finally be accomplished. For your Majesty's wish was, to cleanse away at once, all the errors of ancient customs, and bring back the nation to clear and exalted virtue.

"I beg your Majesty to try my words, comparing them with your own thoughts. Were not your Majesty's thoughts as I have represented them, assuredly then, the expressions—" the clear opening of immaculate wisdom and the rising bud of virtue," which I have above, are not mere unmeaning epithets employed for the purposes of adulation.

"If your Majesty be really attached to Fuh, permit me to beg, that you will not love the name merely, but also attend to the reality; not fix on the end merely, but also search on the beginning. If your Majesty truly desires to obtain the reality, and to search for the beginning; then I beseech you seek them not from Fuh, but from the holy sages; not among strangers, but in our own country. These are not mere words of course, employed to deceive your Imperial Majesty; in proof that they are not, I beg leave to give your Majesty, a view of both sides of the subject.

"Now Fuh is the sacred sage of foreigners. Our sacred sages are the Fuh of China. Among foreigners, it is highly proper to use the Religion of Fuh, in order to renovate and lead on the ignorant and obstinate. But in our middle nation, the doctrines of the sacred sages ought most undoubtedly to be embraced, in order that we may unite with Heaven and Earth, in the work of producing and nourishing all things; even as those who travel by land, use carriages and horses; and those who travel by sea, ship and boats. Now for us who live in China, to honor Fuh as our teacher, is just like a man employing a carriage and horses to cross the sea with. Had he even Yaou-fan for his coachman, and Wang-leang‖ to support him on the right hand, the chances are, that he would not only not make a speedy passage, but also have the misfortune to be drowned! still, horses and carriages are vehicles excellently adapted for conveying men to a distance; but here, being used out of their proper place, there would not be a fair opportunity for displaying their qualities and use, to advantage.

"Should your Majesty say, that though the doctrines of Fuh, are incapable of directing in the government of the Empire, yet perhaps, they may assist men in escaping the metempsychosis; that though they cannot be used to co-operate with the powers above, in the production and nourishment of all things; yet, they may at times be useful in leading on the flock of ignorant and stupid plebians.—well, even admitting these two things in favor of Fuh, still when one has obtained them, he has only got a few of the surplus threads of the doctrines of our sacred sages! If your Majesty do not believe this, I beg leave to compare them together. I have already in some small measure, practised the forms of the Fuh religion—I highly honored and sincerely believed it, and said to myself,—" I have penetrated wonderful mysteries!" Afterwards, however, when I beheld the majesty of the immaculate doctrine; I instantly began to reject the assertions of Fuh.

"I solicit permission to represent to your Majesty, not the defects and errors of this sect; but its best things. The western nations who accord with Fuh, consider Suih-kea¶ as the most honorable of all. We, in China, who follow the sacred sages, look upon Yaou and Shun as the most honorable of all. Let us then compare them

"That for which the people of the age most honor and love Shih-kea is, that he could so train to escape the transmigration, to rise above the vulgar, and to continue still to live in the world. But in the books of Fuh from beginning to end, all that is said in regard to the life of Shih kea himself, amounts to this, that he continued to teach his doctrines during the space of forty years, and that he died aged eighty-two. This was indeed a great age; but the years of Shun, were a hundred and ten—those of Yaou, a hundred and twenty: then in regard to sex, they were superior to Shihkea. Fuh manifested consummeration, literally gave to others, spared neither his head, brains, nor eyes, in order that he might deliver men from their miseries; his benevolence to the creatures was indeed great; but it was necessary for him first to cultivate supreme virtue on the top of the snowy mountains, and wander about from place to place, before he could arrive at this pitch of excellence. But Yaou and Shun, sitting in dignified ease, and without effort, caused every thing in the Empire to find its proper place. They luminously explained exalted virtue, in order to promote affection among the nine degrees of kindred. The nine degrees of kindred being then harmonised, they next smoothed and ruled their people. Their own people thus illuminated, they then attracted ten thousand countries towards them: the people storied in the change. The influence of their virtue extended to the highest point above, and to the deepest below, even to the grass and trees, birds and beasts!—there were none who did not participate thereof! Then in regard to benevolence to the creatures, they were superior to Shih-kea. Fuh delivered lives, opened the understandings of the blinded multitude, turned man against the use of wine, forbade murder, taught men to put away covetousness, and to exterminate angry passions; these god-like effects, how noble their use!—great indeed! Yet it was requisite for him to speak into their ear, and teach them face to face, before he could accomplish these. But the light of Yaou and Shun was diffused, like the morning rays, to the four quarters, extending to all above and beneath.

"By their sterling virtue, spontaneously and without speaking, they were believed; without moving, a renovation was effected; without acting, the age was perfected. Their virtue equalled that of the gods; their comprehensive knowledge vied with the brightness of the sun and moon; the regularity of proceedings, was like the successive and unerring return of the four seasons; their manner of dispensing good or evil to men, was just and equitable like that of the Moon. Thus their conduct was names are without comparison; how far above the ordinary methods of human acting!—in this also, they were vastly superior to Shih-kea.

"As to the transformations said to be effected by incantations, the legendary miracles, and the fabrication of monsters all which are employed to delude the stupid, benighted, plots you herd,—these indeed are what the enlightened of the sect of Fuh really abhor, and wish to exterminate; calling them, "devilish productions of alien religions, which are quite the reverse of the true principles of the sect." Now if a man ought not to accord even with that which the sect approves of, how much less, with that which it abhors, and wishes to exterminate!

"If your Majesty reasons that because Yaou and Shun are long since dead, therefore it is proper to go in search of the true way from the other party; then I beg leave to remind your Majesty, that Shih kea is also long since dead. If your Majesty says: "In the other party, there are of the origin of Fuh, capable of explaining his doctrines;" then I beg to ask: are there none in all our nation —a nation situated in the middle of the earth, able to explain the doctrines of our divine sages? But your Majesty has not yet sought for such men.—Let your Majesty but inquire, whether there be not more amongst your noble statesmen and able generals, possessed of talents which render them adequate to explain the doctrines of Yaou and Shun; and, on finding them out, daily inquire of, and discourse with, them: doubtless they will set forth the doctrines of the divine and spotless at once in so luminous and convincing a manner, that your Imperial Majesty will speedily and without fail, arrive at the pure excellence of Yaou and Shun. Therefore, supposing that your Majesty's extreme affection to the sect of Fuh, springs from a genuine wish to discover the good way, I have ventured to entreat your Majesty, not to love the name merely, but also to seek diligently the reality: not to regard the end only, but assiduously to search for the beginning also; and that if your Majesty truly desire to seek the reality and beginning, not to seek them from Fuh, but from the spotless sages; not from foreigners, but in our own country. These I beg to as are your Majesty, are not unmeaning words of vain adulation, employed to deceive your Majesty.

"Could your Majesty be persuaded to love our sacred Sages, with the same ardor with which you love Fuh—to seek the doctrines of Yaou and Shun, with the same earnestness with which you seek those of Shih-kea; then there will be no necessity to send over many thousand miles of sea, to the happy land of the West, you will find it near, before the eye! There will be no need to spend many thousand pieces of money, to risk the lives of many thousand persons, and to wait for several years, before the object be gained;—no: without even so much as moving a single particle of dust, and still intimately associated, like a snap of the fingers, you will reach the sacred spot: marvellous and god-like power, will in a moment effect whatsoever your Imperial wishes require.

"These are not high sounding assertions, made for the purpose of imposing on your Majesty. Should your Majesty inquire into the foundation of my assertions, they will all be found capable of proof. I adduce the testimony of Mung-tsze, (i. e. Confucius,) who says: "The very moment that I desire to be virtuous, the attainment is made;" and—" but for one day to resist corrupt propensities, and revert to the proper use of reason, and the whole Empire will return to virtue;" this testimony also of Mung-tsze, (Mencius) who says, " All men may attain a degree of virtue equal to that of Yaou and Shun." Can it then be supposed, that these sacred ones wished to deceive us? I beg your Majesty to reflect again and again on this matter. Try, by asking your noble ministers; and if, on examination, it be found that I have spoken falsely, I desire to suffer the death appointed by law for those who commit this crime.

"I am ignorant, and fear I cannot escape your Majesty's displeasure. Humbly perceiving in your Majesty's mind, the bud of Imperial virtue, without adorning, I instantly leapt for joy, and hastened to prepare and present this address, the intention of which is to follow out and strengthen your Majesty's purpose; hoping your Majesty will condescendingly examine and adopt its suggestion;—then how happy for your Imperial ancestors and the district gods! how happy for the Empire! how happy for myriads of succeeding ages!"

The above is a free translation, and contains a tolerably fair specimen of the mode of reasoning common among learned men in China, on subjects of a moral or religious nature. Right ideas of their ancient sages, extraordinary partialities, conveyed of every thing that is Chinese, most ready method of argument, and a taint of unbelief in Confucius in every thing sacred, pervade the whole piece.

These Deism and Sceptism. Admitting the idea of an exclusive religion, and admit that one quite sufficient, may here find examples in the state of the systems of China under whatever form, that admits implied consideration of the doctrines of their religion for universal adoption, has presented Papal writers in general from framing an exclusive creed opposite countries, as the sphere of its operation. They have little idea of a system that claims the world as its province; and the fallacious, pub-lian arguments, here urged against the sect of Fuh, are likewise urged against Christianity.

The original possess much merit as a Chinese composition: the translation gives a very inadequate idea of its elegance and force.

Yours truly,
TOO-YU.

## EXTRACTS

CHEAPER NATIVE THAN SPECIE.—In former days almost the whole trade of this country with the East Indies was carried on with specie. In making up a voyage, it was necessary to take a sufficient amount of silver dollars to buy a cargo of the expensive commodities of the East Indies. When the vessel arrived in India, however, it not unfrequently occurred, that those articles were unexpectedly dear, and the sum of the market such, that it would be more advantageous to lend with the cheaper commodities of coffee or sugar. The dollars however, were there, and the proceeds of them were to be brought home.—Now and then the proprietor sent a voyage and took the specie to themselves. It was always necessary to get it insured, therefore in addition to the danger of pirates, the other dangers of the seas, and the enemy could sometimes swallow a ship and deposit the specie home: the treasures of of its "deep and secluded caves." The dollars in China were many of them brought into gods, and many of them equally presented to popular devotion, falling of consumption, found their way to England, to do the inglorious service of paying for manufactured goods, and expelled by a good many of them came around to our shores again in payment for our imports.

Within a very few years past an easier and safer method has been devised for remitting the dollars home. The bills of the United States Bank drawn on their banker in London, have been taken instead of specie, and found to be quite as good for the purpose, though they cannot be made into gods, they can be sent to England, and are even better for ever purposes than dollars. Many recently if good solvent merchants have made direct arrangements with some well known banking house in London, and obtained a letter of credit or authority to draw bills, for an amount equal to probable exigencies. These letters of credit are again found in China to be a good article. The shipowners of the ship is then embarrassed by a surplus of dollars, or of funds, he looks at the market and buys a cargo worth fifty or two hundred thousand dollars, just as he thinks best for the interest of his owners. For this purpose draws the banker amongst our first cost to his commission. The bills are drawn at six months' sight, so that there is time enough to put the banker in funds after the ship gets home. In this manner of conducting the business, the merchants of the united States have a decided advantage over all the nations of Europe, nothing to lose. No insurance is necessary, for no risk is run. The heavy premium of the bullion is this. Our cotton goods to England. English manufactures go to India, and the produce of all India are brought to the United States, and a bill of exchange or letter of credit passing from hand upon the circle, settles the whole matter better than silver dollars when they went the usual round. This is a fair sample of the ease and usefulness of credit, whether on a large or a small scale. The saving by this new shape of the trade, goes to lessen the price of the commodities imported, and heightens the price of those exported, and this eventually finds its way to the producer of the export and the consumer of the import. These are the powers, therefore, and not the metallists, who are benefitted by the use of credit.—*Journal of Commerce.*

INGENIOUS AN ADVENTURE.—A tall six foot er, with a spice of oddity and humor in his ph z, and a breast-pin of the morning sun side in his bosom, walked into the office the other day, leading by the arm a rustic bella' as ever perpendicular, stood fresh on a water lilly. Being an inner sheet observer, as Jo h Downing would say, we "kinder blushed" —Now for a scene: thought we. "Here you the head man here? Ahem' head man! oh—you mean the—marriage collector!—the—the——I—ahay *found* it so awkward—he means the—the head eater (*sugar* editor)"——Oh—oh understand now—you've brought us a lot of wedding cake—has—well—marm, we are pretty much all head eaters at that."—The remainder of your jobolication—I'm spoken. Out and out nice business and quite yet—ah, ah, ah, ha!—Yet see, Mister, I thought as how I'd just fetch my gal in to me, (putting his mouth cloth to our ear, and then screaming as if we were deaf,) to see your printing offs go, and hind a scrypsh her like, you know." "My dear fellow, we am not deaf," said we, screaming in our turn at the top of our lungs, and hetching up a dictionary——"Ask pardon, I've just been taking it with a deal man Jakes—may be

* Fuh and Buddah are the same.

† Three ages—the Dynasties, Hea, Shang, and Chow.

‡ Five Emperors—i. e. Fuh-he, Shin-nung, Hwang-te, Yaou and Shun—Three Kings—i. e. The first Sovereigns of the three Dynasties, Hea, Shang, and Chow.

§ Two men famed in Chinese History, for their skill in this kind of employment.

‖ Shih-kea, i. e. the name of one of the San-paou, or three precious ones, of the sect of Fuh.

¶ The opinion really in China prevents the use and circulation of the dollars in the way the credit of the above indicates.

...e the print in office to?—'Oh certainly—please promenade here—then the cases—right and left—down in the middle—cast off—the office is put exactly in going order—but"—"Oh don't concern yourself a mite—but what on arth is this?"—"Only a press"—"Oh! an improved cheese or cider press!" "Oh no, a free press,—"Ho—ho! well I vow, that's curious enough—let's try it." Taking hold of the devil's tail and giving it a pull, it flew back and Jonas, in trying to get out of the way, upset a keg of ink, which flying out, blacked all the lower part of his Dutchess's white gown in a charm—to say nothing of polishing her clean stockings and pink kid shoes. It was too—too bad. "My gosly!" quoth Jonas, jumping up and trying to wipe off the ink from his belle's gown, &c.—"my gosly! what have tho't I could pump out three or four quarts at one pull!" Having let her "see the printum office go," and "kind a surprised her like," they departed. It it was not an adventure—it was an *ink*-ling of one, any how—and that's just as good when its warm weather, and there's "no news stirring."—*C. Eagle*

---

When Taglioni in Paris, some time ago, was dancing as *Sylphide*, a Gentleman, sitting in one of the boxes near the Theatre, was so charmed with her performance, that he suddenly tore a bouquet of flowers from the head of a lady next to him, and threw it to the dancer, to the astonishment of the audience and no doubt to the great annoyance of the plundered lady.

Letters from Batavia mention that the Postage on news papers there has been reduced to one third of the former charge.

The following is an abstract of N. M. Rothschild's will. To his widow he leaves £20,000—per annum his house in Piccadilly as likewise the house he bought of Princess Amelia, all his furniture and plate; £125,000 to each of his daughters; £1000 to each of his wife's brothers, and £40 to each of her sisters. He has further bequeathed £10,000 to Barth. Cohen, one of the executors, and his four sons are residuary legatees in equal shares.

In case of the Misses Rothschild not marrying, they are to receive £80,000 on attaining their 24th, and another £30,000 on attaining their 40th year. Mrs. Rothschild is the one most favored in the will. His business is to be continued at least during five years by his four sons, under the advice of their uncles.

---

The *Hooghly* from Sydney and Manila has brought papers from the former place to the 24th November, in which we find little of sufficient interest for extract. Temperance societies seemed to begin to prosper in that Colony, and we find the names given of five whalers sailing from Port Jackson on temperance principles. The number of members belonging to the different temperance societies amounted to between 8 and 900. The following is an extract from the Colonist."

"For the last ten or twelve years the two great settlements of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land have been gradually acquiring importance in the public estimation at home. The numbers of respectable emigrants who have arrived during that period can hardly have left a single parish in the three kingdoms that has not some one or more of its inhabitants interested in the welfare of some friend or connexion in these regions. To the personal interest which this circumstance must create so extensively among our countrymen at home, we are to add the more general interest which the British people must take, as a public, in settlements, which, from the rapid augmentation of their Imports and Exports, present now very considerable items in the trade of the British Empire, and are yearly increasing in these respects with a rapidity which would, on more reference to the progress of the old American plantations, appear astonishing—and is only not astonishing when we consider that with unprecedented success the Australian settlements have had unprecedented means of securing it.

The present, however, is an era in the history of Australasian countries. Closed up in Van Diemen's Land some of its more enterprising inhabitants make an unlicensed settlement on the coasts of the neighbouring continent, taking with them large flocks of sheep and an invaluable stock of the right sort of *experience*. The seat of their occupation is speedily converted into an offset of the New South Wales Government, and we have already in that quarter the nucleus of a thriving colony.

Further along the coast the Spencer's Gulf Company, lured by the growing wealth of the old colonies, have formed their first settlement; and though believing their plans to be faulty and impracticable, and that in consequence much individual distress and possibly ruin will result from an obstinate adherance to them, we see in that quarter a *beginning*, the end of which, we doubt not, will also be another thriving colony of Englishmen. Swan River and King George's Sound have been settled for some years now.

The increased political importance we oh the extended limits of the British settlements—four distinct Governments—will give to the Australasian territories, is a subject with us of much congratulation; and there is a satisfaction, less ardent, but more intensely felt, in the distant prospect which the imagination paints of the new and flourishing people, with their towns and their villages, their shipping and their commerce, hereafter to come into existence in the still desolate wilds of the *Terra Incognita*."

---

## PEKING GAZETTE.

*From a correspondent.*

The Peking Gazettes last arrived contain little that can be called late information. But from the less important edicts and memorials, things very characteristic are often to be gleaned, however uninteresting the details may otherwise be. The latest numbers of the Gazettes that have been published in Canton are of date the middle of November.

*Ke-ying*, the imperial commissioner who was recalled from Kelung, in consequence of some offence of which he was found to have been guilty, in his office of Commandant of Peking, has been reduced from the first to the third degree of rank, and is to receive appointment as Vice-president of one of the administrative Courts or Boards. Several offices which he previously held being all vacant, promotion is afforded to many in the higher ranks of official employment. The commander-in-chief in Mantchouria, and the Commandant of Chingtoo in Szechuen, both of them, equally with Keying, members of the imperial family, are removed from the situations they have occupied, the first to supply Keying's place in Peking, the other to take the chief command in Mantchouria; and several other changes follow in the train of these.

Much has been said of the absence of hereditary rank in China, and we have lately seen it represented, that even members of the imperial kindred descend, in a few generations, to the level of the common people. This is far from being the case. We cannot now stop to prove our assertion; but many extracts that have at different periods been made from the Peking gazettes serve plainly to show that the imperial kindred, however distant the relationship between them and the reigning sovereign, enjoy numerous privileges. In one of the Gazettes now before us an instance of this nature occurs. A police messenger was sent to the house of one of his privileged class, to apprehend two individuals who had put themselves under his protection. The messenger was resisted, and when he produced his warrant, he only the more enraged this hot-blooded descendant of the virgins of the 'snowy mountains.' The messenger was beaten, plundered, and at length sent before a magistrate, for having endeavored to perform his duty. The case was represented by a Censor to the emperor, and has been referred to the jurisdiction of the Court of the Imperial Household, conjointly with the Board of Punishment.

*Canton.* An officer in the commissariat, now deceased, is found to have been a defaulter to the amount of nearly 7000 Taels. According to the Chinese law his family is compelled to pay; and they being unable, all his relatives are required to come forward and make up the amount. Amid all its pretensions to paternal kindness, the Chinese government appear often to assume the character rather of an unmerciful creditor.

---

# CANTON PRESS,

February 11th 1837.

We have several times already called the attention of the public to the crowded state of the foreign Factories, and to the fact that the increase of trade causes annually an increase of foreigners engaging in it. In our paper of 24th September we stated that, exclusive of the foreigners in Macao, the residents in Canton numbered 227. The Anglo-Chinese Calendar for this year informs us that the total number of residents now in China is 277 of which 45 live at Macao and Lintin; there appears consequently to have been an encrease of 22 only to the number of residents in Canton; but the real encrease has been much more considerable, in fact double that number, as we shall presently show. The Anglo Chinese Calendar of 1836 included in it's directory the names of 28 Parsees and other native merchants from Bombay, whilst the one of this year has only 6; such names, a decrease which has probably been occasioned by the earlier departure this year of most of the Bombay merchants, who pay their annual visit to Canton, and whose names do consequently not appear in the Calendar, thus making their number appear on the decrease which is not actually the case. Deducting then the Parsees, most of whom are more migratory than the rest of the foreign community, it will appear that on the 1st January 1836 there were 141 European foreigners in Canton, and on the same day of 1837 the number was 186, shewing a real increase of 45 individuals. Before this accession to our number, houses in Canton already were extremely scarce, and rents had begun to rise in consequence. The ground on which the Factories stand is too closely occupied by buildings to allow of any additional houses being built upon it, and hitherto the Chinese have not thought proper to grant an extension of our premises, nor has the Hong merchant, who occupies one of the foreign Factories, been prevailed on to quit it for the use of foreigners, although in so doing he would probably realise a much higher rent than what he can now value his premises at. It was to be one of the objects of earliest consideration for the Committee of the General Chamber of Commerce, to try to obtain more space for us, and we hope that something may already have been done to prepare the means obviating this growing nuisance of being so closely packed, and of paying exorbitant rents for miserable accommodation.

We are perfectly aware that the difficulties which the jealousy of the local government will probably oppose to what they would consider as an encroachment of the foreigners, and as likely to lead to the so much dreaded increase of intercourse with the redheaded barbarians, will be difficult to overcome, but we trust that these obstacles will not be unsurmountable, and that wisely directed exertions and perseverance will at length prevail. We believe that the local Government has not yet been applied to on this subject, but if such application is intended, the ground near the river westernmost at the extremity of the Factories, facing east, and now occupied by eating houses, and duck and geese magazines, seems to be the most eligible, nor do the houses now on it appear to be worth much. On the score of expense there would consequently not be any objection. The chief objection that foreigners may raise to this situation, is the great danger from fire to which the neighbourhood of Sha-ming exposes it; but we presume that the Chinese would enforce police regulations, to remove all or the greatest part of that floating population to some more distant spot. To the east of the Factories, divided by a narrow Creek only, are many of the Hongs of the security merchants, and it would consequently not be practicable to extend our habitations in that direction; nor would it be desirable to do so in a northerly direction, the foreign Hongs being already too deep for a free ventilation, and we should thereby be brought into even closer neighbourhood with the dirty habitations of the Chinese artizans, from which, at present a narrow lane of 6 or 7 feet wide protects the Factories to the north. The bringing out the front of the Factories to the southward, and thus approaching the banks of the river is objectionable, as it would curtail the *pleasures* of the Reposidentia walk, and would be liable to the same objections as extending the foreign houses in a northerly direction, namely, the increased difficulty of ventilation.

It is therefore only to the south and west that an extension of our premises is desirable, and should, on application to the local Government, a refusal be received we would then propose, that if Minqua cannot of his own free will be prevailed on to remove his *pesades* to some other place, this infringement of the few privileges foreigners enjoy here, should be pointed out to the local government, which can hardly fail to accede to the justice of our demands in this instance.

---

H. M. Superintendents have informed the community of Canton by circular, that Mr. Morrison, Chinese interpreter to the Commission, is now resident in Canton, and will obligingly render his services available to the General Chamber of Commerce. Though Mr. Morrison, when applied to heretofore for translation of documents, has ever been willing to render his knowledge of the Chinese language as useful to his neighbours as possible, this communication from H. M. Superintendents deserves the warmest thanks of our community.

H. M. Superintendent, Captain Elliot, has addressed a note to each individual of the Committee of correspondence, acknowledging receipt of the letter addressed to H M. Commission, but declaring his regret of not being able to correspond with the Committee, though individally he entertained the greatest regard for it's component members.

The Chinese new year, the 17th of Tsou-kwang, began on Sunday last, and the Chinese festivities, &c, as is usual, still continued. A great many temporary theatres have been erected in which plays are performed from morning till night; and the least pleasing part of these holidays to the Foreign community is the incessant and stunning noise the Chinese contrive to make not only with their fireworks, but with all kinds of musical instruments among which the Gong is the most frequently and actively employed. The weather has been most propitious for the occasion; the temperature being, with an almost unclouded sky, unusually warm for this season of the year. At noon the thermometer in the shade was generally at 75° Fahrenheit; but few of the Residents here remember so mild a winter, we having, with the exception of the first days of January, experienced no cold of any duration. Last year in February we had a snowstorm and the thermometer during the first half of the month ranged between 41 and 50 degrees.

We have received a communication signed 'Marplot' but though we will by no means assert that we are capable of understanding the whole of its meaning, some parts of it appear to contain personal allusions, and we therefore decline giving it insertion.

The *Roman*, (Amer.) Capt. Benson from Newyork, has made, for this season of the year, an extraordinarily quick passage of 113 days only, bringing dates from Newyork of the 19th October, whilst our latest advices from England were at the time of her arrival by way of Halland of the 18th and from Holland of the 20th August.

The Champlain, Capt. Ritchie, left Liverpool on the 26th October and arrived at Lintin on the 5th February, completing her passage, in the, for this season of the year, unprecedented short time of 103 days. We have been favored with the loan of London and Liverpool papers from which the following are extracts being from October papers only, not having seen any of September. Affairs in Spain look as complicated as ever, and in spite of General Evans reported victory on the 1st October, Don Carlos' footing in the country seems to be firmer than ever. His General has beaten the Christinos near Malaga, so that the Carlists are no longer confined to the north of Spain.

Money was very scarce in England, The Bank had raised it's rate of discount to 5 per cent. 3 p c. Canada 87½ a 87¾. Markets unfavorable both to Silk and Tea.

Prince Ferdinand has resigned the command of the Portuguese army and his colonelcy of the 5th Cacadores, in consequence of the insubordination of the army, and of the privates having of themselves dismissed their officers. We find allusions made to a revolution that has taken place in Lisbon some time in September, and conducted by the military, but our files of papers being of October only, we do not find of what nature the revolution was.

A fire in Quebec has destroyed property to the amount of £75,000.

The British Legion under the command of General Evans has gained a victory over the Carlists on the heights of Ametza in which the Carlists are reported to have lost 1000 men in dead and wounded, whilst the loss of the christinos did not exceed 400.—

The french ministry was changed in September, Mr. Thiers, the ex Minister was travelling in Italy.

The Ministers of Charles X, have by order of Louis Philippe been released from their confinement in Ham.

Gomez, the Carlist General had taken the town of Cordova, and his troops had sacked it and murdered a great many inhabitants. After leaving the town he beat General Escalante within 12 leagues of Malaga.

Letters from Rome talk of the sudden disappearance of Don Miguel, and of the number of Spaniards and Portuguese refugees who formed his Court. It is reported that a French General, whose name, however, does not promise much success to the undertaking, and several German officers, form part of this new crusade, which has been preparing with great mystery. The late events in Portugal have damped the ardour of this enterprise, and given another direction to the efforts to raise a counter-revolution in favour of the usurper of the throne of Lisbon.

The Government have received an intimation from Genoa, that Don Miguel intends shortly to make a descent upon this country with about 300 men, among them some Italian soldiers who have been hired for this expedition, and that three vessels, two under Sardinian, and one under American colours, have been already taken up to convey them; that this attempt at restoration is chiefly fostered by the Duke of Modena, who in the event of its succeeding, has promised to bestow the hand of his daughter upon the Don. Two vessels of war, the corvette Don Pedro I. and Scorpion brig are lying out in this river, and are to sail in a few days to watch their movements. *Lisbon 15th October*

The French Government now does assist the Queen's Government in Spain, three battalions of the *Legion d'Algiers* having passedon the 23d September through Lerin on their way to the main body of the Constitutional army, between Lodosa and Logrona.

We see from the papers that Mad. Maliban de Berlot, has died, but do not meet with any notice in what manner the musical world were deprived of this distinguished singer. A subscription was to be set on foot in Brussels to erect a monument to her memory. We subsequently find that her death took place in Liverpool, during the musical festival there, at which she was engaged to Sing.

HORRID BUTCHERY.—The following is an extract from a recent letter from Buenos Ayres "A most horrible scene took place in one of our public squares a few days ago. Seventy-two unfortunate Indian soldiers having been tried and condemned for mutiny, were brought out and shot. In case that life should not be extinct, their throats were also cut. They were carried away by oxen and sevens from the place of execution, and thrown *into a ditch dug on purpose for their reception*. The streets were absolutely streaming with blood, and presented a most frightful spectacle. One Indian, not having been quite killed, rose up from the heap of wretches, and vented imprecations on his slaughterers. Some soldiers immediately despatched him with the butt-end of their muskets."

"A telegraphic despatch, dated Bayonne, the 18th inst., states that Rodil was marching on Cordova. He was on the 19th at Daymies. Another despatch, date, the 20th, states that Gomez had quitted Cordova, after having possessed himself of several millions of reals, three pieces of cannon, and bringing off 1,000 recruits, armed with the muskets of the National Guards. He was at Montilla at the moment when one of his columns defeated Escalante. On the 11th he was at Pieros. It was reported that Alaix had come up with his rear-guard. Espinosa was still on the 6th at Carmona. Seville was in terror. The Andiense Royale (the Judges of the Royal Court,) had left the city. The troops from Cadiz had not arrived, owing to their want of sens."

The change which the affairs of Spain had undergone and were undergoing had excited much speculation on the continent. From nearly every quater we find repeated, that the moment when Don Carlos shall have possessed himself of the capital city of any province of Spain, *the Northern Powers will recognize and support him* and one of the papers before us affirms that he is about to make a dash at Burgos.

---

### *Insurrection at Mozambique.*

By private letters dated the 22nd of June, intelligence has been received of an insurrection in the capital of Mozambique, in which the government of Donna Maria had been overturned, either as is said with the mere object of plunder and massacre, on the part of the insurgents, or with the intention of declaring in favour of Don Miguel. It appears that the plot originated with some of the officers of the fort St. Sebastian, in conjunction with some Portuguese prisoners banished to that province, and that having captured and imprisoned the governor, they had been in possession of the town and forts from the 9th of May to the 14th of June. On the 14th, it is said, that a plan was on the point of execution for plundering the town, murdering the governor and Europeans, and of making off in the vessels in the harbour, in a similar manner to the dreadful scene acted last year at the Cape de Verd Islands,) when providentially His Majesty's brig Leveret, in search of slave vessels on the coast, sailed into the harbour. A requisition was immediately made to the commander, Lieutenant Bosanquet, for assistance, which was promptly acceded to, and by his advice the plan of a combined movement of the Portuguese troops and the men from the brig was formed, to be put into execution the ensuing night. This movement was happily effected with such secrecy and precision, that by the following morning the forts had been regained, the governor released, and the lawful authorities reinstated without bloodshed, and before the people of the town were aware of what was going forward. Lieutenant Bosanquet and his crew retained possession of the custom-house and place for two days, till tranquillity was perfectly restored, and has since sailed for the Cape of Good Hope, carrying with him the principal insurgents, namely, the lieutenant-colonel and lieutenant of the fort, and nine soldiers, who are to be sent prisoners to Portugal. He is also the bearer of despatches to that government.

A serious contest has arisen between the Ottoman Porte and the representatives of France and England, not only upon the increase of the tax on the exportation of silk, but upon the principle which causes these constant exactions, and the effect they will produce upon European commerce in Turkey. It is well known that the chief of the customs, after prohibiting the colonial coffee, which is in such consumption in the East, has done the same by the Asia Minor silk, which is an article of even greater exportation than the former. The Porte has been obliged to accede to both articles, but has not yet indemnified the merchants who have experienced considerable loss by this event. The chief of the customs is nothing but an instrument. Whilst the French and English merchants were deprived of the purchase of these silks, considerable quantities were sent by the Russian ones to the manufactories of Moscow. By a manifest violation of all treaties, the increase of the exportation tax was not applied to them. At the very same time that the ambassadors were promised the redress of their wrongs, the custom-houses of Scala Nova, Mecelin, and Trebisonde, were preventing the sailing of their vessels by new exactions. No commercial system can be founded upon a base which is both arbitrary and restrictive. It is to be hoped that the Sultan will at length put an end to such proceedings.—*Courrier Français.*

On Wednesday last the 8th inst. at about 8 o'clock in the evening a fire broke out in the suburbs of Canton, near the place of execution, but was soon got under, having destroyed about 30 small houses.

CANTON GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The rules and Records of the Chamber are open to the members every day excepting Sundays; and the Secretary will be in attendance from 12 till 3 o' Clock.

By order of the Committee,
WILLIAM SCOTT.
*Secretary.*

Canton General Chamber of Commerce
No. 2 Danish Hong 4th Feby. 1837.

---

NOTICE.—SAMUEL WETMORE JR., is this day admitted a partner in our establishment,

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, February 1st 1837.

---

NOTICE.—The interest of Mr. JOHN TEMPLETON having ceased on the 30th June last in our business, the same will in future be conducted under the Firm of MIDDLETON & Co.

JOHN TEMPLETON & Co.

Canton, 28th January, 1837.

---

NOTICE.—The Copartnership hitherto existing under the firm of Markwick Edwards & Co. ceased this day All Persons having claims against the said firm are requested to forward them, and all Persons indebted to the same are requested to pay the amount to the undersigned.

ROBT. EDWARDS.
Canton 31st Dec, 1836. No. 3 Imperial Hong.

---

NOTICE.—ROBT. EDWARDS respectfully informs his Friends and the Public that the Business hitherto carried on under the firm of Markwick Edwards & Co. as auctioneers and Commission Warehouse keepers will be continued by him.
Canton, 31st Dec. 1836. No. 3 Imperial Hong.

---

NOTICE.

THE SECRETARY of the BOOK SOCIETY OF CANTON will be obliged to any person who will give him information concerning the following volumes which belong to the Society.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leigh Hunt's Journal | No. 21 |
| Westminster Review | No. 47 |
| Literary Gazette | No. 994 |
| Nautical Magazine | Nos. 49 and 50 |
| Matheson's China | |
| Frasers Magazine | No. 74 |
| Foreign Quarterly Review | No. 33 |
| Saturday Magazine | Nos 46 and 47 |
| Penny Magazine | Nos 49 and 50 |
| Sporting Magazine | No. 72 (belonging to the Macao Book Society). |

18 January, 1837.

---

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have established a house here in connexion with Robert Wise, & Co. Liverpool. Robert Wise, Partridge & Co. London, and the firms of Robert Wise Holliday & Co. at Manila, Singapore, Batavia and the Cape of Good Hope.

ROBERT WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co.

Canton 1st January 1837.

---

NOTICE.

THE interest of SAMUEL RUSSELL and AUGUSTINE HEARD in our house ceased on the 31st December 1836.

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, January 2nd.

---

*OFFICIAL NOTICE.*

To His Britannic Majesty's subjects in China.

DESPATCHES have been received from the Right Honorable The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, signifying the abolition of the Office and Salary of the Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British subjects in China.

His Majesty's Government has been pleased to appoint Captain Charles Elliot R. N. to perform the duties of Chief of the Commission, from this date.

Macao December 14th 1836.

By Order of the Superintendents of the Trade of British subjects in China.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.
*Secretary & Treasurer.*

---

NOTICE. Having admitted MR. WILLIAM POTTER LIVINGSTON, a Partner in my business, it will for the future be conducted under the Firm of GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.

T. A. GIBB.
Canton, 14th November, 1836.

---

NOTICE is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is closed against the Receipt of Cash for Bills on the Supreme Government of India.

(Signed) J. H. ASTELL.
H. M. CLARKE.

Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 31st December, 1836.

---

NOTICE. Mr. JAMES STRACHAN (of the Firm of STRACHAN & Co. of Manila) is admitted a Partner in our Establishment from the 1st. of May last.

FOX, RAWSON, & Co.

Canton, 1st December, 1836.

---

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

---

NOTICE.

Messrs. STANFORD & MARKS beg to inform the Gentlemen of Canton that they have received per "Neptune" "Trusty" and "Clifton." A large stock of Choice Wines, Beer, Cyder and Porter in Casks and Bottles.—An Invoice of "Stunt's" Boots and Shoes. A Quantity of Leman's Biscuits and Spice nuts. A fresh Invoice of Snuffs from "Porter." A large Stock of Stationery consisting of every sort of Paper and several complete sets of account Books—Playing Cards. Nautical Almanacs for 1837 &c. &c.—Musical Snuff Boxes 4 and 6 Tunes.—Accordeons 6, 8, 9, and 10 Keys with Books of Instructions.—Dressing Gowns, Camlet Boat Cloaks.—Iron Chests from 18 Inches upwards.—Blankets—An extensive assortment of Perfumery.—Also Fresh York Hams—Berkeley, Chedder & other Cheese. Dor set Butter Raisins, Patras Currants in Jars and Tins and various other articles which will be ready for inspection in a few days.
Canton, 23 Dec. 1836.

---

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON,

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

*The Agents for the Society are from this day,*
In LONDON, ... Mess. PALMERS MACKILLOP DENT & Co.
,, CALCUTTA Mess. MACKILLOP STEUART & Co.
,, BOMBAY, ... Mess. FORBES & Co,
,, SINGAPORE Mess. A. L. JOHNSTON & Co.
,, MANILA, ... Mess. RUSSELL & STURGIS.

DENT & Co,
Canton, 1st, July, 1836. *Secretaries.*

---

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

| | |
|---|---|
| for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes | } ₱ 100 & 1. |
| ,, Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c. | ,, ,, ,, 1 50. |
| ,, Policies and folio pages. | ,, ,, ,, 3. |

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

---

FOR FREIGHT TO BATAVIA.

THE Dutch Barque FATTAL HAIR will leave for the above port with all despatch. Apply to
S. VAN BASEL TOR LAER & Co.

Canton, 21st January, 1837.

---

FOR SINGAPORE AND MADRAS.

THE Ship MERMAID Captain ROCHE, will leave Whampoa early in February for Freight apply to
D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 13th January, 1837.

---

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

NO risks can be taken here, on Ship or Ships from India to China, nor any return risk on a Ship from India, unless applied for previously to her despatch from hence.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 9th Dec. 1836. *General Agents.*

---

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE first class Ship PRINCE REGENT, of 1000 tons, River Built, Captain J. BIGGS, will have quick despatch. Apply to

DANIELL & Co.

Canton, 22nd October, 1836.

---

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to notify the same, in order that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for this Society are,
London, ... Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. & Co.
Bombay, ... Messrs. Mc.Gregor Browning & Co.
Madras, ... Messrs. E. S. Mc o at & Co.
Singapore, ... Messrs. Guthrie & Co.
Messrs. Cockerell & Co. Secs, CALCUTTA.

BELL & Co.
Agents CANTON.

---

FOR SALE ON BOARD THE BARQUE ISABELLA

ROUGH spars of various sizes, lower masts, topmasts, Jib-booms and other spars.
200 Teak sheathing boards 3 and 1 Inch thick.
20 Teak wide boards, 11 feet long and 21 Inches wide.
Also: all kinds of ship's stores.
Apply to Capt. HILLAR on board, or
STANFORD & MARKS, at Canton.

Canton, 14th September, 1836.

---

MADEIRA Wine,

FOR SALE Superior Old MADEIRA WINE—in Pipes Hogsheads & quarter Casks—from the well known House of KELLS & Co. Apply to

Canton 10th September, 1835 DENT & Co.

---

FOR SALE.

A quantity of FOOLSCAP and LETTERPAPER—The former at $ 7 per Ream and the latter at $ 6.—Also two first chop OFFICE COPYING MACHINES complete.

Apply to ILBERY & Co.
6 *Langwang Hong.*

---

TO LET.

FROM the first of September next, the house on the S. E. side of Praya Grande, formerly the Spanish Factory, and now occupied by Da. Anna Joaquina Lopez, with large cool apartments. Any Gentleman wishing to take the said house, will please to address to Januario Joze Lopes, at Macao.

Macao, 15th August, 1836.

---

FOR SALE.

Very superior MALMSEY in pints and quarts.
*Chamber's & Cos'* SHERRY, in pints and hogsheads.
*Bland's* PORT, in pints.
*Bass'* PALE ALE, in hogsheads.
CREAM, MILK and CUSTARD, preserved in tins.
JAMS and JELLIES.
One well finished and very powerful COPYING PRESS, with ink, brush, books, damping board, thin paper, &c., complete.
Percussion single barrel RIFLE GUNS, with *spare fowling piece barrels.*
Small gold WATCHES.
Superior drawing PENCILS.
All on moderate terms. Apply at No. 7 French Hong to JOHN SMITH.

---

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR La Rose, St. Emilion and Medoc Clarets, also Cognac Brandy. Apply to

DENT & Co.
or Capt. CROCKET at Lintin

---

FOR SALE.

AT the CANTON PRESS OFFICE, The first volume of the CANTON PRESS Newspaper, in boards at $ 6.

---

WANTED by an Englishman having a competent knowledge of Book-keeping and General business a situation in a mercantile House. Address A. Z. to the care of the Printer of the MACAISTA IMPARCIAL, Macao.

---

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.

Half-yearly average of the weekly liabilities of the Bank of Australasia, within the Colonies of New South Wales and Van Diemens Land, from the 11th April to the 10th October 1836, inclusive.

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Notes in circulation, not bearing Interest | £ 25,181 19 11 |
| Bills in circulation, not bearing Interest | 5,804 10 9 |
| Bills and Notes in circulation, bearing Interest | |
| Balance due to other Banks | 163 15 6 |
| Cash deposited, not bearing Interest | 61 714 — 6 |
| Cash deposited, bearing Interest | 56,838 10 5 |
| Total LIABILITIES within the Colonies | £ 149,338 16 9 |

ASSETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold Silver, and other Metals | £ 93,488 3 10 |
| Landed property | 1,307 13 10 |
| Bills of other Banks | |
| Balances due from other banks | 1,933 19 9 |
| Debts due to Bank, including Notes, Bills &c. | 252,500 19 |
| Total ASSETS within the Colonies | £ 349,527 9 5 |

(Signed.) G. Kennear, Inspector.
BELL & Co Agents Canton.

---

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current

| | |
|---|---|
| For one year payable in advance | $ 12 |
| For six Months | ,, 7 |
| For three ,, | ,, 4 |

Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory, at 30 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each, or at Messrs. Markwick Edwards & Co. in Canton and Macao.

---

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Amer. *Hannover*, Leech, from Batavia and Sourabaya. Virginia, Mac. Miguel from Samarang. *Champion*, Ritchie, from Liverpool, 26th October (in 103 days) *Rowan*, Rowan, from New-york, 14th October *Sarah Ariella*, Gardner, from Manila. *London*, Brace, from United States and Sourabaya. *Delight*, from Philadelphia and Batavia. *John Gilpin*, Welsh, and *Brooklyn*, Pearce, from Manila.

SAILED or DESPATCHED.—Brit *William Jardine*, Highat, for London.

PASSENGER.—per *William Jardine*: Mr Thomas Fox.

The WILLIAM BARRY and MORRISON (Amer) were both advertised to sail on the 25th October.

PASSED ANSON: Dec. 5th Amer *Whig*, Rogers, from Manila to Boston. Brit. *Edward*, Lindsay, Singapore to London. 6th Spanish *Convenencia*, Pinaco, and 7th *Buen Success*, Cervago, both from Manila to Cadiz. Dec. 11th Brit. *Lord Hungerford*, Sprout, from Manila to Falmouth. This vessel reports to have seen on the 5th December on the island Donno, near Lingo, an abandoned ship, lying on her beamends and washed over by the sea.

The *Orwell*, *Ada*, *Prince Regent*, *Inglis*, *Neptune*, and others are loading fast for Great Britain.

LATEST DATES from ENGLAND 28th October ♆ *Champion*, UNITED STATES 14th October ♆ *Rowan* CALCUTTA, Dec. 26th ♆ *Mermaid*, SINGAPORE, 3rd December ♆ *Victory*, JAVA 29th December ♆ *Delight*, MANILA 24th January. BOMBAY, 20th October ♆ *Euphrates*.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From the OUTPORTS, *Cecilia*, *Potomack*, *Proposals*, *and Comet*. ENGLAND, *Emma Eugenia*, *William Barry*, *Triton*, *Commerce*, *Edinburgh*, *Harriett*. JAVA, *Mercury*, *Amelia Thomson*. SYDNEY, *Moffatt*, *Lady Kennaway*. CALCUTTA, *Sir C Malcolm*, *Waterwitch*, *Cow jee Family*, *Red Rover*, *Rob Roy*. LONDON, *Pleiades*. MANILA, *Don Amigos*. BOMBAY, *Wm. Nicol*, *Cornwallis*, *Ardasseer*.

---

## SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

| *Vessel's Name.* | *Flag.* | *Commander.* | *Tons* | *Where from.* | *Consignees.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hospital Ship | | | 600 | | |
| Lord Lowther | British | A. Grant | 1400 | London | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Prince Regent | ,, | I. S. Biles | 1000 | Calcutta | Daniell & Co. |
| Regulus | Americ. | Varner | | Manila | Russell & Co. |
| Ingild | British | Wise | 1350 | Bombay | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Onoga | Americ. | Russell | 340 | Manila | Gordon & Talbot |
| Panama | Americ. | Benjamin | 478 | ,, | Wetmore & Co. |
| Plymouth | ,, | A. Kenrick | | New York | S. B. Boyle & W. W. Lewis |
| Orwell | British | Lancaster | 1436 | Madras | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Albion | Americ. | Putnem | | Liverpool | Olyphant & Co. |
| Asia | British | J. Pearson | 1019 | Calcutta | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Neptune | ,, | Williams | 600 | London | Wetmore & Co. |
| Splendid | Americ. | Rogers | | Manila | Wetmore & Co. |
| Liberty | ,, | Mc. Dowell | | ,, | B. Brimg. |
| Clifton | British | T. Worsell | 314 | London | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Cynthia | Americ. | Graves | | Newyork | Gordon and Talbot. |
| Euphrates | British | Buckham | 573 | Bombay | Dirom & Co. |
| Tyrer | ,, | Kitts | | Liverpool | Russell & Co. |
| New Grove | ,, | Johnston | | Sydney | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Gen. Chasse | Dutch. | Schmidt | | Batavia | ,, |
| Italy | Americ. | Cousersis | | Manila | Wetmore & Co. |
| Falcon | British | Burnett | 170 | Macao | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Claudine | Americ. | Windsor | | London | Russell & Co. |
| Mermaid | British | Roche | 450 | Calcutta | D. & M. Rustomjee. |
| Syden | Dan. | J. Burd | 720 | Lowtock | Jardine Matheson & Co. |

---

## SHIPPING AT LINTIN &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, Crothett, *Lord Amherst*, Rees; to Dent & Co. The *Hercules*, Jansen; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.). Macondray and *Henry Eliza* Gilman, to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Swanston to D. & M. Rustomjee. *Isabella*, to Stanford & Marks.

| *Vessel's Name.* | *Flag.* | *Commander.* | *Tons* | *Where from.* | *Consignees* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aurelia | Port | Barros | 160 | Bombay | Dent & Co. |
| Alexander | Americ. | Penniger | 304 | Liverpool | Wetmore & Co. |
| Jardine (Schr.) | British | Greig | 160 | Singapore | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Syed Khan | ,, | J. L. Gallie | 196 | Calcutta | Pereira & Co. |
| Lady Hayes | ,, | Owenstone | 300 | Singapore | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Fanny | Americ. | Sherriff | | Penang | Dent & Co. |
| Hope | British | Crocker | | Manila | — |
| Runnymede | Americ. | Wildridge | | N. S. Wales | Lindsay & Co. |
| Ouzo | ,, | Furber | | Liverpool | Russell Sturgis & Co. |
| Griffin | ,, | Little | | Manilla | ,, |
| Rose | ,, | Jeyles | | Java | Russell & Co. |
| Petit Hair | Dutch. | Ingols | | Batavia | 8 on Board the Lion & Co. |
| Hannover | Americ. | Leech | | Java | Wetmore & Co. |
| Virginia | ,, | Mac. Michael | | ,, | ,, |
| Champlain | ,, | Ritchie | | Liverpool | ,, |
| Rowan | ,, | Benson | | New-york | Olyphant & Co. |
| Sarah & Ariella | ,, | Gardner | | Manila | Dent & Co. |
| London | ,, | Brace | | Java | Russell & Co. |
| Delight | ,, | ,, | | Manila | ,, |
| John Gilpin | ,, | Welsh | | ,, | Wetmore & Co. |
| Brooklyn | ,, | Pearce | | Java | ,, |

# THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Picul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T.) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candareen. (Ch.) Cash. Commer. Weights. 16 Taels 1 lb. avoir. 1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avoir. 1 Picul.—16 Pls 80 Cys, 1 Tou.—24 Cys, 1 Cwt—3⅓ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candareen.—10 Candareen, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 500 Grains Troy.—1 Spnt. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 2d. No. 23. CANTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 11TH, 1837. No. 75.

## IMPORTS.

| | PER. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| COTTON MANUFACTURES | | | |
| Cambries - - 40 yds. - in | P. | $ 3. a 4. | |
| Chintzes - - 28 " - in | " | 4 a 6 | |
| Handkfs. Mouchths scarlet - | " | 2 25 a 2.50 | dull. |
| " " blue - - | " | 1 25 a 2 | |
| Long-cloths whites 24 yds. 36 in | " | 6. a 8. | |
| " " 30 " " | " | 8. a 9. | in demand. |
| " grey 40 " 38 in | " | 6¼ a 7. | |
| " " 60 " 38 in | " | 6¾ a 7½ | |
| " " 80 " 38 in | " | 9. a 10. | |
| Am. brown Cots. 30 " 36 in | " | 3. a 3.10. | |
| Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 29 in | P. | 36 a 38 | No demand. |
| " " 30 @ 32 in | " | | |
| Calcutta - - 19 @ 25 in | " | 36 a 37. | |
| WOOLLENS. | | | |
| Broadcloth Ex. Sup'r 60@62 in | Yd. | 1.80 a 2 90 | |
| " Span's Stripes 60@62 in | " | 1.15 a 1.25. | dull. |
| " Superf. 58@60 in | " | 80 a 90. | |
| " Worsters - - | " | 60 cts. | |
| " Worleys 28 yds. in | Pc. | 11 a 11½ | No sale. |
| " Sup'r Selet. Cuttslarge | Pl. | 30 a 45 | Cts. dull. |
| Flannel - - - | yd. | 13 a 20. | |
| Cambletts, double 55 yds. 30 in | P. | | |
| Fine singles - - | " | 25 a 27. | dull. |
| Second - - - | " | | |
| Dutch - - 40 yds. 32 in | " | 34 a 35. | |
| " - - 40 " 29 " | " | 28 | No demand. |
| Bombassets - - | " | 11 a 12 | |
| Longelle scarlet - - | " | 8½ a 9½ | Declining. |
| Assorted colors - - | " | | |
| Woollen yarn - - | " | 105 a 120. | Limited demand. |
| COTTON. | | Tael. | |
| Bengal old or inf. - - | P. | 8. a 10.5. | |
| " sup. and fine - | " | | |
| Bombay old or inf. - | " | 7.8 a 10.8 | |
| " sup. and fine | " | | |
| Madras - - - - | " | 8.5 a 10.3 | |
| Manila - - - - | " | | None. |
| METALS. | | | |
| Copper Sheets. 16 oz. @ 32 oz. | P. | $ 34½. | |
| " S. American slab - | " | 75. | None. |
| " nails assorted - | " | 40. | |
| " old - - | " | 18 | |
| Lead English Pig - - | " | 6½ a 7 | Enquired. |
| " Spanish - - | " | | |
| Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - | " | 2 a 2.50 | In demand. |
| " Rod ½ @ in - | " | | |
| " Nailrod ½ and under | " | 3½ a 4. | Declining. |
| " Hoop. - ½ @ in - | " | | |
| " Scrap - - - | " | 1. a 1.20 | Not Saleable. |
| Steel English - - - | " | | |
| " Swedish - - - | Tub | 3½ a 4 | |
| Spelter English - - | P. | 6. | |
| Tin Plates - - - - | Box | 6½ a 7 | Large stock. |
| Quicksilver - - - - | P. | 108 a 109 | |
| SKINS Rabbit - - - | 100 | 60. a 65. | |
| Beaver - - - - | each | 4. a 6. | |
| " Fox - - - | " | 1. a 1.15. | |
| Otter-Sea - - - | " | 40. a 55 | |
| " tails - - | " | 2.50 a 3 | |
| " Land - - - | " | 3. a 7. | |
| Seal - - - - | " | 2. a 2.50 | |
| OPIUM Patna old - - | Ch. | | |
| " new - - | " | 765 | |
| Benares old - - | " | | |
| " new - - | " | 705 | Nomina'. |
| Malwa old - - | " | 680 | |
| " new - - | " | | |
| Turkey - - - - | " | 690 | |
| RICE Bengal - - - | P. | 1.65 | |
| " Java - - - | " | 1.30 a 1.50 | |
| " White table - - | " | 1.70 | |
| " Mantia - - - | " | 1.50 | |
| " Paddy - - - | " | 30 pct less. | than Rice. |
| STRAITS PRODUCE &c | | | |
| Bird's nest, fine white - | Cy. | 30. | |
| " " inf. " - | " | 11. a 16. | No demand. |
| " " black - | " | 1½. a 3. | |
| Bees Wax - - - - | P. | 90. a 92. | |
| Betel nut - - - | " | 3½ a 3¾. | |
| Cloves - - - - | " | 24. a 28. | |
| " Mother - - - | " | 10. a 12. | Overstocked. |
| Camphor Baroos - - | Cy. | 6 a 25. | |
| Gambir - - - - | P. | 9½. a 9. | |
| Mace - - - - | " | | |
| Nutmegs - - - - | " | | |
| Pepper - - - - | " | 9. | No stock. |
| Rattans - - - - | " | 2. a 3. | supplies. |
| Tin Banca - - - | " | | None. |
| " Singapore &c. - | " | | |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | |
| Amber large 1st quality - | Cy. | 8. a 12 | |
| " small fragments - | " | 90 cts a 1½ | |
| Assafœtida - - - - | P. | 6½. | |
| Bichlomar - - - - | " | 12. a 20. | |
| " good - - - | " | 26. a 30. | |
| Cochineal - - - - | " | 160. a 200 | |
| Coral large bonds or pieces | Cy. | | Dull. |
| " fragments - - | P. | 60. a 80. | |
| Cow Bezoar - - - - | Cy. | 16. a 28. | No demand. |
| Cudbear - - - - | Pl. | 12. | |
| Cutch Pegue - - - | " | 4. a 4½. | |
| Elephants Teeth or Ivory | " | 70. a 100. | |
| " cuttings | " | 60. a 65. | |
| Fish-maws - - - - | " | 60 a 70. | |
| Flints - - - - | " | 40 cents. | |
| Ginseng crude - - - | " | 75. | |
| " clarified. - - | " | 100 | None in mkt. |
| Mother of Pearl Shell - | " | 9. a 10. | |
| Myrrh - - - - | " | 3. a 4. | Large stock. |
| Olibanum - - - - | " | 3½. a 5. | |
| Patchouck - - - - | " | 20 | Nominal. |
| Rose Maloes - - - | " | | |
| Saltpetre at Lintin - - | " | 8½. a 9½. | Sales. |
| Shark's fins - - - - | " | 18. a 30. | |
| Smalts - - - - - | " | 30. a 50. | limited demand. |
| Stock fish - - - - | " | 5. a 6. | |
| Thread Gold and Silver - | Cy. | 20 a 25 | Large stock |
| Wood Ebony Mauritius - | P. | 3 a 3½ | dull. |
| " Ceylon - - | " | 2½ | |
| " Sandal Indian - - | " | 22. | In demand. |
| " " Timor - - | " | 10. a 15 | |
| " " Sand'l Islands - | " | 8. a 10 | |
| " Sapan. - - - | " | 1 50 | |

## EXPORTS.

| | WT. in T. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| SILK MANUFACTURES. | | | |
| Camlets blk. 18 yds by 26 in | 26 | $ 13½ | |
| " col'd " " by " | 20 | 13. | |
| Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine | 17 | $ 70. a 6. | |
| " fringed 45 in | | | |
| " 7-8 " " | 15 | 5.10 a 5.50 | |
| Hkfs. 7-8 cross barrel - - | 11 | 7. | |
| " Sarsnet, Nankin silk | | | |
| " " Canton - - | — | 6½ | |
| Hkfs. white Pongee 36 in | 18 | 7.75 a 7.90 | |
| " " " 30 " | 16 | 6.60 a 6.70 | |
| " figured " 32 " | 20 | 10. | |
| " " " 30 " | 18 | 9. | |
| Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 | 24 | 12.50 | |
| " " 30 " 29 | 32 | 16.50 a 16.75 | |
| " black " 24 " | 24 | 10.75 a 11.50 | |
| " " 30 " 29 | 30 | 12.75 a 13. | |
| Satins Levantines 30 29 | 33 | 14.75 a 15. | |
| " " " 24 | 30 | 13. | |
| Lutestrings mixt 18 " 24 | 18 | 7.10 a 7.90 | |
| " black " 29 " | 28 | 10.30 a 10.50 | |
| Pongees white 30 " 30 | 30 | 11.75 a 11.85 | |
| " " 30 " 29 | 29 | 11.10 a 11.25 | |
| " " 30 " 32 | 32 | 12.60 a 12.70 | |
| " Szechuen 19 " 19 | 27 | 4.75 a 4.80 | |
| Sarsnets black N. 30 " 29 | 27 | 11.40 a 11.75 | |
| " " C. " 29 | 25 | 10 a 10½ | |
| " " " 29 | 22 | 7.80 a 8.10 | |
| " white 60 " 29 | 34 | 17 a 17.20 | |
| " colored 30 " 29 | 21 | 12.40 a 12.60 | |
| " crossbarr'd " 24 | 18 | 10.75 | |
| Satins black 18 " 29 | 44 | 17 a 17.50 | |
| " " 18 " 29 | 36 | 14.25 a 14.50 | |
| " colored 16 " 29 | 33 | 17.20 a 17.40 | |
| " high " 18 " 29 | 36 | 18.75 a 19 | |
| " damask of crimson | 34 | 21 a 22. | |
| " colored | 38 | 20 a 21. | |
| Shawls Nank. blk 29 29 | 44 | 15 a 15.50 | |
| " colored " | 33 | 16 a 16.40 | |
| " " " 29 | 36 | 17 a 17.50 | |
| " Canton black 29 | 33 | 10 a 10.20 | |
| Sewing silks assort. colors. 1s | Pl. | 4.70 a 4.90 | |
| " black " | | 4.30 a 4.40 | |
| Shawls crape 7 4 embrd. - | 7 | 3.40 | |
| " " 55 @ 58 in - | 5½ | 2.90 | |
| " 8-4 Satin figd. 63 | 5 | 2.15 a 2.25 | |
| " 7-4 " " | 4 | 1.85 | |
| " " damas. of silk 54 @ 1 | 4 | 2.50 | |
| Water silks col'd. 18 y. 29 in | 32 | 15.45 | |
| BLACK TEAS. | Pl | Tael. | |
| " Bohea Canton - - | " | | No demand. |
| " Fokien - - - | " | | |
| " Congou Souq. k'd. - | " | 26 a 28 | |
| " " Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd. | " | 30 a 32 | |
| " Campoi - - - | " | 36 a 45 | |
| " Souchong - - - | " | 44 a 56 | |
| " Hung muey - - | " | 28 a 40 | |
| " Pekoe - - - | " | 60 a 80 | |
| " Ning Yong - - | " | 26 a 27 | |
| " Ankoi - - - | " | 16 a 22 | |
| " " Pouchong - | " | | |
| " Orange Pekoe - | " | 28 a 35 | |
| " Caper - - - | " | 24 a 30 | |
| GREEN TEAS. | | | |
| " Twankay - - - | " | 26 a 36 | Canton Tea |
| " Skin - - - - | " | 30 a 36 | 12 a 13 |
| " Hyson- - - - | " | 44 a 76 | 36 a 39 |
| " Young Hyson - - | " | 22 a 50 | 24 a 26 |
| " Imperial - - - | " | 36 a 60 | |
| " Gunpowder - - | " | 55 a 79 | 60 a 65 |
| RAW SILK. Canton No. 1 | T. | | No stock. |
| " " " 2 | " | 290 | |
| " " " 3 | " | 260 | |
| " " " 4 | " | 170 | |
| " " " 5 | " | 105 | |
| Nankin Tastee - - - - | " | 300 a 350 | |
| " Tayuans - - - | " | 390 a 420 | |
| SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st | " | T. 5.5 | |
| " " 2d. | " | 5.2 | |
| " Pingfa - - - | " | 6.7 | |
| " Candy Canton - - - | " | 7.4 | |
| " " Chinchew - | " | 16 | |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | |
| Alum - - - - - | " | 1.85 a 1.95 | at Macao. |
| Aniseed star - - - | " | 10½ a 11 | |
| Camphor - - - - | " | 28 a 30 | at Macao. |
| Cassia at Whampoa - - | " | 11.80 a 12 | |
| " Lintin - - | " | 9. | |
| " buds - - - | " | 14 a 15 | |
| Canes bamboo - - - | 1000 | 10 a 16 | |
| " Wangees - - - | " | 7 a 12 | |
| China Root - - - - | Pl. | 3½ | |
| Cubebs - - - - - | " | 17 a 18 | |
| Dragon's blood - - - | " | 80 a 100 | |
| Galangals - - - - | " | 3½ a 4½ | |
| Gambage - - - - - | " | 65 a 70 | None good. |
| Gloss bands - - - - | " | 17 a 22 | |
| Glue - - - - - - | " | 9 a 11 | |
| Ginger in Jars - - - | Cans | 5 a 5½ | |
| Hartall or Orpiment - - | Pl. | 15 a 16 | |
| Lead white - - - - | " | 9 a 10 | |
| " red - - - - | " | 10 | |
| Mo. of Pearl Shells bastard large | Pl. | | No demand. |
| " " blue edged small | " | | |
| Musk warranted - - - | Cy. | 65 a 80 | |
| Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in | 100 | 90 | |
| " 9½ yds. 12 in - - - | Pc. | 85 | |
| " Canton made - - - | " | 70 | |
| " " large - - - | " | 80 | |
| " " small - - - | " | 65 | None. |
| Yellow " 9½ in 1st. qt. | " | 75 a 80 | |
| " " " 2d " | " | 65 a 70 | None. |
| " " " 3d. " | " | 50 | |
| " small " " | " | | |
| " white " " | " | 55 a 65 | Wanted. |
| Otto Aniseed - - - - | Cy. | 1.10 a 1.20 | |
| " Cassia - - - - | " | 1.65 | |
| Rhubarb - - - - - | Pl. | | |
| " Dutch cut - - - | " | | |
| Soy in Jars - - - - | Cans | 2 a 2 | |
| Tobacco in baskets - - | Pl. | 14 a 15 | |
| Tortoiseshell - - - | P. | | |
| Turmeric - - - - | " | | |
| Vermillion 50 catties - - | Box. | | |

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER. BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

Note. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. when/else higher prices are obtainable for *Camlets, Longcloths, Ginseng* and other Goods, on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton &c*, sometimes discharge at *Macao* or transship their Cargoes, at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship remn outside. and River Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pictures &c, Confectionary, Stationery, Cutlery Crockery ware*, &c., for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

*Note. Alum*, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; and *Raw Silk, Silk* piece goods &c., are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on these goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

### RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

| | s. d. |
|---|---|
| On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills. ..... | 5 |
| Government Bills 10 @ 30 days. ..... | none. |
| United States Bank Bills 6 months sight. ..... | ..... |
| Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents. | none. |
| E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight. ..... | 224 C. R. |
| E. I. Directors Bills, 60 ds. sight, " " " " | 226 a 228 C. R. |
| Private Bills, on Bombay, " Co's. Rs. ..... | 226 C. R. |

Gold, 90 a 100 touch, in leaves @ 23.50 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 5 per Cent premium. ... ..
" " " " " small 96 a 98 " 4 a 4½ " " "
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, .. .. .. 1 per Cent "
" " Old Carolus IV. .. .. .. .. 12 per Cent "
South American Republics .. .. .. .. None

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet .. £5.
" to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none .. .. ..
" to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. .. ..

### DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1st APRIL 1836 TO 31st JANUARY 1837.

| | IN JANUARY. | | APRIL TO DEC. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Price. | Chests | Value in Dollars | Chests. | Value in Dollars | Stock left February |
| Patna .....old. | | | | | | 9 |
| " .....new | 785 | 250 | 196,250 | 4206½ | 3 301,274 | 561 |
| Benares .....old | | | | | | 39 |
| " .....new | 705 | 98 | 69,040 | 2296 | 1 625,680 | 452 |
| Malwa ..... | 680 | 186 | 126,480 | 10704½ | 6 8 3,4 4 | 2569 |
| | | 534 | 391,770 | 17,207 | 11568848 | 4,030 |

Total Chests delivered in the last 10 months 17,811; Value 11,931,618 Drs.

### RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

| GOODS TREASURE | | GOODS TREASURE | | GOODS TREASURE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay .... | 2½ .. 2 | Singapore .... | 1 1 | Hol. or Hamburg .. | 3 ½ |
| Ceylon .... | | Manila .... | | Spain or Portugal .. | 3 ½ |
| Madras .... | | Malacca .... | 1½ 1 | America U States .. | 2½ 2 |
| Calcutta .... | | Penang .... | | Chili or Peru .... | 3 .. |
| Rangoon .... | | Batavia .... | | Mexico .... | 3 .. |
| Mauritius .... | | Gt. Britain via Cape | 3 2½ | E.coast of China .. | 1 p m |
| Australia .... | | " direct .... | 2½ 2 | Lintin &c. .... | ½ &c. |
| Sand. Islands .. | | France .... | 2½ 2 | | |

Note. Above rates are from 20th Oct. to 20th April annually; during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat higher. Risks on Ships are @ 5 per Cent per annum, @ 4½ for 6 months, @ 2½ for 3 months and @ ¼ per month.
The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

### WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1660 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd " " " 1200 do. & under 1660 " 0.7221091 " "
3rd " " under 1200 do. 0.5062341 " "

N.B. The cubit is 14½ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products.—The largest class pay from @ 43.0 to @ 4320; 2d class from @ 3240 to @ 2700; 3rd class from @ 2700 and under. The Comdr. or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1660 Tons or @ 2223. Linguists fee @ 1125 and Compradore's fees @ 56. Also Pilotage @ 68, inwards and outwards the same. On French and other Foreign vessels they are slightly varied. Rice laden ships are charged only about @ 1300 in lieu of measurement &c.'

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

### IMPORTS.

Owing to the holydays we have but few remarks to make on the state of our market, which has with but slight except.ons been totally inactive.

This has been particularly the case with Imports, and we have but few transactions of notice in them.

Rice.—It is expected that it will shortly somewhat recr ver from the low prices of our quo ations, which are lower than what they have been during a series of years.

Cotton.—A few sales were effected immediately before the new year at full prices, and the market is expected to open firm if no new importations arrive.

Woollens.—The accounts from the interior are favorable, but further heavy supplies just arrived will probably check any rise in prices, particularly of Broadcloths and Longells.

Lead.—Iron and Copper of good quality in good demand.

Opium.—Very little, with the exception of the Chests delivered for the holydays, to which we alluded in our former reports, has been doing in this drug. The Mandarins are still troublesome, but it is now confidently reported that an arrangement has been effected between the smugglers and mandarins, which will come into operation in a few days; few or no brokers have yet made their appearance. The deliveries up to the 8th have however been more considerable than during any week during the past two months. They were.

Patna 131, Benares 83, Malwa 86, Total 240 Chests.

### EXPORTS.

Teas.—There has been considerable demand for green Teas for the American market. The teamen do not yet seem disposed to give way in the black teas to any extent. The advices from England brought per Champion to the 20th October, are anything but favorable to *New Silk* and Tea. The former is quoted 2s a 22s 6d for Tsatlee, and consignees of the latter complain of the quality of last seasons shipments, prices having given way considerably.

Exchanges.—both on Bengal and England, remain in an unsettled state. Bills are offering at more favorable rates than our quotations, but money continues exceedingly scarce.

# THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 2d No. 24. CANTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 18TH, 1837. No. 76.


## PLAN FOR THE BANK OF INDIA.

1st. A Joint Stock Company to be formed in Great Britain, to be entitled the "BANK OF INDIA," and to be incorporated by Charters from the Crown and the East India Company.

2d. The Capital to be £3,000,000, divided into 30,000 shares of £100 each. £10 per share to be paid on the allotment, and £15 per share more on obtaining the Charter from the Crown, the remainder as soon as the money can be beneficially employed, but not in greater instalments than £10 per share, nor at less intervals than three months between each instalment. 15,000 of the shares to be reserved for distribution in India.

3d. The Bank of India shall have its chief office in London, and the management be vested in a board of twenty-four Directors, each Director to hold not less than 40 shares. The Directors, first appointed to remain in office five years, from the 1st January following the date of the Charter from the Crown, with power to complete their number in case of vacancy during that period.

4th. The management in India to be confided to a Board of nine Directors at Calcutta, with subordinate Boards at Bombay, Madras, and at other places where Branch Banks may be established. The first Directors in India being appointed by the Direction in London, and subject to their control.

5th. After the lapse of the time appointed, the Directors in London to go out of office in rotation, one-third each succeeding year; but to be eligible for re-election by a majority of the Proprietors. The holders of

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5 Shares, | and less than 15, to have | 1 vote |
| 15 Do., | and less than 40, | 2 |
| 40 Do., | and less than 80, | 3 |
| 80 Do., | and upwards, | 4 |

6th. After the lapse of three years from their appointment, the Directors in India to go out of office in rotation, one-third each succeeding year, and to be eligible for re-election by the Proprietors in India, voting in the same manner as in London; *but the elections in India to be subject to the approval and confirmation of the majority of the London Direction.*

7th. Natives to be eligible to be elected Directors in India.

8th. The Bank of India to confine its business to Banking exclusively—that is, to receiving Deposits and keeping Cash Accounts, granting Cash Credits for a limited time, and with approved security, Discounting Bills. The issue of notes payable on demand, and in gold or silver, as may be hereafter determined, *the purchase and sale of Bills of Exchange, and the granting of Drafts and Credits, by the establishment in London, on the several establishments in India*, and *vice versa*. The Bank is not allowed to make advances on landed or other immoveable securities, nor upon growing crops, nor to act in a mercantile capacity, by undertaking the shipment or sale of goods.

9th. Quarterly Accounts to be transmitted by the Boards in India to the Directors in London, and Accounts and Reports of the Finances of the Bank to be annually made by the London Board to all the Proprietors.

10th. The following gentlemen to act as a Provisional Board of Directors until the Charter from the Crown be obtained, without which the Bank of India will not be constituted. The Provisional Directors, after the Charter is completed, to be permanent, according to article 3.

---

*To the Honourable the* COURT OF DIRECTORS *of the East India Company.*

HONOURABLE SIRS,—A Meeting of Members of the East India Houses, and others deeply interested in all measures having a tendency to affect existing relations with that country, was held on the 10th instant, for the purpose of taking into consideration documents purporting to be a Prospectus and General Outline for the Establishment of a Bank connected with India; which document having been read and considered, the Meeting were of opinion—

That various projects for the formation of an Anglo-Indian Bank being already in agitation, and the formation of such Establishment being in their opinion inevitable, in the present state of the public mind, they consider it their duty, as well as their interest, to endeavour to avert the evils which would infallibly result from such a measure inconsiderately or injudiciously framed, by lending their aid to the formation of a Bank adequate to all the existing wants—which, by confining its transactions strictly to Banking principles and business, will insure stability and success.

The Meeting were of opinion, that a Bank formed on such principles, and with such views, to be denominated the "Bank of India," established by Act of Parliament, having a Charter from the East India Company, and possessed of adequate capital, would under judicious management and control, become an instrument of general good, by facilitating the employment of a portion of the redundant capital this country, for the general improvement of Indian Commerce, giving stability to the monetary system of India, preventing those occasional fluctuations to which it is at present subject, and also by affording the Company facilities and advantages in their future financial arrangements.

Influenced by these considerations, the Meeting nominated the undersigned as a Committee, to communicate with your Honourable Court, for the purpose of ascertaining how far the proposed measure would meet with the concurrence of your Honourable Board. We have, accordingly, the honour to submit herewith, a Prospectus of a Bank, subscribed to by many of the Houses engaged in the India and China trade, and other parties. We beg to solicit the favour of an early reply, and to state, that should further explanation be required we shall be ready to attend your Honourable Court, whenever we may be honoured with an intimation to that effect.

We have the honour to be,
Honourable Sirs,
Your most obedient, humble Servants,

LONDON, 12th *May*, 1836.

---

31st *May*, 1836.

*To the Right Honourable* SIR JOHN CAM HOBHOUSE, *Bart., President of the Board of Control, &c. &c. &c.*

SIR,—Is the Directors of the East India Company may not feel disposed to incur the responsibility of sanctioning a measure of such vast importance as the establishment of a Chartered Banking Company for British India, without the previous concurrence of the Board of Control, we take the liberty to submit herewith, copy of a letter we had the honour to address to the Honourable Court of Directors on that subject, and of the Documents which accompanied it.

Circumstances having rendered it expedient that the Prospectus should be submitted to their consideration as early as possible, the limited time at our disposal prevented our then obtaining the signatures of all the respectable parties connected with the trade of India who approve of the general principles upon which it is proposed to found the "Bank of India," although we trust we may venture to affirm, that the many very eminent and responsible signatures attached to it constitute a sufficient guarantee for the character and stability of the proposed Establishment. We nevertheless deem it our duty to keep the prospectus open for the signatures of those who had not then an opportunity of subscribing it; and copies have, by particular desire, been forwarded to the principal outports and manufacturing districts, which, we are assured, will in a short time be returned very numerously and respectably signed.

We should only unnecessarily occupy your valuable time and attention, by attempting to set forth, in a letter, all the advantages which, whether as regards this country—India—or the future financial arrangements of the East India Company—we anticipate, from the establishment of the proposed Bank, possessed, as it will be of adequate capital, and subject to judicious management and control; but if you will be pleased to honour a Deputation with a conference, and name the earliest time when it will suit your convenience to receive it, we trust we shall be able to satisfy you that our anticipations are well grounded.

When we shall have ascertained that the Board of Control and court of Directors concur in opinion with the respectable parties, so deeply interested in the Trade of India, who have signed the Prospectus, as to the advantages which may reasonably be expected from the establishment of the proposed Bank, we shall be prepared to submit a list of names for Governors and Directors, which we trust will prove as satisfactory to those authorities, as we feel assured they will be, to apply to the Crown for a Charter, and proceed to draw up the details for the general conduct and management of the "Bank of India."

We have the honour to be, &c.

INDIA ROAD, *June* 3, 1836.

GENTLEMEN,—I have been favoured with your letter, dated the 31st ult. enclosing for my consideration copy of a letter which has been addressed by you to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, relative to the proposed establisment of a Chartered Banking Company for British India. I have reason to believe that you will shortly receive a reply from the Court to the communication you addressed to them; and as that reply has the concurrence of this Board, it will not be needful, that I should at present enter further into the very important subject to which your letter and its enclosures relate,—I am, &c.

(Signed) J. C. HOBHOUSE.

LONDON, 21st *June*, 1836.

JAMES MELVILLE, Esq. *secretary to the Honourable East India Company.*

SIR,—We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th inst. which we deemed it our duty to lay before a Meeting of those interested in the proposed Bank, convened for that purpose on the 18th inst.

Encouraged by the favourable opinion expressed by the Honourable Court, of the advantages which may be expected to result to India from an enlargement of the system of Banking, on sound principles, and persuaded the Court would view with favour the adoption of measures calculated to obviate the delay which the position of the East India Company, with respect to the Bank of Bengal, and the contemplated reference to the local authorities there must unavoidably involve it was unanimously resolved, at the meeting above mentioned, that we should immediately adopt the necessary steps for ascertaining whether any objections existed on the part of His Majesty's Government to the grant of a Royal Charter of Incorporation for this country to the Bank of India.

In accordance with that resolution, we have this day addressed the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and, as our letter contains a full exposition of the views and intentions of the parties interested, we deem it our respectful duty to hand you herewith a copy of the same, for the purpose of being submitted to the consideration of the Honourable Court, and in the hope that it will meet with their approval.—We have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

---

*To the Right Honourable* THOMAS SPRING RICE, *Chancellor of the Exchequer.*

SIR,—We beg to submit to your consideration the inclosed Prospectus for the establishment of an extensive Banking Company, in connexion with British India, together with copies of our correspondence with the Honorable Court of Directors, and the Right Honourable President of the India Board, on the subject.

It will be seen from this correspondence, that the President of the India Board concurs in opinion with the Board of Directors, as to the advantages which may be expected to result to India from such an Institution, founded on sound principles; but that, "as the Bank of Bengal has long acted under "charter from the Company, the Court wou'd not "think it right to adopt any opinion upon a pro- "position involving the interests of that Institu- "tion, until the proprietors shall have had an op- "portunity of offering their observations upon "what is proposed, nor until the Court shall have "ascertained the views of the Indian Government "on the subject."

We feel persuaded that the Indian Government will concur in the liberal view taken by the authorities at home, and be desirous of obtaining for India, as early as possible, the important advantages that country must necessarily derive from the establishment of an Institution which, by the introduction of ample capital, available on reasonable terms, will give an impetus to the progress of agricultural and commercial improvement, conducive alike to the happiness and prosperity of the people, and to the augmentation of the Government revenue, while the confidence that this large capital and abundant resources cannot fail to inspire, will give a stability, security, and regularity, to the monetary system throughout British India heretofore unknown. Nor will it escape observation, that such an establishment must prove most serviceable to the East India Company, as a safe and easy channel through which the necessary remittances to Europe may at all times be regularly effected, as well as a source to which they may hereafter look for pecuniary aid in cases of political exigency. However proper the reference to India, as contemplated by the President of the India Board and the Court of Directors, may be, yet it must involve considerable delay, which may be indefinitely protracted, should the Proprietors of the Bank of Bengal, as it is not unreasonable to suppose, *desire to retain, as long as possible, the exclusive advantages which they have at present*, by raising questions calculated to prolong the correspondence between the local and home authorities, during which much valuable time will be lost. It was therefore unanimously resolved, at a meeting of parties interested in the proposed Establishment, which took place on the 18th instant, that the Committee which has heretofore conducted the correspondence now submitted to your consideration, should proceed to the attainment of the only remaining preliminary measure which it appears necessary to establish, prior to the formation of a Board of Directors, and regular enrolment of shareholders; and we have to state, that the object of our present address is to ascertain, whether His Majesty's Government will grant to the Bank of India a Charter of Incorporation from the Crown for Great Britain, limiting the responsibility of the shareholders, and enabling them to sue, and be sued, through their officers, *but without any exclusive privileges, which it is by no means their desire to seek.*

*That no misapprehension may exist as to the views and intentions of those for whom we act, we beg respectfully to state, that although the existing high rate of interest and great profits of Banking, heretofore almost monopolized by the Bank of Bengal, clearly and unequivocally demonstrate the ample field which India offers for the profitable employment of a much larger amount of capital than it has hitherto been able to command, and abundant occupation for more Banking Establishments than at present exist; that nevertheless the Bank of India has no desire, if it can be avoided, to enter into competition with the Bank of Bengal. What they propose is, to offer to incorporate or amalgamate the Bank of Bengal with the Bank of India, on such terms as the Indian Government, to whose decision they are willing to submit, shall pronounce to be fair and reasonable.*

Unincorporated, the promoters of the Bank of India would enter on such a negotiation at a great disadvantage; but possessed of a Royal Charter, and recommended by the Court of Directors to the favourable consideration of the supreme Government, as they have reason to except they will be, they will proceed to India in a position to enter on the negotiation in their corporate capacity, more on a footing of equality; and should the proprietors of the Bank of Bengal deem it inexpedient, or more for their interest, to continue as they are, we cannot be thought unreasonable, in expecting to obtain from the supreme Government, so soon as any existing engagements they may be under to the Bank of Bengal will admit, a Charter for India on the same terms as the one held by the Establishment. We confidently trust, therefore, that we solicit from Government no more than has been so recently accorded to the Colonial, and other Banking Establishments of a similar nature; and as we shall be perfectly prepared to comply with all the conditions required on such occasions, our request for a Charter of Incorporation will be readily granted.

Although the Prospectus has only been privately submitted to those more immediately interested in the Trade of India, the signatures already attached to it include, it will be observed, many of the most eminent and influential commercial Establishments both in London and in the country—names surpassing, we will venture to affirm, in wealth, influence, and commercial knowledge, what has ever before been appended to a similar document; and judging from the interest it has already excited amongst those to whom it has become known, we feel confident, publication would insure for it the signatures of almost every individual possessed of capital connected with India.

We are instructed to state, in conclusion, that the parties whose signatures are affixed to the Prospectus, have come forward to countenance this important undertaking, under the expectation of obtaining a Royal Charter of Incorporation; and we think it right and respectful to state explicitly at the outset, that without the protection and confidence which such a Charter would give, we should not be disposed to invite the public, or to embark ourselves in an undertaking of such magnitude, and without those wholesome restrictions, which it would be as much the duty of a watchful Government, as it would be our desire to see placed upon those who may hereafter have the direction of this great Institution.

---

## EXTRACTS.

*From the Asiatic Journal for October.*

CHARITIES AND CHARITIES.—Within the London bills of mortality there are 302 places of public worship; 1,030 seminaries of education, including 237 parish charity schools; eight societies for the express purpose of promoting the learned, the useful, and polite arts; 123 asylums and almshouses for the helpless and indigent, including the Philanthropic Society; 30 hospitals and dispensaries for sick and lame, and for delivering poor women; 791 friendly or benefit societies, and institutions for charitable and humane purposes; which several institutions are supported at the almost incredible sum of £9,000,000 per annum.

WOMANLY FORTITUDE.—"Lemon."—An officer of the "Lagan" gunbrigade to write the following particulars, and have them published in a London paper. It is an anecdote of the battle of the 3rd October. "The adjutant of the 4th British regiment was seated on his horse when a cannon ball struck the animal's head, which it completely shattered, carrying part of it right through the body (through which the ball passed also, and came out at the hip), afterwards carrying away the thigh of a Chasseigorri who was near the spot, and severely wounding a poor Irishwoman (a soldier's wife) in the thigh also. The poor woman had an infant in her arms, which was flung to a considerable distance, but not hurt. The mother was severely so. The adjutant escaped with no other harm than the fall from his horse. He describes the sensation he felt as though his arms and legs were lifted up and down in the way the wooden toys are which one was accustomed to be amused with when a child—wooden clowns whose arms and legs are gratuitously moved up and down by pulling a string. An officer who was hard by, told me that the noise made by the cannon ball as it rolled through the horse's intestines was of a most extraordinary nature, such as he had never before heard."

THE LIVERPOOL EXPLOSION.—*Jem Gomez* was examined on Monday, charged with having put into the Liverpool Post-office the letters which by their explosion wounded Barrett, the letterstamper, and were probably intended to slay the Governor of Havannah, to whom the letters were addressed. The brother of the Solicitor to the General Post-office went down to Liverpool as soon as the diabolical attempt was made known, and after making the necessary inquiries, discovered that the prisoner had lately arrived from America, and had gone to London. He followed, found, and arrested him; pistols loaded and a sharpened dirk were found upon him, and a seal corresponding to that on one of the letters addressed to Havannah. He was examined in private, and remanded for a week.

HINT TO HORTICULTURALISTS.—An interesting improvement in the mode of transferring plants, which thrive best in a humid atmosphere has recently been communicated to the Society of Arts. They are merely planted in a box filled with moist earth, and covered with a glazed frame, rendered as air-tight as possible. Captain Mallard, R.N., filled several cases with ferns and flowering plants, at Sydney, some of which had not previously been introduced into England. The thermometer, when the plants and flowers were placed in the case at Sidney, stood at 90 and 100. In rounding Cape Horn, about two months after, the thermometer was observed as low as 20, at 8 p. m., and the decks were a foot deep in snow. A fortnight after they were in the harbour of Rio Janeiro. In crossing the line the thermometer rose to 120, and on the arrival of the ship in the British Channel the thermometer was as low 40. The plants were not watered and received no protection, either by day or night, and yet were found to be in the most flourishing condition after eight months' confinement.

THE ROYAL PRINTING OFFICE AT PARIS.—According to the last inventory that has been published of this establishment, it contains the types of 88 founts of oriental character, which comprehend all the known alphabets of the nations of Asia, ancient as well as modern. There are sixteen alphabets of

different European nations who do not employ the Roman characters, and of these latter the establishment possesses 46 complete founts, of various forms and dimensions. All these founts weigh at least 828,000 pounds. The consumption of paper at the Royal Printing office in a single year amounts, at an average, to from eighty to a hundred thousand reams per day, which are printed for the use of the several public boards. The number of workmen employed regularly is from 350 to 450.

THE EFFECT OF REVOLUTIONS ON THE MONEY MARKETS.

GAZETTE DE FRANCE.—The causes of the depression of the European funds are worth investigating from their singular interest; in doing so we must be careful not to attribute them systematically to Stock exchange operations; their rise and fall are results of the actual march of events, not only in Spain but throughout Europe. Some precise notions on this important fact will probably appear curious to our readers. The mass of debts contracted and inscribed in the great European states amounts to more than 37,000 millions of francs:—Great Britain, 21,000,000,000; Holland and Belgium, 4,000,000,000; Spain, 2,000,000,000; Ditto, 2,000,000,000; France, 4,000,000,000; Russia, 1,000,000,000; Prussia, 1,000,000,000; Austria, 1,000,000,000; Portugal, 1,000,000,000; Denmark, Bavaria, Wirtemberg, Baden, Sweden and Norway, Piedmont, and the Papal States 750,000,000; Naples, 500,000,000. Total, 37,250,000,000. The monetary capital of the principal countries of Europe was lately estimated at five thousand millions of francs:—France, 2,200,000,000; Great Britain, 1,000,000,000; Spain, 450,000,000; Holland and Belgium, 300,000,000; Austria, 275,000,000; Italy, 250,000,000; Prussia, 220,000,000; Germany, and Switzerland, 210,000,000; Portugal, 130,000,000; total, 5,155,000,000. From this must be deducted 500 to 600 millions, the total of the sums exported from England between 1816 and 1825, and absorbed by the loans to Mexico, Chili, Poyais, Peru, Australia, Guatimala, and Guadalaxara; and 400 to 500 millions exported during the last few years to Russia, Spain, and the United States of America. There remain then 4,000 millions of specie against 37,000 millions of paper, representing the totality of the floating public debts of Europe in circulation in every market. The revolutions, then, which at the present moment agitate Spain and Portugal are grave events. They begin to paralyze, and may suddenly render null, 9,510 millions of these paper currencies. Going further back, we find that the crisis of 1825 had been induced by the losses resulting from the depreciation of a nominal 1,000 millions of loans made in England between 1818 and 1825 by the Spanish Americans. At the present day the matter is more serious, for there are 4500 millions of Spanish and Portuguese obligations in peril by the fact of the actual changes in Spain and Portugal. But the danger does not stop here. These perturbations of existing order are, according to English politicians, possible in Poland, in Switzerland, in Piedmont, at Naples, at Rome, in Belgium and in Holland, if the Spanish revolution realize its object. France herself, in spite of the efforts of the ministers, may be agitated. Any one of these cases failing out, here are the consequences. There are immediately 10,000 to 15,000 millions of paper derived of *points d'appui*, of all possibility of negotiation; then comes that conflagration of public credit so much dreaded, and which was foretold by Napoleon. National obligations fall lifeless and rush beneath them all the markets of Europe. Let us sum up the foregoing statement. The *maximum* of European specie is 4,000 millions. With this is to be sustained the currency of 37,000 millions of public funds, and 20,000 millions of bank stock and bank notes, shares in canals, railroads, &c., as well as all the paper in circulation. Thus, 57,000 millions of obligations issued in paper, threatened to the extent of full a third with total ruin by the success of one of the revolutions which has burst forth, are arrayed against a mere 4,000 millions of specie; and observe that at a least one half of this specie would retire from circulation were any such financial crisis to manifest itself; The crisis with which the markets are at the present day menaced would thus be far more serious than that which visited every seat of business in 1825, an epoch in which the English three per cent. fell 19 per cent. Men of reflection and information in the higher walks of banking business all share in his apprehension of approaching difficulties; the nearest evidence presents itself to their eyes of a financial crisis. Here are some facts which bear upon this subject. Several companies of capitalists, of M. Rothschil at the head of them, had proposed to the Neapolitan government to undertake the conversion of the debt of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, now at five per cent, into a three per cent. stock. A contract had been drawn up, and was about to be signed with MM Rothschild and the company; they have, with reference to existing circumstances, renounced it. Nevertheless, the advantages offered are considerable; in their opinion the funds are in peril. The Russian government, which in late years had so positively refused all propositions for loans which had been submitted to it at 113f. for an annual interest of 5f., has just changed its mind, and that with some degree of uneasiness. It has sent to Frankfort and Amsterdam the Rothschild of Russia, M. Stiglitz, the court banker. This personage, who arrived a few days ago, is commissioned to renew negotiations for the proposed loan, which the Russian minister, contrary to the wish of the Emperor Nicholas, had rejected upon the first overtures; but now it is no longer possible for Russia to contract, even at 50f., for an annual interest of 3f.

*From the Asiatic Journal for August.*

CHINESE TARTARY.

In a memoir on Chinese Tartary and Khoten, by Mr. Father, Persian Secretary to the Bombay Government, compiled from information obtained from intelligent natives of that country, are the following statements respecting the opinion entertained by the people of the Chinese Government, and the means by which Europeans can gain access thither:

The Chinese government is represented to be very popular, at the present time, throughout these countries. There seems to be nothing in its system calculated to emanate, or productive of advantages tending to conciliate the people to subjection to foreigners. The chief dislike, with which the Chinese are regarded has been latterly much increased, in consequence of their carrying on vast works of fortification, and building walled towns, by the forced labour of the natives. The Asiatics, who are, chiefly, &c. are said to occupy, by the natives who had passed through India, nearly the same political position under the Chinese residents, or Umbans, and stand in the same relation to them, as they supposed the Nawabs, Rajas, &c. of this country do to the residents of the English government, the Chinese interfering little in the direct management of the people, and leaving to the native princes the administration of the government and laws. Tax revenue, however, is realized entirely by the Chinese, the princes, &c. having large landed assignments.

It is known at *Yarkand*, that India is governed by a nation of Europe (Feringh); and, it is said, that the Chinese entertain a high notion of the power of the English, which they view with feelings of apprehension, connected with an idea, that is prevalent in the country, of its being destined to fall into their hands.

It is said, that provided a person would dress as a native, allow his beard to grow, and accompany pilgrims on their return from Mecca, there would not be much difficulty in penetrating into Chinese Tartary; but that the easiest way would be by way of *Kokan* and *Aushgar*, as large kafilas of merchants pass that way. The person must, however, be able to speak Turks, as very few of the natives of the country understand Persian; whereas, in the *Kokan* country, in Independent Tartary, the population of whole towns speak nothing else. It would not be difficult for the individual to go even to *Peking*, in China. All that is requisite is to get a pass from the governor, by paying a few tenkeels to the Chinese officers, giving out that his object is trade. My informants stated, that some years ago, a European made his appearance at *Yarkand* in a native dress. He was discovered accidentally, and brought before the governor, who threatened him with torture if he did not confess who he was; but assured him that he would be well treated, if he spoke the truth. He admitted that he was a European, and was sent out of the country.*

ACHEEN.

Nacoda Hadjee Mahomed of the Barque *Hamoody* of Tellicherry which arrived here from Acheen on Tuesday appeared at the Police Office on the 23rd. instant and stated that on the occasion of his touching at Teluksamoy about twelve days previously for a supply of water, a boat from the Barque *Johar*, belonging to and commanded by, the Raja Muda of Acheen, then at anchor in the roads, came off to the *Hamoody* and carried away the Nacoda and his Kranny for the purpose, as it was alleged, of receiving and conveying a letter to the address of the Governor of these Settlements, and immediately on their arrival on board of the *Johar* they were confined in the hold and informed that unless the sum of 5,000 dollars was paid down, the *Hamoody* and her cargo would be confiscated, because she sailed under British colours and the *Johar* was interdicted from entering the port of Penang, for which she had loaded a cargo, but on her passage the Raja had received a letter from a native merchant here announcing this prohibition. The Nacoda and his Kranny, after a detention of two days without any food, importuned for their release, declaring they had no money; the sum of 500 dollars was then demanded, which was subsequently reduced to 400, but unable to satisfy the amount, a quantity of salt was offered in lieu and rejected on the plea that the article did not suit the market.—The Raja Muda it appears then threatened to bring on shore and confine 130 pilgrims, passengers on the *Hamoody*, if a sufficient sum of money was not forthwith raised amongst them, which at length was collected to the extent of 300 dollars, and paid to the Raja's Offices, who in addition thereto carried off two coils of rope, a cutlass, the gold handle of a kris, some pieces goods and the ship's long boat, which latter was however restored when she was about quitting Teluksamoy.—The Raja afterwards informed the nacoda that he might on his arrival at this port make these particulars known and that if the *Johar* was permitted to come to Penang, the money and goods would be returned to the nacoda; otherwise the Raja would treat all vessels under the British flag in a similar manner

[*P. W. Island Gazette, Nov. 26th*]

We understand there is some probabily of a work being restored to oriental literature, possessing pre-eminent interest for the Asiatic philologist, being the 'Arabian Night's Entertainment' *complete* in the original Arabic.' The history of this classical specimen of colloquial Arabic is exceedingly curious. Though the name by which the work is known 'the Thousand and One nights,' indicates the number of sections into which the work was originally divided, it appears that the most profound scholars of the east knew nothing of any part beyond three hundred, and two hundred only were published, until the recent labors of Professor Habicht of Preslau, added one hundred more to the series. The late Major Macan when he returned to England with Lord Combermere, learned from a celebrated continental orientalist, that a manuscript copy of this work, *complete*, had been for some centuries in the possession of a noble Arab family in Egypt, but that *he* had been unable to induce the proprietor to allow a transcript to be made. Major Macan succeeded in effecting this, through the medium of influential persons after infinite trouble, and he brought it out to India with the intention of editing it. The premature death of that accomplished orientalist, has prevented this. We trust, nevertheless, that a work which possesses such strong claims on the attention of Asiatic scholars, and which has a charm even under the disadvantages of translation, of which few books can boast, will not be lost to the world. The M. S., in four large and beautifully written vols., is lying at Saint Andrew's Library, for public inspection.—*Bengal Hurkaru Aug. 13. Sing. Free Press, 15th December.*

* Journ. Asiat. Soc. of Bengal, Dec. 1835.

# CANTON PRESS,

February 18th 1837.

It was with considerable surprize we read the remarks of our Cotemporary, the Register, on the meeting assembled some time ago at Mr. Layton's in consequence of a Circular received from H. M. Superintendents at Macao, which circular with the result of the meeting we published a fortnight since.

The reason why our Cotemporary did not at the time give publicity to those proceedings, was that the meeting at Mr. Layton's was, as he alledges, composed of juveniles; these juveniles have since grown a fortnight older, and so have the proceedings, and the Register alike averse to young people and fresh news, has in his last number copied from us the very things which he did not consider worth notice as coming from minors.

Any one, not present at the meeting alluded to, reading the Register of the 7th, would think that a parcel of boys had met together to plan some frolic of which their seniors were not to be informed, or from which the seniors had at all events been excluded, and that the execution of that frolic was not worth the notice even of the parents or schoolmasters of the assembled. How much then will the reader be astonished to be informed that the meeting was composed of the majority of British merchants established here, who had met to discuss a point of much importance to their and their constituents interests; that several were present whose grey hairs proved their being minors no longer; that there were present at the meeting, with but few exceptions, members from every British commercial house in Canton; and that the resolutions passed at that meeting were signed by 21 British resident Merchants.

We are thus particular in contradicting the statement of Mr Cotemporary, because it is of some importance that the public should know, that it was not, as the Register insinuates, merely a small number of young, factions and unimportant merchants of Canton, who differed with the Superintendents, as to the principles on which a Correspondence with the lattter should be carried on, but on the contrary almost every British resident merchant in Canton.

The Register says that the Gentlemen at the meeting were "*juveniles, both in age and standing*;" we have before said that grey heads were present, and they are not an attribute of youth; that the majority should have been young in their commercial station here, is surely not to be wondered at when it is recollected that the present trade in Canton is not yet three years old, and that with the exception of four or five houses, India Agents during the Company's monopoly, all the other merchants established themselves after the abolition of that monopoly; but members of every one of those older houses even were, with one solitary exception, present at the meeting, and no dissentient voice was heard against the resolutions agreed to.

We hope our cotemporary will, in his next paper, correct his misstatement, that wrong inferences may not be drawn from it.

---

We have republished from a Pamphlet "Remarks on the proposed Bank of India" by an India Merchant, its propectus and some of the Correspondence which has taken place preparatory to it's establishment. The length of the "Remarks" prevent our publishing them likewise and we must therefore content ourselves with a short outline of them.

The writer is by no means favorable to the proposed establishment, as in his opinion India does not require an advance of so large a sum of money as 3 Millions of sterling to foment her commercial and agricultural industry, and as proof of it he states that the rate of interest at which money can be obtained in Bengal on unquestionable security, is by no means very high; the Government loans bear only 4 per Cent interest and are negotiable at one to two per Cent discount; the Bank allows only four per cent on permanent deposits, discounts Government and Salary bills at the same rate, and advances money on stock at five per Cent; that this indicates that there is capital in India waiting more favorable employment, and that the high commercial rate charged is more owing to the risk and peculiar nature of the transactions, than to the want of money.

The writer then points out the dangerous influence the Bank of India might exercise, connected, as it proposes to be, with the Government, transacting its pecuniary affairs and remitting the annual three millions Sterling, which India has to pay, to England. The power thus entrusted to a few individuals over the money market of India would be exercised to the disadvantage of the private banker and merchant, who, unable to contend against a body of such immense pecuniary resources, would be prevented from employing their Capital as they had done heretofore to advantage. The Bank of India, in remitting the 3,000,000 in Bills on England, secured by merchandise, either from the Presidencies or by way of China, would be able to regulate their exchanges arbitrarily, not having to encounter competition, and thus impart unusual insecurity to the transactions of the merchant.

The writer further remarks on the "preposterous absurdity of a bank *for* India, chiefly held and entirely governed by British interest; of a supreme board of Direction sitting in London, while the monetary and commercial system, submitted to their controul, are in India, and at a distance of 12 month's communication." He further says, speaking of the Government remittances "under the local Government of India and Finance Committee of China, this money is impartially dealt out to the Commercial Community; but the same equitable distribution could not be expected, when left to a Bank, the Directors of which were partners in London houses of Agency."

---

The new Governor of Macao arrived there on Sunday last, in the Port. Ship *Resolute*, and was saluted from the Forts.

It was reported that a Sailor belonging to an American Ship had by accident shot a Chinaman and killed him: and that several American vessels about to sail hastened their departure. If the report was true, the matter must have been compromised, since we hear of no obstruction to the American shipping.

We have per *Brilliant* received Singapore papers, the *Free Press* to the 29th, and the *Chronicle* to the 24th December. The *Emily Taylor*, from Singapore 10th January has since come in, but has brought us no papers, nor have those per *Red Rover* yet been delivered.

The *Red Rover* from Calcutta 6th January, is the first arrived of the Clippers of this season. We have been politely favored with the following extract from a letter.

Calcutta 6th January 1837.

Our first Opium Sale of the season took place as was announced on the 4th instant, when the quantity put up and the result, were as follows.

| | Chests | Highest | Lowest | Average |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Patna | 4,970 | 1685 | 1365 | 1613.3.7 |
| Benares | 1,991 | 1505 | 1455 | 1480.13.7 |
| Half Chs | 4 | @ 730 each | | |

After the first few lots, the biddings became very animated and in the first division of Patna, ascended rapidly to the extreme above mentioned; the second half opened at 1610 and ranged pretty uniformly between 1605 and 1625.—The Benares from the first four lots, continued steady throughout at 1455 a 1465.—The native speculators bought comparatively little, though their biddings had a considerable influence on prices, which were also materially affected by the large funds to be remitted hence to China.

---

It was known on the night before last that an Edict from the Emperor, in answer to the Vice-Roy's report on the Opium question, had been received, and being by the Chinese thought favorable to the legal importation of the drug, a good deal of speculation was caused in consequence. We have been fortunate enough to obtain a copy of the Edict itself, and now give the translation. We see nothing in it to justify a hope of the legalization of the Opium trade, and if the Chinese Opium dealers, view this document in the same manner, we suppose that the arrangements between the Mandarins and them, which we have good reason to know were nearly agreed on, will be immediately concluded and that the illicit trade will continue to go on much as heretofore.

The following is the Edict.

On the 29th day of the 12th Month (26th January,) the grand Council of state received the following verbal commands from his Majesty.

A report has this day arrived from Tang and his colleagues, presenting the results of their mutual deliberations to directe l removing the baneful effects that arise from opium having pervaded the Country. By the prevalence of opium throughout the empire, there has been occasioned a daily decrease of our fine silver: being now desirous to exert ourselves entirely to stop up the source of this evil, the only sure mode of proceeding is utterly to prohibit the exportation of sycee silver. If by diligent and rigorous watchfulness, in the places whence the silver is exported, and at the points by which it necessarily must pass, we can deprive both the traitorous natives and other barbarians of all opportunity of exercising their artful devices, it is clear that we may thus gradually close up the breach and prevent further exportation. The said governor and his colleagues have been able to perceive this and point it out in their memorial. Let them join heart and hand to enforce vigilant and faithful observation—to punish all traitorous natives who combine with the foreigners in illegality,—and entirely to hinder foreign merchants from gratifying their avaricious greediness; and let it be their grand object wholly to prevent the exportation of our fine silver. Their labors must be productive of some fruit; they must not attempt to get off with mere empty words; but having the name of exerting themselves, they must prove the reality of their exertions.—Communicate these commands to Tang and Ke, and let hem enjoin them also on Wan. Respect this.

---

We find the following notice in the '*Journal Asiatique*' for February. "The London Bible Society has published in Petersburg a translation of the *New Testament* in the Mantchu language, by M. Iapposoff. It has been printed under the superintendence of Mr. George Barrow, and forms a handsome volume, on paper imitating the Chinese.

CHINESE EXTRACTS.

*Translated for the Canton Press*

Once upon a time Seunkeun sent a present of 40 Peculs of Oranges to his friend Tsaotsao who dwelt at Rekeun.

The coolies who carried the oranges feeling fatigued, put down their burdens at the foot of a hill. While they were seated there, resting themselves, an old manblind of one eye, and lame of one leg came up to them. On his head was a white bamboo hat, and his body was covered with an old tattered gown.

Making a low bow he thus addressed them "You appear to be much fatigued, allow me to assist you in carrying the oranges."—The coolies joyfully accepted his polite offer, and he alternately relieved each of them. It was remarked that while he assisted, the burdens lost much of their weight.

When they had walked five miles the man stopped and calling aside the servant, in charge of the present, said to him. "My surname is Cho my name Tse, I belong to the same province; when you see Tsaotsao tell him that the old man Chotse sends him greeting."

On the arrival of the oranges at Rekeun the servant presented them at the Palace of Tsaotsao; who immediately plucked the skin off one but found no inside; he tried another which turned out the same; he then tried several others but they were nothing but skin. He immediately ordered the servants to be brought before him and angrily demanded of them why they brought orange skins? They tremblingly denied all knowledge of the matter, but attributed it to the old man, their adventure with whom they related to Tsaoutsao who would not give credence to their story but ordered his servants to bring Cho Tse before him.

At this moment a servant entered the room and said "there is an old man outside who calls himself Cho Tse and wishes to pay his respects to your Excellency."

Tsaotsao replied "let him be admitted."

The orange carriers immediately Cho Tse entered the room recognized him as the old man they had met with on the road.

When he was upbraided with raising devilish charms to deprive the oranges of their insides he laughed outright and to prove his innocence he took the skin off one which turned out a very fine one.—Tsaotsao tried one but with no better success than before.

Surprised and vexed he begged Cho Tse to explain the reason of the phenomenon, but the latter avoided answering the question.

Dinner was then served up, and to the dismay of Tsao Tse, Cho Tse drank 3 Jars of wine and eat a whole sheep without being the least inconvenienced.

*( To be Continued. )*

## BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.

The half-yearly average of the weekly liabilities of the Bank of Australasia, within the Colonies of New South Wales and Van Diemens Land, from the 11th April to the 10th October 1836, inclusive.

LIABILITIES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Notes in circulation, not bearing Interest... | £ | 25,181 | 19 11 |
| Bills in circulation, not bearing Interest.... | | 5,804 | 10 9 |
| Bills and Notes in circulation, bearing Interest | | | |
| Balances due to other Banks.... | | 163 | 15 4 |
| Cash deposited, not bearing Interest.... | | 61,714 | — 4 |
| Cash deposited, bearing Interest.... | | 56,535 | 10 5 |
| Total LIABILITIES within the Colonies | £ | 149,398 | 16 9 |

ASSETS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gold Silver, and other Metals.. | £ | 93,488 | 3 10 |
| Landed property..... | | 1,307 | 13 10 |
| Bills of other Banks | | | |
| Balances due from other banks.... | | 1,233 | 12 9 |
| Debts due to Bank, including Notes, Bills &c..... | | 230,500 | 19 |
| Total ASSETS within the Colonies | £ | 328,527 | 9 5 |

(Signed.) G. Kennear, Inspector.
BELL & Co. Agents Canton.

## CANTON GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The office and Records of the Chamber are open to the members every day excepting Sundays; and the Secretary will be in attendance from 12 till 3 o' Clock.

By order of the Committee,
WILLIAM SCOTT.
*Secretary.*

Canton General Chamber of Commerce
No. 2 Danish Hong 4th Feby. 1837.

NOTICE.—SAMUEL WETMORE JR., is this day admitted a partner in our establishment,
WETMORE & Co.
Canton, February 1st 1837.

NOTICE.—The interest of MR. JOHN TEMPLETON having ceased on the 30th June last in our business, the same will in future be conducted under the Firm of MIDDLETON & Co.
JOHN TEMPLETON & Co.
Canton, 28th January, 1837.

NOTICE.—The Copartneship hitherto existing under the firm of Markwick Edwards & Co. ceased this day All Persons having claims against the said firm are requested to forward them, and all Persons indebted to the same are requested to pay the amount to the undersigned.
ROBT. EDWARDS.
Canton 31st Dec, 1836. No. 3 Imperial Hong.

NOTICE.—ROBT. EDWARDS respectfully informs his Friends and the Public that the Business hitherto carried on under the firm of Markwick Edwards & Co. as auctioneers and Commission Warehouse keepers will be continued by him.
Canton, 31st Dec. 1836. No. 3 Imperial Hong.

### NOTICE.

THE SECRETARY of the BOOK SOCIETY OF CANTON will be obliged to any person who will give him information concerning the following volumes which belong to the Society.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leigh Hunt's Journal..... | No. 21 |
| Westminster Review..... | No. 47 |
| Literary Gazette..... | No. 994 |
| Nautical Magazine,..... | Nos. 49 and 50 |
| Matheson's China..... | |
| Frasers Magazine..... | No. 76 |
| Foreign Quarterly Review..... | No. 33 |
| Saturday Magazine..... | Nos. 46 and 47 |
| Penny Magazine..... | Nos. 49 and 50 |
| Sporting Magazine..... | No. 72 (belonging to the Macao Book Society). |

18 January, 1837.

### NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have established a house here in connexion with Robert Wise, & Co. Liverpool. Robert Wise, Farbridge & Co. London, and the firms of Robert Wise Holliday & Co. at Manila, Singapore, Batavia and the Cape of Good Hope.
ROBERT WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co.
Canton 1st January 1837.

### NOTICE.

THE interest of SAMUEL RUSSELL and AUGUSTINE HEARD in our house ceased on the 31st December 1836.
RUSSELL & Co.
Canton, January 2nd.

NOTICE. Having admitted MR. WILLIAM POTTER LIVINGSTON, a Partner in my business, it will for the future be conducted under the Firm of GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co. T. A. GIBB.
Canton, 14th November, 1836.

### NOTICE.

Messrs. STANFORD & MARKS beg to inform the Gentlemen of Canton that they have received per "Neptune" "Trusty" and "Clifton." A large stock of Choice Wines, Beer, Cyder and Porter in Casks and Bottles.—An Invoice of "Stunt's" Boots and Shoes. A Quantity of Leman's Biscuits and Spice nuts. A fresh Invoice of Snuffs from "Porter." A large Stock of Stationery consisting of every sort of Paper and several complete sets of account Books—Playing Cards. Nautical Almanacs for 1837 &c. &c.—Musical Snuff Boxes 4 and 6 Tunes.—Accordeons 6. 8. 9. and 18 Keys with Books of Instructions.—Dressing Gowns, Camlet Boat Cloaks.—Iron Chests from 18 Inches upwards.—Blankets—An extensive assortment of Perfumery.—Also Fresh York Hams—Berkeley, Cheddar & other Cheese. Dor set Butter Raisins, Patras Currants in Jars and Tins and various other articles which will be ready for Inspection in a few days.
Canton, 23 Dec. 1836.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is closed against the Receipt of Cash for Bills on the Supreme Government of India.

(Signed) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company
Canton, 31st December, 1836.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

### UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON,

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

*The Agents for the Society are from this day,*
IN LONDON,.. MESS. PALMERS MACKILLOP DENT & Co.
" CALCUTTA, MESS. MACKILLOP STEUART & Co.
" BOMBAY, MESS. FORBES & Co,
" SINGAPORE, MESS. A. L. JOHNSTON & Co,
" MANILA,.. MESS. RUSSELL & STURGIS.
DENT & Co,
Canton, 1st, July, 1836. *Secretaries.*

### NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } $ 100 & 1.
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c..... " " " 1 50.
" Policies and folio pages. " " " 5.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

### CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

NO risks can be taken here, on Ship or Ships from India to China, nor any return risk on a Ship from India, unless applied for previously to her despatch from hence.
JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 9th Dec. 1836. *General Agents.*

### FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE first class Ship PRINCE REGENT, of 1000 tons, River Built, Captain J. BILES, will have quick despatch. Apply to
DANIELL & Co.
Canton, 22nd October, 1836.

### ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to notify the same, in order that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for this Society are,
London, Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. & Co,
Bombay, Messrs. Mr. Gregor Brownrigg & Co.
Madras, Messrs. E. S. M & at & Co.
Singapore, Messrs. Guthrie & Co.
Messrs. Cockerell & Co. Secs, CALCUTTA.
BELL & Co.
Agents CANTON.

### FOR SALE ON BOARD THE BARQUE ISABELLA.

ROUGH spars of various sizes, lower masts, topmasts, Jib-booms and other spars.
200 Teak sheathing boards 4 and 3 Inch thick.
20 Teak wide boards, 11 feet long and 21 Inches wide.
Also: all kinds of ship's stores.
Apply to Capt. HILLAR on board, or
STANFORD & MARKS, at Canton.
Canton, 14th September, 1836.

### MADEIRA Wine,

FOR SALE Superior Old MADEIRA WINE—in Pipes Hogsheads & quarter Casks—from the well known House of KEITH & Co. Apply to
Canton 10th September, 1835 DENT & Co.

### FOR SALE.

A quantity of FOOLSCAP and LETTER PAPER—The former at $ 7 per Ream and the latter @ $ 6.—Also two first chop OFFICE COPYING MACHINES complete.
Apply to ILBERY & Co.
*6 Lungmung Hong.*

### TO LET.

FROM the first of September next, the house on the S. E. side of Praya Grande, formerly the Spanish Factory, and now occupied by Da. Anna Joaquina Lopez, with large cool apartments. Any Gentlemen wishing to take the said house, will please to address to Januario Jose Lopes, at Macao.
Macao, 15th August, 1836.

### FOR SALE.

Very superior MALMSEY in pints and quarts.
*Chamber's & Cos'* SHERRY, in pints and hogsheads.
*Black's* PORT, in pints.
*Bass'* PALE ALE, in hogsheads.
CREAM, MILK and CUSTARD, preserved in tins.
JAMS and JELLIES.
One well finished and very powerful COPYING PRESS, with ink, brush, books, damping board, thin paper, &c. complete.
Percussion single barrel RIFLE GUNS, with *spare fowling piece barrels.*
Small gold WATCHES.
Superior drawing PENCILS.
All on moderate terms. Apply at No. 74 French Hong to JOHN SMITH.

### FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR La Rose, St. Emilion and Medoc Clarets, also Cognac Brandy. Apply to
DENT & Co.
or Capt. CROCKET at Lintin

### FOR SALE.

AT the CANTON PRESS OFFICE, The first volume of the CANTON PRESS Newspaper, in boards at $ 6,

## TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current.

| | |
|---|---|
| For one year payable in advance..... | $ 12 |
| For six Months..... | " 7 |
| For three " ..... | " 4 |

Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current may be had at the Office No. 2, British Factory, at 30 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each, or at Messrs. Markwick Edwards & Co. in Canton and Macao.

## *SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.*

ARRIVED.—Brit. *Emma Eugenia*, Buchan from London. *Brilliant*, Rogerson, from Liverpool. *Amelia Thompson*, Tomlinson, from N. S. Wales and Java. *Hoogly*, Bayley, from Sydney. Port. *Cesar*, Ramos, from Bombay, and Straits. Amer. *Commerce*, Christinusen, from London. *Neponset*, Hunt, from Manila. British. *Red Rover*, Wright, from Calcutta, January 6th. Portuguese, *Resalvaçao*, from Lisbon. Amer. *Emily Taylor*, Hallett, from Singapore.

PASSENGER.—Per *Resalvaçao*, H. E. the new Governor of Macao and family. per *Brilliant*, Messrs. Rawson and Kinsby. per *Emma Eugenia* Mr. and Mrs. White, Mr. Oswald and Mr. Walkingshaw.

SAILED or DESPATCHED.—*Clifton*, Worrall, for St. Johns, New Brunswick. Dutch, *General Chassé*, Schmidt, for Manila. *Fatal Hair*, Ingalls, for Java. Brit. *Mermaid*, Roche, for Calcutta. Amer. *Italy*, Comarau, and *Liberty*, Macdowell, for Newyork. *Plymouth*, Kenrick, for Philadelphia. Brit. *Orwell*, Lancaster, for London this day.

PASSENGERS.—Per Plymouth Messrs. G. R. Sampson, C. V. Gillespie, A. H. P. Edwards. Amer. Consul at Manila, S. B. Rawle and S. W. Lewis, per *Orwell*. Sir. Geo. B. Robinson, Bart. Lady Robinson and family. Mr. J. Dodgson. per *Liberty*, Mr. D. W. C. Olyphant.

The *Runnymede* is loading for Sydney and the *Tyrer* for Brit America. The *Panama* for Newyork is to be despatched on Monday. The *Neptune* for London, is detained by her grand chop. The *Prince Regent* for London, to sail on the 1st proximo.

The *Sir C. Malcolm*, bound here from Calcutta was at Singapore when the *Brilliant* left.

The *Red Rover* which reached Lintin on the 15th from Bengal 6th January, was to be followed by the *Waterwitch*, *Antonio Pereira*, and *Rob Roy*.

The *Ann* was to leave direct for the Eastmost of China. The *Courajeo Family* on the 15th January and *Sylph* uncertain.

The *Anne* bound here from Singapore, had put back leaky.

The *Governor Findlay*, from this Novbr 18th, had, we find, arrived at Bombay.

The *New Grove*, *Asia*, *Prince Regent*. *Inglis*, and others are loading for Great Britain.

LATEST DATES from ENGLAND 26th October ▼ *Champlain*. UNITED STATES 14th Oct. ▼ *Runnymede*. CALCUTTA, 6th January ▼ *Red Rover*. SINGAPORE, December 31st ▼ *Brilliant*. JAVA 29th December ▼ *Delight*. MANILA 24th January BOMBAY, 20th October ▼ *Euphrates*.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From the SPANISH, *Cecilia*, *Peinado*, *Proposito*. ENGLAND, *Sarah Barry*, *Triumph*, *Falcon*, *Morrison* JAVA, *Mercury*, *Ann*. SYDNEY, *Moffatt*, *Lady Kennaway*. CALCUTTA, *Sir C. Malcolm*, *Waterwitch*, *Courajeo Family*, *Antonio Pereira*, *Rob Roy*, *Ann*. LISBON, *Philadelphia*. MANILA, *Don Amigos*. BOMBAY, *Wm. Nicol*, *Cornwallis*, *Ardaseer*.

## SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

| *Vessel's Name.* | *Flag.* | *Commandr.* | *Tons* | *Where from.* | *Consignees.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hospital Ship .... | | | 800 | | |
| Lord Lowther .... | British | Vincent .... .... | 1400 | London .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Prince Regent .... | " | I. S. Biles .. .... | 1020 | Calcutta .... | Dunlop & Co. |
| Regulus .. .... | Ameri. | Vosmer .... .... | | Manila .... | Russell & Co. |
| Inglis.... .... | British | Wise.... .... | 1350 | Bombay .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Omega .... .... | Ameri. | Russell .... .... | 370 | Manila .... | Gordon & Talbot |
| Panama .... .... | " | Benjamin .... .... | 475 | " | Wetmore & Co. |
| Albion .... .... | " | Putnam .... .... | | Liverpool .... | Olyphant & Co. |
| Asia .... .... | British | J. Pearson .... | 1012 | Calcutta .... | Jardine Matheson & Co |
| Neptune .... .... | " | Williams .... .... | 800 | London .... | Wetmore & Co. |
| Splendid .... .... | Ameri. | Rogers .... .... | | Manila .... | " |
| Cynthia .... .... | " | Graves .... .... | | Newyork .... | Gordon and Talbot. |
| Euphrates .... .... | British | Buckham .... .... | 575 | Bombay .... | Dixon & Co. |
| Tyrer .... .... | " | Ellis .... .... | | Liverpool .... | Russell & Co. |
| New Grove.... .... | " | Johnston .... .... | | Sydney .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Falcon .... .... | " | Burnett .... .... | 170 | Macao .... | " |
| Claudius .... | Ameri. | Windsor .... .... | | London .... | Russell & Co |
| Syden .... .... | Dan. | J. Burd .... .... | 780 | London .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Runnymede .... | British | Wiklridge .... | | N. S. Wales .. | Lindsay & Co. |
| Virginia .... .... | Ameri. | Mac Michael .... | | Java .... | Wetmore & Co. |
| Delight .... .... | " | Storey .... .... | | Manila .... | " |
| John Gilpin .... | " | Walsh .... .... | | " | " |
| Brooklyn .... .... | " | Pearce .... .... | | Java .... | Olyphant & Co. |
| Neponset .... .... | " | Hunt .... .... | | Manila .... | Gordon & Talbot |

## SHIPPING AT LINTIN &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, Crockett, *Lord Amherst*, Sam; to Dyer & Co. The *Hercules*, Jauncey; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (AM.) Macondray and Henry Co. Gilman, to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Swan; to D. & M. Rustomjee. *Isabella*, to Stanford & Marks.

| *Vessel's Name.* | *Flag.* | *Commandr.* | *Tons* | *Where from.* | *Consignees* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aurelia .... .... | Port. | Barros .... .... | 160 | Bombay .... | Dent & Co. |
| Alexander .. .... | Ameri. | Penniger ... ... | 384 | Liverpool .... | Wetmore & Co. |
| Jardine (Schr.).... | British | Greig .... .... | 160 | Singapore ... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Syed Khan .... | " | J. L. Gallie .. | 194 | Calcutta .... | Pereira & Co. |
| Lady Hayes .... | " | Ovenstone.... .... | 380 | Singapore .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Fanny .... .... | " | Sheriff .... .... | | Penang .... | Dent & Co. |
| Hope .... .... | Ameri | Crocker .... .... | | Manila .... | —— |
| Osage .... .... | " | Furber .... .... | | Liverpool .... | Russell Sturgis & Co. |
| Griffin .... .... | " | Little .... .... | | Manatlan .... | " |
| Rome .... .... | " | Jenks .... .... | | Java .... | Russell & Co. |
| Hannover .... .... | " | Leech .... .... | | " | Wetmore & Co. |
| Champlain .... | " | Ritchie .... .... | | Liverpool .... | " |
| Roman .... .... | " | Benson .... .... | | New-york .... | Olyphant & Co. |
| Sarah & Arselia .... | " | Gardner .... .... | | Manila .... | Dent & Co. |
| London .... .... | " | Brace .... .... | | Java .... | Russell & Co. |
| Emma Eugenia .... | British | Buchan .... .... | | London .... | Wetmore & Co. |
| Brilliant .... .... | " | Rogerson .... .... | | Liverpool .... | R. Wise Holliday & Co. |
| Amelia Thompson.. | " | Tomlinson .... | | Sydney .... | Dent & Co. |
| Hoogly .... .... | " | Bayley .... .... | | Bombay .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Cesar .... .... | Port. | Ramos .... .... | | London .... | Capt. Ramos |
| Commerce .... | Ameri. | Christinsen .... | | Calcutta .... | —— |
| Red Rover .... | British | H. Wright .... | | Singapore .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Emily Taylor .... | Ameri. | Hallett .... .... | | | Russell & Co. |

# THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Commcl. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods.= 1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—1 Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 960 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollr 7 Mace 1 cn, 7 ch.

VOL. 2d. No. 24. CANTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 18TH, 1837. No. 76.

## IMPORTS.

| | PER. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **COTTON MANUFACTURES.** | | | |
| Cambrics - 40 yds. - in | Pce. | $ 3. a 4. | |
| Chintzes - 28 " - in | " | 4 a 6 | |
| Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet - | " | 2.25 a 2.50 | dull. |
| " " blue - | " | 1.25 a 2 | |
| Long-cloths white 30 yds. 36 in | " | 4. a 5. | |
| " " " 80 " " | " | 8. a 9. | |
| " grey - 40 " 36 in | " | 4½ a 5. | in demand. |
| " " - 60 " 36 in | " | 6½ a 7½ | |
| " " - 80 " 38 in | " | 8. a 10. | |
| Am. brown Cots. 30 " 36 in | " | 3. a 3.10. | |
| Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in | Pl. | 36 a 38 | No demand. |
| " " " 30 @ 32 in | " | | |
| Calcutta - " 18 @ 24 in | " | 36 a 37. | |
| **WOOLLENS.** | | | |
| Broadcloth Ex. Sup'r 60@62 in | Yrd. | 1.80 a 2.20 | |
| " Span' Stripes 60@62 in | " | 1.15 a 1.25. | dull. |
| " Supers - 58@60 in | " | 80 a 90. | |
| " Worsters - | " | 60 cts. | |
| " Worleys - 25 yds. in | Pce. | 11 a 11½. | No sale. |
| " Sup'r Selet. Cutgs large | Pl. | 30 a 40. | Cts. dull. |
| Flannel - - - - - | yd. | 15 a 20. | |
| Camblets, double 54 yds. 30 in | Pce. | | |
| Fine singles - - - - | " | 25 a 27. | dull. |
| Second - - - - - | " | | |
| Dutch - - 40 yds. 33 in | " | 34 a 35. | No demand. |
| " - - 40 " 28 " | " | 28 | |
| Bombasets - - - - | " | 11 a 12 | |
| Longells scarlet - - - | " | 8½ a 8¾. | Declining. |
| Assorted colors - - - | " | | |
| Woollen yarn - - - - | " | 105 a 120. | Limited demand. |
| **COTTON.** | | Tael. | |
| Bengal old or inf'. - - | Pl. | 8. a 10.5. | |
| " sup'r and fine - - | " | | |
| Bombay old or inf'. - - | " | 7.8 a 10.8 | |
| " sup'r. and fine - - | " | | |
| Madras - - - - - | " | 8.5 a 10.3 | |
| Manila - - - - - | " | | None |
| **METALS.** | | | |
| Copper Sheets, 16 oz. @ 32 oz. | Pl. | $ 34½. | |
| " S. American slab - - | " | 24. | None. |
| " nails assorted - - | " | 30. | |
| " old - - - - | " | 18. | |
| Lead English Pig - - - | " | 6½ a 7 | Enquired. |
| " Spanish - - - - | " | | |
| Iron Bar 1 to 3 in - - - | " | 2 a 2.50 | In demand. |
| " Rod ½ in - - - | " | | |
| " Nailrod ½ and under | " | 3½ a 4. | Declining. |
| " Hoop. - ½ in - - | " | | |
| " Scrap - - - - - | " | 1. a 1.20 | Not Saleable. |
| Steel English - - - - | " | | |
| " Swedish - - - - | Tub | 3½ a 4 | |
| Spelter English - - - - | Pl. | 6. | |
| Tin Plates - - - - - | Box | 6½ a 7 | Large stock. |
| Quicksilver - - - - - | Pl. | 108 a 109 | |
| SKINS. Rabbit - - - - | 100 | 60. a 65. | |
| Beaver - - - - - | each | 4. a 6. | |
| " Fox - - - - - | " | 1. a 1.15. | |
| Otter-Sea - - - - - | " | 40. a 55 | |
| " " tails - - - | " | 2.50 a 3 | |
| " Land - - - - - | " | 5. a 7. | |
| Seal - - - - - - | " | 2. a 2.50 | |
| OPIUM Patna old - - - | Cht. | | |
| " " new - - - | " | 795 | |
| Benares old - - - - | " | | |
| " new - - - - | " | 720 | |
| Malwa old - - - - | " | 690 | |
| " new - - - - | " | | |
| Turkey - - - - - | " | 620 | |
| RICE Bengal - - - - | Pl. | 1.75 | |
| " Java - - - - - | " | 1.40 a 1.60 | |
| " White table - - - | " | 1.80 | |
| " Manila - - - - | " | 1.60 | |
| " Paddy - - - - | " | 30 pct less. | than Rice. |
| **STRAITS PRODUCE &c** | | | |
| Bird's nest, fine white - | Cy. | 30. | |
| " " inf'. " - - | " | 11. a 16. | No demand. |
| " " black - - - | " | 4½. a 5. | |
| Bees Wax - - - - - | Pl. | 26. a 28. | |
| Betel nut - - - - - | " | 3. | |
| Cloves - - - - - - | " | 34. a 38. | |
| " Mother - - - - | " | 10. a 12. | Overstocked. |
| Camphor Baroos - - - | Cy. | 6. a 25. | |
| Gambir - - - - - - | Pl. | 2½. a 3. | |
| Mace - - - - - - | " | | |
| Nutmegs - - - - - | " | | |
| Pepper - - - - - - | " | 8½. a 9 | No stock. |
| Rattans - - - - - - | " | 2. a 3. | supplies. |
| Tin Banca - - - - - | " | | None. |
| " Singapore &c. - - - | " | | |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | | |
| Amber large 1st quality - | Cy. | 3. a 13 | |
| " small fragments - | " | 20 cts a 1½. | |
| Asafœtida - - - - - | Pl. | 4½. | |
| Bichdemar - - - - - | " | 12. a 36. | |
| " good - - - - - | " | 36. a 50. | |
| Cochineal - - - - - | " | 140. a 200 | |
| Coral large beads or pieces | Cy. | | Dull. |
| " fragments - - - | Pl. | 40. a 50. | |
| Cow Bezoar - - - - - | Cy. | 16. a 25. | No demand. |
| Cudbear - - - - - - | Pl. | 12. | |
| Catch Pegue - - - - - | " | 4. a 4½. | |
| Elephants Teeth or Ivory- | " | 70. a 100. | |
| " " cuttings - - | " | 60. a 65. | |
| Fish maws - - - - - | " | 40 a 70. | |
| Flints - - - - - - | " | 40 cents. | |
| Ginseng crude - - - - | " | 75. | |
| " clarified. - - - - | " | 100 | None in mkt. |
| Mother of Pearl Shell - | " | 9. a 10. | |
| Myrrh - - - - - - | " | 3. a 4. | |
| Oilnuts - - - - - - | " | 3½. a 4. | Large stock. |
| Putchuck - - - - - | " | 30 | Nominal. |
| Rose Mallees - - - - | " | | |
| Saltpetre at Lintin - - | " | 8½. a 9½. | Sales. |
| Shark's fins - - - - | " | 15. a 30. | |
| Smalts - - - - - - | " | 30. a 50. | limited demand. |
| Stock fish - - - - - | " | 5. a 6. | |
| Thread Gold and Silver - | Cy. | 32 a 35 | Large stock |
| Wood Ebony Mauritius - | Pl. | 3 a 3½ | dull. |
| " " Ceylon - | " | 2½ | |
| " Sandal Indian - - | " | 22. | in demand. |
| " " Timor - - - | " | 10. a 18 | |
| " " Sand's Islands - | " | 8. a 10 | |
| Sapan " - - - | " | 1.50 | |

## EXPORTS.

| | W'T. in T. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SILK MANUFACTURES.** | | | |
| Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in | 36 | $ 13½ | |
| " col'd " " by " | 30 | 13. | |
| Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine | 17 | 5.70. a 6. | |
| " " fringed 45 in | | | |
| " 7-8 " " | 15 | 5.10 a 5.50 | |
| Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred " | 11 | 7. | |
| " " Sarsnet, Nankin silk | | | |
| " " Canton - - - | — | 6½ | |
| Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in | 18 | 7.75 a 7.80 | |
| " " " 30 " | 16 | 6.60 a 6.70 | |
| " figured " 32 " | 20 | 10. | |
| " " " 30 " | 18 | 9. | |
| Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 " | 24 | 12.50 | |
| " 30 " 29 " | 32 | 16.50 a 16.75 | |
| " black " " 24 " | 24 | 10.75 a 11.50 | |
| " " 29 " | 30 | 12.75 a 13 | |
| Satins Levantines 30 29 " | 32 | 14.75 a 15. | |
| " " 24 " | 30 | 13. | |
| Lutestrings mixt 18 " 24 " | 18 | 7.10 a 7.90 | |
| " black " 29 " | 28 | 10.30 a 10.50 | |
| Pongees white 30 " 30 " | 30 | 11.75 a 11.85 | |
| " " 30 " 29 " | 29 | 11.10 a 11.25 | |
| " " 30 " 32 " | 32 | 12.60 a 12.70 | |
| " Szechuen 19 " 19 " | 27 | 4.75 a 4.80 | |
| Sarsnets black N. 30 " 29 " | 27 | 11.40 a 11.75 | |
| " " C. " 19 " | 25 | 10 a 10½ | |
| " " " 29 " | 22 | 7.80 a 8.10 | |
| " wh te 60 " 29 " | 34 | 17 a 17.20 | |
| " colored 30 " 29 " | 21 | 12.40 a 12.60 | |
| " crossbarr'd " 24 " | 18 | 10.75 | |
| Satins black 18 " 29 " | 44 | 17 a 17.50 | |
| " " 18 " 29 " | 36 | 14.25 a 14.50 | |
| " colored 18 " 29 " | 33 | 17.20 a 17.40 | |
| " high " 18 " 29 " | 36 | 18.75 a 19 | |
| " damasked crimson " | 38 | 21 a 22. | |
| " colored " | 38 | 20 a 21. | |
| Scushaws Nank. blk 29 29 " | 44 | 16 a 15 50 | |
| " colored " | 33 | 16 a 16.40 | |
| " " 29 " | 36 | 17 a 17.50 | |
| " Canton black 29 " | 34 | 10 a 10.20 | |
| Sewing silks assort. colors. lb | Pl. | 4.70 a 4.90 | |
| " black - - - - | | 4.30 a 4.40 | |
| Shawls crape 7 4 embrd. - | 7 | 3.40 | |
| " " 55 @ 58 in - | 5½ | 2.90 | |
| " 8-4 Satin figd. 63 - | 9 | 2.15 a 2.25 | |
| " 7-4 " " - - - | 4 | 1.85 | |
| " " damask'd silk 54 @ 57 | 4 | 2.50 | |
| Water silks col'd. 18 y. 29 in | 32 | 15.45 | |
| **BLACK TEAS.** | Pl. | Tael. | |
| " Bohea Canton - - | " | | No demand. |
| " Fokeen - - - | " | | |
| " Congou Souq. k'd. - | " | 24 a 28 | |
| " Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd. | " | 30 a 38 | |
| " Campoi - - - - | " | 34 a 44 | |
| " Souchong - - - - | " | 44 a 56 | |
| " Hung muey - - - | " | 26 a 40 | |
| " Pekoe - - - - | " | 60 a 90 | |
| " Ning Yong - - - | " | 24 a 27 | |
| " Ankoi - - - - - | " | 16 a 22 | |
| " " Pouchong - - | " | | |
| " Orange Pekoe - - | " | 26 a 35 | |
| " Caper - - - - | " | 24 a 30 | |
| **GREEN TEAS.** | | | |
| " Twankay - - - - | " | 26 a 36 | Canton Tea |
| " Skin - - - - - | " | 20 a 36 | 12 a 13 |
| " Hyson - - - - - | " | 44 a 76 | 36 a 39 |
| " Young Hyson - - - | " | 28 a 30 | 24 a 26 |
| " Imperial - - - - | " | 52 a 69 | |
| " Gunpowder - - - - | " | 55 a 72 | 40 a 45 |
| **RAW SILK.** Canton No. 1 | T. | | No stock. |
| " " " 2 | " | 280 | |
| " " " 3 | " | 260 | |
| " " " 4 | " | 170 | |
| " " " 5 | " | 105 | |
| Nankin Tsatlee - - - $ | " | 490 a 530 | |
| " Taysaam- - - - | " | 380 a 400 | |
| **SUGAR RAW.** Canton 1st | T. | 5.5 | |
| " " 2d. | " | 5.3 | |
| " Pingfa - - - - | " | 6.7 | |
| " Candy Canton - - | " | 7.4 | |
| " " Chinchew - - | " | 14 | |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | | |
| Alum - - - - - - | " | 1.85 a 1.95 | at Macao. |
| Aniseed star - - - - | " | 10½ a 11 | |
| Camphor - - - - - | " | 28 a 30 | at Macao. |
| Cassia at Whampoa - - | " | 11.50 a 12 | |
| " Lintin - - - | " | 9. | |
| " buds - - - - | " | 14 a 15 | |
| Canes bamboo - - - - | 1000 | 10 a 14 | |
| " Wangees - - - | " | 7 a 12 | |
| China Root - - - - | Pl. | 3½ | |
| Cubebs - - - - - | " | 17 a 18 | |
| Dragon's blood - - - | " | 80 a 100 | |
| Galangals - - - - - | " | 3½ a 3½ | |
| Gamboge - - - - - | " | 65 a 70 | None good. |
| Glass beads - - - - | " | 17 a 22 | |
| Glue - - - - - - | " | 9 a 11 | |
| Ginger in Jars - - - | Case | 3 a 3½ | |
| Hartall or Orpiment - - | Pl. | 15 a 16 | |
| Lead white - - - - - | " | 9 a 10 | |
| " red - - - - - | " | 10 | |
| Mo.of Pear' Shells coolco large | Pl. | | |
| " blue edged small | " | | Nodemand. |
| Musk warranted- - - - | Cy. | 45 a 60 | |
| Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in | 100 | 92 | |
| " 9½ yds. 12 in - - | Pc. | 85 | |
| " Canton made - - - | " | 79 | |
| " " large - - - | " | 82 | None. |
| " " small - - - | " | 65 | |
| Yellow yds. in 1st. st. | " | 79 a 80 | |
| " " 2d " | " | 66 a 70 | None. |
| " " 3d. " | " | 58 | |
| " small " " - - | " | | |
| " white " " - - | " | 55 a 85 | Wanted. |
| Otis Aniseed - - - - | Cy. | 1.10 a 1.20 | |
| " Cassia - - - - | " | 1.65 | |
| Rhubarb - - - - - | Pl. | | |
| " Dutch cut - - - | " | | |
| Soy in Jars - - - - | Case | 3 a 3 | |
| Tobacco in baskets - - | Pl. | 14 a 15 | |
| Tortoiseshell - - - | " | | |
| Turmeric - - - - - | " | | |
| Vermillion 30 catties - - | Box. | | |

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER. BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also higher prices are obtainable for *Camlets, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Goods, on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton* &c. sometimes discharge at Macao or tranship their Cargoes, at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rents outside, and River Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pictures &c, Confectionary Stationery, Cutlery Crockery ware, &c.*, for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

*Note. Alum,* and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; and *Raw Silk, Silk* piece goods &c, are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

### RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

| | s d. |
|---|---|
| On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills. ..... | 5 |
| Government Bills 10 @ 30 days..... none. | |
| United States Bank Bills 6 months sight..... | |
| Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents. none. | |
| E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 da. sight..... | 224 C. R. |
| E. I. Directors Bills, 60 da. sight, ..... Rs. ..... | 226 a 228 C. R. |
| Private Bills, on Bombay, " Co's. Rs. ..... | 226 C. R. |

Gold, 23 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 23.50 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 5 per Cent premium.. .. .. ..
" " " " " small 96 a 98 " 4 a 4½. .. .. ..
Spanish Dollars Pillar Perdinand, .. .. .. 1 per Cent "
" " Old Carolus IV. .. .. .. 12 per Cent "
South American Republics .. .. .. .. None

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet .. £5.
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none.. .. .. ..
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. .. ..

### DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1st APRIL 1836 TO 31st JANUARY 1837.

| | IN JANUARY. | | | APRIL 1 TO DEC. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Price. | Chests | Value in Dollars. | Chests. | Value in Dollars. | Stock 1st February |
| Patna .....old. | | | | | | 9 |
| " .....new | 785 | 250 | 196,250 | 4206½ | 3 104,274 | 961 |
| Benares .....old | | | | | | 29 |
| " .....new | 705 | 88 | 62,040 | 2296 | 1 629,090 | 432 |
| Malwa..... | 680 | 186 | 126,480 | 10784½ | 6 813,4[illegible] | 2569 |
| | | 524 | 384,770 | 17,287 | 11566848 | 4,030 |

Total Chests delivered in the last 10 months 17,811; Value 11,931,618 Dys.

### RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

| GOODS TREASURE | | GOODS TREASURE | | GOODS TREASURE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay.... | 2½ a 3 | Singapore.... | 1 ½ | Hol. or Hamburg .. | 3 a 5 |
| Ceylon .... | | Manila .... | | Spain or Portugal.. | 3 a 5 |
| Madras .... | | Malacca .... | | America U States .. | 2½ 7 |
| Calcutta.... | | Penang .... | 1½ 1 | Chili or Peru .. .. | 3 .. |
| Rangoon .... | | Batavia .... | | Mexico ..... | 3 .. |
| Mauritius .... | | Gt. Britain via Sg. | 3 2½ | Coast of China .. | 1 pm |
| Australia .... | | direct ..... | 2½ 2 | Lintin &c..... | ½ c. |
| Sand. Islands | | France ..... | 2½ 2 | | |

Note. Above rates are from 20th Oct. to 20th April annually: during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat higher. Risks on Blocks are $ 5 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ ¼ per month.
The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

### WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874756 of a T. per cubit.
2nd " " " 1200 do. & under 1600 " 0.7221691 " "
3rd " " under 1200 do. 0.5062341 " "

N B. The cubit is 14½ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or tither head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products.—The largest class pay from $ 4300 to $ 4320; 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3780; 3rd class from $ 3240 and under. The Consulage or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Tons or $ 2223. Linguists fee $ 173½ and Comprador's fees $ 50. Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. On French and other Foreign vessels they are slightly varied. Riceladen ships are charged only about $ 1300 in lieu of measurement &c.*

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

### IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—Longcloths, bleached and unbleached, of good quality continue in fair demand.
WOOLLENS.—There has been some enquiry for *Spanish Stripes* but we have not heard of any sales. *Longells* remain dull as before.
RICE.—is in better demand, and prices have improved a little during the week.
STRAITS PRODUCE.—is declining. *Pepper* difficult of sale at 8½ a 9 $ Betelnut at $ 3, with further supplies reported at hand.
COTTON.—We have no transactions to report, business in this article not being resumed since the Chinese new year, and we fear the near approach of further importations from Bengal may check the demand that was anticipated.

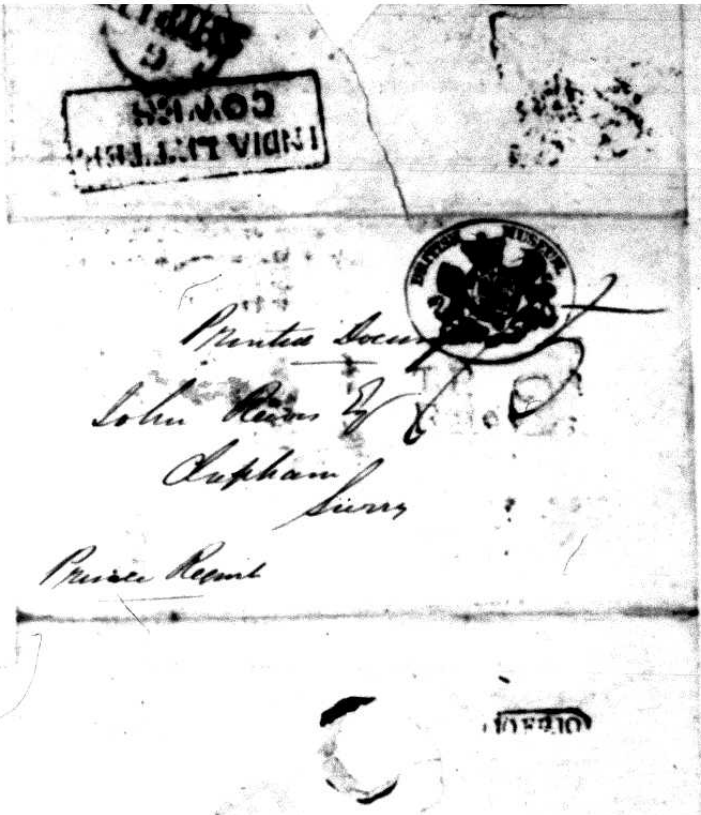
The estimate stock consists of,

| | Bombay, | Bengal, | Madras, | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bales 25,480 | 29,226 | 14,785 | 69,491 |
| The deliveries in | 5,813 | 15,261 | 3,394 | 24,468 |
| January being | | | | |

OPIUM.—The prospect of an early arrangement between the smugglers and the mandarins created some little demand in the early part of the week, and since then there has been great excitement within the last two days, caused by the arrival of an Edict from the Emperor regarding opium. Reports vary much as to its purport, but it seems commonly believed amongst the Chinese that it is favorable. Prices have consequently advanced $ 10 a 20, but speculators are cautious.
The new Bengal Opium has arrived by the Clippers *Red Rover* and *Antonio Perreira*, but we have no report of it's quality; it's cost is very high. The new Malwa may also be daily looked for, as we notice the Sir Herbert Compton had passed Singapore. The clearances have been good since the 1st being 201 Patna, 42 Benares, and 202 Malwa. Total 805 chests, which must however include the deliveries at Macao and those to the Junks outside.

### EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.—We have heard of no transactions of any consequence.
TEA.—Purchases of *Young Hysons* are said to have been made to some extent for America.



# STATEMENT OF THE QUANTITIES OF TEAS AND SILK EXPORTED TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND FROM THE PORT OF CANTON,

*From the* **1st.** *to the* **28th.** *February* **1837** *inclusive.*

| Ships. | Destination. | Tonnage. | BLACK TEAS. Peculs | | | | | | | | GREEN TEAS. Peculs. | | | | | | Peculs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Canton Bohea. | Congo. | Caper. | Souchong | Ankoi. | Hongmoy. | Pekoe. | Orange Pekoe. | Hyson. | Young Hyson. | Hyson Skin. | Twankay | Gunpowder. | Imperial | Raw Silk |
| Hashemy, | London. | 523 | | 1573 | 19 | 194 | 110 | 44 | 44 | 73 | 419 | 41 | 181 | 907 | 67 | 122 | 613 |
| Canton, | Bristol. | 507 | | 4302 | 102 | 61 | | 72 | 53 | 65 | 269 | | 10 | 239 | 166 | 166 | |
| Trusty, | Limerick | 367 | | 939 | | | | | | | 13 | | | 16 | | | |
| | London. | | | 1274 | | | 81 | 163 | | | 13 | 49 | 88 | 917 | 21 | 16 | |
| Fatima, | Liverpool | 372 | | 2017 | 250 | 6 | | | | 157 | 277 | 14 | | 739 | 40 | 19 | 27 |
| Wm. Jardine, | ,, | 683 | 318 | 2007 | 78 | 535 | | 62 | 15 | | 113 | 73 | | 694 | 134 | 71 | 186 |
| Orwell, | London. | 1436 | | 8186 | 186 | 73 | | 60 | 49 | 77 | 904 | 123 | | 2567 | 137 | 196 | 169 |
| Neptune, | ,, | 644 | | 1721 | 226 | 680 | | | 13 | 32 | 570 | 84 | 101 | 1941 | 137 | 180 | 103 |
| Prince Regent, | ,, | 1020 | | 5180 | | 359 | 190 | | | 412 | 230 | | 44 | 981 | 161 | 73 | |
| | | 5562 | 318 | 27,199 | 861 | 1,909 | 381 | 401 | 174 | 816 | 2,808 | 386 | 424 | 9,991 | 883 | 638 | 1,038 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Black Teas Peculs | 32,058 | Lbs. | 4,274,400 |
| Green ,, ,, | 14,050 | ,, | 1,873,333 |
| Total Peculs | 46,108 | Lbs | 6,147,733 |

SHIPPED AS UNDER.

| Ships. | To | Tonnage. | BLACK TEAS. | | | | GREEN TEAS. | | | | RAW SILK. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Peculs. | | Lbs. | | Peculs. | | Lbs. | | Peculs. |
| 5 | London. | 3990 | ,, | 21,019 | ,, | 2,802,533 | ,, | 11,[illegible]65 | ,, | 1,475,333 | ,, 885 |
| 2 | Liverpool. | 1065 | ,, | 5448 | ,, | 726,000 | ,, | 2,767 | ,, | 288,933 | ,, 153 |
| 1 | Bristol. | 507 | ,, | 4655 | ,, | 620,667 | ,, | 789 | ,, | 105,200 | ,, — |
| | Limerick. | | ,, | 939 | ,, | 125,200 | ,, | 29 | ,, | 3,867 | ,, — |
| 8 | Total | 5562 | Pls. | 32,058 | lbs. | 4,274,400 | Pls. | 14,050 | lbs. | 1,873,333 | Peculs. 1,038 |

TOTAL EXPORTATION TO THIS DATE.

| | | BLACK TEAS | | | | GREEN TEAS. | | | | RAW SILK. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Quantity from 1st. October to 31st. December 1836, | Peculs | 57,072 | Lbs. | 7,609,600 | Peculs | 9,458 | Lbs. | 1,261,066 | Peculs | 7,704 |
| 1st. to the 31st. January 1837, | ,, | [illegible] | ,, | 10,380,267 | ,, | 28,634 | ,, | 3,817,866 | ,, | 3,978 |
| 1st. to the 28th. February ,, | ,, | [illegible] | ,, | 4,274,400 | ,, | 14,050 | ,, | 1,873,333 | ,, | 1,038 |
| | Peculs | 166,982 | Lbs. | 22,264,267 | Peculs | 52,142 | Lbs. | 6,952,265 | Peculs | 12,720 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Black Teas. Peculs | 166,982 | Lbs. | 22,264,267 |
| Green ,, ,, | 52,142 | ,, | 6,952,265 |
| Total Peculs | 219,124 | Lbs. | 29,216,532 |

General Chamber of Commerce
Canton, 1st March 1837.

By order of the Committee,
Williamsfeate
Secretary.

# THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 2d. No. 25. CANTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 25TH, 1837. No. 77.


FROM DOCUMENTS RELATING TO OPIUM ETC.
Printed in Canton.

*Report in reference to the circulation of dollars in China.* August, 1836.

REPORT, made by the commissioners of finance and of justice in the province Kwangtung, to the heads of the provincial government, requesting that their excellencies, when replying to his majesty, will recommend that the use of foreign money be still sanctioned, as being suitable to the position of foreign affairs here: but that all exchanges for, or clandestine exportations of, sycee silver be disallowed.

Foreign money is brought from the lands of the distant barbarians; and is essentially necessary to the mercantile classes trading in all the provinces along the coast, who, for their daily supplies of food and other necessaries, are dependent on the facility of exchanging this money, and on its general circulation. It is not, therefore, to be dispensed with for a single moment. In Kwangtung, Chekeang, Fuhkeen, and Kwangtung, or, if it do occasionally extend, in the course of trade, to adjoining districts (for this is a circumstance not wholly to be avoided); yet in cannot circulate much farther inland than a few hundred miles. As to the provinces lying northwards, the two provinces of 'the Lakes' (Hoonan and Hoopih), Szechuen, Yunnan, and Kweichow, this money does not at present circulate in any of these: and if perchance a few specimens reach those places, they are prized merely as curiosities; or, if it be attempted to force them on the market, they can be exchanged only at a discount, and even then with difficulty. How can it be supposed, therefore, that this money will immediately spread itself into universal circulation?

Having taken this general view of the subject, we will turn to the representation made by the Censor Shin Yung. In this representation, he expresses his apprehension that the low standard of foreign money must render it difficult to be exchanged for sycee silver at a fair and regular rate; and on that account, he requests that the inhibition of the money may be made a subject of consideration. This recommendation is doubtless the result of anxious attention to the policy of government, and serious regard for the interests of the people: but arguments are not wanting in favor of the circulation of money, so far as regards the eastern and southern provinces.

The places where foreign ships anchor are also the places where foreign money is scattered abroad. The supplies of provisions furnished to them comprise minute and multifarious details; their expences include numerous items of a very varied character; and many small sums are paid by them, as the hire of labor, or the price of articles. Not a day passes without money being used for one or other of these purposes. It becomes, then, a matter, of necessity that they should bring foreign money with them, to meet these various expences; and hence in happens that the market prices are regulated by dollars, it being found highly convenient to value goods by them. The people among themselves, also, gladly fall in with such an arrangement. finding it to be advantageous. From which it is clear that *the inhabitants of the coast* cannot well be deprived of the foreign money.

Again, native merchants, trading by sea along the coast, when they travel, carry their money with them. If these have to carry the government (copper) coin, the expense of so doing will be a heavy tax upon their small transactions; and if they carry gold or silver to sea with them, they have reason to fear lest they be found guilty of contravening the prohibitions of government. It is therefore impossible for them to do otherwise than carry foreign money with them, it being necessary that they should have such money in order to make purchases. And hence it is evident that the *native mercantile classes* along the coast cannot dispense with the use of foreign money.

Further, as to the foreigners, they import foreign money into Canton as a medium in which to pay the prices of commodities purchased by them. The amount of such importations is variable and uncertain; and whatever balance they may have remaining is either employed, on perceiving an advantageous state of the market, in making additional purchases, or is spent in a more abundant and luxurious supply of the daily necessaries of life. For in the love of much money, and of good prices, the flowery people and barbarians are altogether like-minded. We see, then, lastly that the *foreign merchants* of other countries are likewise unable to dispense with the use of foreign money.

We are informed that there are silver mines in England, and America, and Spain. Although the pattern after which the money of each country is made differs, yet the degree of purity is nearly the same with all, being above ninety per cent. touch, as compared with the sycee silver of China. We see, then, that though they be left to follow their own methods, yet the foreigners do not draw their materials from this country. And in commercial intercourse, so long as each holds its due place, the foreign money is the same as though it were issued from the mint of the palace itself.—Our empire is separated from the foreigners by ten thousand miles of sea, over which they cross to present things of value and to offer tribute. and for their doing this, established regulations exist. Since, then, to present themselves here, and to make offerings has been so long their practice, that time has rendered it equal to an ancient rule that they should do so, —what cause can there be for apprehension of any consequences that may arise from permitting them to bring such things as will be most advantageous and profitable to them?—It is most truly said in his sacred majesty's edict, that the circulation of the foreign money in the east and south is not a thing merely of yesterday. The right mode of acting is, to establish *rules* and *limits*, so as to bring upon the same level the wishes both of our own people and of those from afar. But were the foreign money permitted to be circulated even in all the provinces, it would not be prodnctive of the slightest injury to China.

The great objection to the use of foreign money is this, that with it no regard is paid to the weight of metal, or the degree of purity. In Canton this was formerly the case, also. But at a later period, as a precaution against fraud, foreign money began to be stamped and chopped to mark the degree of purity,—and to be weighed, in order to ascertain the quantity of metal. The money so stamped is in general circulation in the markets, where it goes by the name of 'broken pieces;' and when it is exchanged for sycee silver, a cent 3 or 4 taels per cent. are added to make amends for the inferiority in touch. But in Kwangsan and Chekeang no money is in circulation but such as is bright with a new smooth face. At present the 'broken pieces' of Canton, when paid in exchange for new faced money, pay a premium of no less than 6 or 7 taels per cent. And crafty dealers, having many clever devices for obtaining gain, raise the price still higher, whenever the supply of this new-faced money is insufficient. Of the manner in which the money circulates in Kwangsan and Chekeang, at the present time, we are ignorant.

Should the imperial pleasure be declared in favor of the circulation of foreign money, it ought to be required, in all the provinces, that the money be paid by weight and that prices be no longer rated by the *number* of dollars; that foreign money, when exchanged for sycee silver, whether such money be in broken pieces, or in whole bright-faced coin, shall always pay a premium per cent. to make up the difference of purity between it and sycee silver; and that foreign money shall never be allowed, on the contrary, to bear a premium, when given in exchange for sycee silver. With regard to native counterfeits and adulterated pieces of money, the shroffs in the market places are so expert in discovering and picking out such, that it is quite unnecessary to think for the people on this point, or to make any rules or restrictions with reference to it.

The purity and weight of the silver being in this manner rendered subject to trial, the crafty deceitful character of the foreigners will have no room for exercising itself in petty arts. But the importance of the custom-house restrictions is such as to call, in a still greater degree, for prohibitions, —prohibitions, namely, of the exportation of sycee silver. It is our duty to request, that, in all future commercial dealings with foreign merchants, no persons be permitted to mix up sycee silver in the payment of any balances due to such foreign merchants, or to sell any sycee silver to them for their every-day use; that voluntary engagements to this effect be filed by all the hong merchants, both the senior merchants and the others; that, if any of these infringe this regulation, they be rendered liable to severe punishment by fine or transportation; and that if any shopkeeper, or any other of the people, transgress it, such transgressor be made liable to a punishment one degree more severe. The officers and men in charge of custom-houses and passes, as well as those in command of naval vessels at sea, should be required to keep guard in constant succession, the latter always cruising about. When the foreign ships are returning from hence, officers and men should be bound to search faithfully; and in case of their discovering and making seizure of any sycee silver, and sending the offenders to meet their trial, they should be rewarded by a gift of all the silver so seized. Should *any* dare to protect and wilfully connive at any transgression of the law, and should such connivance be discovered by the transgressor being elsewhere apprehended, inquiry ought to be made as to the places through which the transgressor had passed, and the officers and men at those places ought to be dealt with most severely. If regulations be made of this clear and determined nature, all will then be convinced that the purpose is to uphold them.

The luxuriance and splendour of this central nation are such, that its own native treasures are exhaustless, and it values not things of foreign and distant extraction. The would-be-clever arts of the outermost barbarians it reckons as nothing and of no worth. These arts can therefore be productive of no detriment to the policy of the government, while to the people they appear not unattended by some advantage. It is our duty, therefore, to request, that your excellencies will implore his majesty of his heavenly favor, to sanction the continuance of foreign money in circulation in the sea-board provinces, its circulation being suitable to the position of foreign affairs, and convenient for the people. As in duty bound, we have consulted together, and lay before your excellencies the result, awaiting your decision as to its correctness thereof, preparatory to a full memorial to the emperor.

## OBITUARY.

By the death of the Rev. Edwin Stevens, which occurred on the 5th ult., the cause of Christian benevolence in the East has lost an active agent, a faithful and able supporter. Firm, constant, and persevering, his great and steady aim was to do good others. Those who knew him best, esteemed him most. He arrived in China, as Chaplain to the seamen in the port of Canton, on the 26th of Oct. 1832; and, with a few occasional interruptions, continued to perform the duties of that office till his death. He was the seaman's friend. Many of the masters and sailors esteemed and loved him much, as he did them. Clearness, force, and great plainness characterized his preaching. During his residence in this country, besides performing his other duties, he made considerable progress in the acquisition of the Chinese language, and had formed the purpose of devoting himself entirely to labors for the benefit of those who speak that language. He had already made two voyages along the coast of China, brief journal of which have been given to the public. On the 1st of Dec. last, he embarked for a third tuyage, which, it was hoped, would bring him in contact with Chinese emigrants in the Indian Archipelago. He arrived at Singapore, on the 15th of the same month, ill of a fever, which terminated with effusion upon the brain and death. The intelligence of his sudden death reached this place two days ago. His age was 34years, 6 months, and 1 day.

B.

Canton, February 20 h, 1837.

---

Some friends have requested us to give insertion to the following, taken from a Bombay paper.

*Man that is born of a woman is of few days and full of trouble; He cometh forth like a flower and is cut down; he fleeteth also as a shadow and continueth not.*

Died at his family residence in Cowasjee Patell Street in the Fort on Monday the 24th instant, Dady Cursetjee Ardaseer Esquire Son of Cursetjee Ardaseer Dady Sett Esquire in whose firm he was also a partner. Within a brief space Death has been busy in this family; the young man full of hope and pleasing prospects, and the aged matron enjoying in the decline of life the dawning happiness of her numerous progeny have both been borne to the sad and silent tomb. The subject of this notice, a Grandson of Ardaseer Dady Nasserwanjee Sett, one of the most distinguished Parsee Merchants of the time in which he lived, partook in no trifling degree of the commercial spirit of his family, and was, after passing several of the earliest years of his short life in his father's establishment, admitted by him as a partner at the age of 21. In the interval between that period and his premature death in his 26th year, Customship as in the case of the commercial community of Bombay, he had gained the esteem and regard of all who had his acquaintance, by his unswerving adherence to truth, his never violating a promise, as well as by his prepossessing address and the suavity and gentleness of his manners. In every matter relating to business he was his father's right hand—the prop of his old age, whose heartrending grief at being spoiled of the treasure of his house, is necessarily aggravated by the melancholy circumstances which attend this event.

Although the deceased had for several months past been labouring under partial attacks of the disease which terminated his existence, it was not till within the last three weeks that it assumed that decided character which his skilful medical adviser in vain attempted to overcome. A stroke of paralysis which seemed but the herald and precursor of his death so agitated and alarmed his aged mother, who had for upwards of a year been in a feeble state without any disorder which confined her to bed, that after a few hours illness produced by grief for the state in which she saw her son reduced, she suddenly expired on Tuesday the 17th exactly seven days before the demise of the lamented friend whose qualities this obituary but feebly commemorates. Hundreds of Natives of all classes from the highest to the lowest attended to perform the last sad duties to his remains which were deposited in the Cemetry of his ancestors in Chowpatty. Tears and lamentations were every were heard in the street from which the funeral procession set out, and from the universal grief which pervaded the Parsee community, a stranger might have thought that they deplored a national calamity rather than the loss of a private individual.

Numbers of European Gentlemen connected with the most respectable Mercantile Firms in the Island visited the House of Mourning to offer that condolence and consolation to the bereaved father which their sympathy with his grief for the loss of one whose good qualities they had had many opportunities of observing, rendered them capable of affording. Exclusive of a large circle of relatives, a wife and infant daughter, are left to lament his untimely loss, and if the testimony of one who knew him well in life, may be given of him in death, many even in a distant land who had only the benefit of a casual and passing acquaintance with him, will read this announcement of the death of DADY CURSETJEE ARDASEER with feelings of grief, and lament that the chill frost of death has nipped in its pride a blossom of such luxuriance of promise.

---

THE REPOSITORY ON OPIUM.

We find in the Chinese Repository for last month, two articles directed against the Opium trade, one of which signed V. P. M. informs the public that the sum of $ 500 have been placed in the hands of the Editors of that publication, to be awarded for the best essay on the Opium trade, "showing its effect on the commercial, political and moral interests of the nations and individuals, connected therewith, and pointing out the course they ought to pursue in regard to it." The time for receiving these essays as well as the umpires will be named by the Editor of the Repository at some future time. We are glad to find an individual spirited enough to sacrifice so large a sum in order to arrive at a clearer insight into the merits of this question, and hope that able pens may be found to contend for the prize, as well as impartial judges to award it; but the writer of the letter alluded to has thought proper, while offering this money, to prejudice the question which he wishes to be candidly discussed, and attacks some remarks we made some time ago upon a letter on this question, published in Calcutta under the auspices of Archdeacon Dealtry. We should not have noticed this but for the gross misstatement V. P. M. allows himself to make of what we then said, and wan's misrepresentation, whilst he affects to have nothing so much at heart as truth. We never *lauded the use of Opium*, we never "*expressed that we wished the Opium trade might cease, because of the individual misery and crime*," nor did we "*assert*," *that all it's evils are overbalanced by the general good it works on political economy*," we merely said that we believed that an impartial investigation it would be found that the general good overbalances the evil. An opinion thus expressed cannot, we think, be called an assertion. We shall not now enter again on the question whether the Opium trade is or is not an evil, we shall confine ourselves merely to a few remarks on the letter of V. P. M. and not *magnate* in doing so. The writer who wishes to elicit sober truth, who offers an award for being put in possion of that truth, anathematizes such as might not consider the Opium trade as greatly pernicious, and uses the following expression "if "otherwise, if our character must continue to be "associated with Opium and the smuggler, then "has Christianity in us a difficulty to surmount "more potent to nullify all her efforts. then all "is that the policy of the *prince of darkness* has yet "devised to hold China in Chains. God forbid that "he should *thus* conquer." We are not in the confidence of his clownfooted majesty, and consequently are not aware of his device with regard to China, and under a great disadvantage encountered to V. P. M., but seriously, we should like to know whether the use of such *diabolic* is soberly discussing a question.

V. P. M. makes a long extract from a letter received from a friend, to illustrate the foolishness of a man's laying out his money in Opium smoking, but his illustrations are singularly unhappy. We give them as follows.

"For instance, a man fond of noise and excited agreeably by the hearing of it, buys a quantity of powder, and touches fire to it. He experiences an extinction of that amount of property. Although the powder-maker and the merchant gained by the transaction their pay, if it has not benefitted the man, to him it has been a total loss; and if the sale of it was no more profitable than would save him the sale of some useful article, it has been, as matter loss to the community. And if by the explosion the man is burnt, partially loses his reason, is taken off for a time from business, and confined by sickness to his bed, must have nurses, physicians, &c., the loss is still increased. And if he never recovers fully his wealth, or reason, suffers in his social affections and moral sensibility, becomes less faithful in the education of his children, and they are more exposed to temptation and ruin, and he is never again as able or willing to be habitually employed in productive labor, the nation loses equal to the amount of all these put together. And if his example leads other men to spend, and to suffer in the same way, the loss is still further increased, and so on, through all its effects.

"Suppose that man, instead of buying the powder, had bought a pair of shoes; and that the tanner and the shoemaker had gained in this case, what the powder-maker and the merchant gained in the other; and that by the use of the shoes, though they were finally worn out, the man gained as much as he gave for them; without any loss of health, or reason, social affections, or moral susceptibility; and without any of the consequent evils. Who cannot see that it would have increased his wealth, and that of the nation without injury to any, and have promoted the benefit of all.

"This illustrates the principle with regard to opium. A man buys a quantity of it, and smokes it; were he would be, as in the case will every man, in no respects better without it. It is to him an entire loss."

Why, if a man is fond of noise, and can afford to pay for it, should he not indulge himself, why not buy the powder and puff it off; as to the employment of the money not being profitable to him, we deny that inference; he wished for pleasure, and thought the pleasure worth the sacrifice of part of his property. That accident should occur, and he be hurt in consequence, has nothing to do with the question; we might as well assume that the shoes which the other man bought, pinched him and chafed the skin of his feet, that he became lame in consequence that the doctor was called, that inflammation succeeded, and that the leg had to be amputated. Who of the two in the latter case will have made a better use of his money, he that expended himself with the powder, or he that had his leg for having bought a pair of shoes? It is to[illegible] say that the man, because nothing remained to him after the powder was burnt, had no return for his capital; he bought pleasure, in such shirts, whilst the other's shoes may have procured him pleasurable feelings for the time they last. d. V. P. M. illustrations will therefore not hold good, independent of the odd way of looking money by the use of snuff, though we must say that he who indulged in equibs and crackers, instead of buying shoes, was, if he was in want of the latter, and if the purchase of the powder precluded him from the possession of them a very improvident person.

---

LA BONITE.

*Translated from O Macaista Imparcial of 16th February 1837.*

Official Correspondence between the Custom[illegible] and the Alderman charged with Chinese affairs.

relating to the ill-treatment of some french officers belonging to the french sloop of war *la Bonite*, at Pacsan (the Lappa) by the Chinese of that place.

*The Cantang's Letter relating to the visit to him of some frenchmen.*

Kew, the present Cao-tang of the town of *Hiong-shan* to the Alderman charged with Chinese affairs.

It is a fact that strangers resident in Macao, not only such as are newly arrived to transact their business in Canton, but also those who have been longer there with the same object, and who come here for a temporary stay, will always, whenever any thing happens to them, be the matter great or small, go themselves to complain before the tribunals of the mandarins. I have received express orders from my superiors that all their complaints be made through the Hong merchants, and not to allow them to enter our tribunals, which latter is in disobedience to the established laws. If the strangers resident in Macao have any representations to make to the chinese authorities, they must first apply to the Alderman charged with chinese affairs, and the latter must then address me on the subject; and this must be done in order to shew respect to the said Alderman, and obedience to the laws of the Empire. Now, at 8 o'clock of the 6th day of this moon, some five frenchmen, whose names I do not know, entered my house, and I not understanding what they said, and their entering my house without permission, being altogether contrary to the Laws of the Empire, ordered my policemen and the porter to expel them. They returned on the morning of the following day, accompanied by 6 or 7 persons more, and said I know not what; their language being different, so that they could in no wise be understood, to enable me to examine what they wanted of me, I ordered them away. As these strangers have no knowledge of the laws and statutes of this Dynasty, I direct this letter to the said Alderman, that he may inform those persons, that, should they again come to Macao, and have any complaints to make, be they great or small, they must clearly explain them to him, that the Alderman may address me on the subject, to enable me to take the necessary steps; they must not again enter the public offices, contrary to the established laws. This I communicate to you on the 7th day, of the 12th moon, the 16th year, of Taou kwang.

*Letter from the Alderman, charged with Chinese affairs to the Cao-tang.*

I, the Alderman charged with Chinese affairs, *Mandarin Intendent of the district of Kao-king*, have to inform the Cao-tang, that the Commander of the French sloop, *la Bonite*, has represented to the Governor of this city, that on the fifth day, when one of his officers, in Company with Mr. Guillet (Missionory) went to take a walk at Pac-san (the Lapa), the Chinese of that place, to the number of about sixty, insulted him with wrongful language, threw stones at him, and ultimately pursued him with bamboos, leaving him after he had been severely illtreated, and after he had, in his flight, lost his hat, stick, and a dollar, which the Chinese stole; he, the Commander, consequently demanded of the Governor, to order satisfaction to be given for this insult, and the hat stick and dollar be returned; in consequence of this representation the Governor has ordered me to inform the Cao-tang of this incident, hoping that he will devise means to bring these offending Chinese to condign punishment, and that the stolen articles be returned to their owner. On seeing this, and conformably to your letter to me of the 13th instant, in which you inform me that all representations from foreigners in Macao, must be made through me, which I now do, I desire of the Cao-tang the earliest compliance with this just demand, assuring him at the same time that he will be held responsible for any disorder caused by the said Commander or his officers in consequence of his want of attention to this matter. I hope soon to receive the answer from the Cao-tang to my demand.

SEABRA.

Macao, 19th January 1837.

*The Cao-tang's answer to the letter of the Alderman.*

Kew, the Cantang, informs the Alderman, that he has received his letter (the contents of which he recapitulates, are omitted in this translation, Ed. C. P.) Seeing this, I ordered the Mandarin to call before him by means of the Police runners, the offending Chinese, to examine them, and to make them restore immediately the stolen things; the Chinese confessed having taken two hats and a stick, but not the dollar, and obediently delivered those things to the Mandarin, &c.

It remains for me to notice, that conformably to law, the French Ships of war must anchor in the outer seas, when they come to Canton, and not enter, and anchor within the district in order that none of their people may disembark, and cause disturbance on shore; now the Commander and other officers of the french sloop, *la Bonite*, disembark of their own free will, walk about and cause disturbance every where; they ought be sent back to their sloop.

Now, in the first instance I order that the two hats and stick, which have been found be given up to the Alderman charged with Chinese affairs; secondly, I remind him, to inform the said Commander and other officers, that they must remain within the limits of their duty, and not act against the laws by arbitrarily coming ashore, causing disturbances there by; the guilt of which will fall upon themselves.

13th day of the 12th moon, of the 16th year of Taou-kwang (21st January 1837.)

## LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED FROM MANILA IN THE YEAR 1836.

### BY FOREIGN VESSELS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 231,588 | Piculs | Sugar. |
| 23,363 | " | Sapan Wood. |
| 67,842 | " | Hemp. |
| 2,311 | " | Cotton. |
| 4,745 | " | Buffalo Hides |
| 3,646 | " | Coffee. |
| 1,498 | " | M' O' Pearl Shells. |
| 739 | " | Manila Cordage. |
| 418 | " | Hide Cutting. |
| 1,434 | Quintals | Indigo. |
| 5,786 | Cattees | Tortoise Shell. |
| 2,225 | in no. | Hats. |
| 47,640 | Pieces, each 8 Varas | Hemp Cloth. |
| 3,581 | Jars | Cocoa-nut Oil. |
| 12,577 | Gallons | Rum. |
| 150 | Prices | Cotton Canvas. |
| 3,610 | Arrobas | Cigars. |
| 183,241 | Cavans | Rice. |
| 28,214 | " | Paddy. |
| 2,804 | Chests | Cassia Lignea. |

### BY NATIONAL VESSELS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 23,793 | Piculs | Sugar. |
| 198 | Quintals | Indigo. |
| 6,028 | Peculs | Hemp. |
| 1,677 | " | Cotton. |
| 517 | " | Hides. |
| 3,547 | " | Sapan Wood. |
| 198 | " | Coffee. |
| 1,622 | in no. | Hats. |
| 5,05 | Catties | Tortoise Shell. |
| 303 | Pieces | Cotton Canvas. |
| 434 | Peculs | Hide Cuttings. |
| 22 | " | M' O' Pearl Shells. |
| 1,352 | Jars | Cocoa-nut Oil. |
| 15,900 | Pieces | Hemp Cloth. |
| 29 | Peculs | Cordage. |
| 204,547 | Cavans | Rice. |
| 40,376 | " | Paddy. |
| 179,80 | " | Rice from Prov. pts. |
| 900 | " | Paddy, do. |
| 963 | Arrobas | Cigars. |
| 2,741 | Chests | Cassia Lignea. |

Wm. Marsden, Esq., LL. D F R. S, who recently died, in his 82d year, at Edge Grove, Aldenham, was author of several well-known works connected with the history and languages of the East. His family were of Derbyshire extraction, but he himself was born in Ireland, and went to India at an early age. Soon after his return to this country he published "The History of the Island of Sumatra." About 1795 he was appointed second Secretary to the Admiralty, by Lord Spencer. After his retirement from public life, in 1807, he resumed the studies of his youth, and has left behind him a number of publications which are well known to the Orientalist. Since the death of Lord Stowell he has been the senior member of the club which was founded by the great Lexicographer, Dr. Johnson. Edmund Burke, and Sir Joshua Reynolds and known by the honorary designation of "The Club." Mr. Marsden some time ago exhibited a not very common instance of patriotism, in voluntarily resigning a pension of £500, a year, which had been bestowed on him as the reward of his public service.

*Extracts from the Calcutta Papers.*

## AUSTRIAN CENSORSHIP.

In some other countries of the Continent the jealousy of the government is satisfied with the control of a single censor; but here I am told that no work whatever can be put to press until it has actually undergone the revision of three distinct officers. For example, the manuscript is sent first to the Office of Police, where there are censors appointed for every department of art, science, literature, politics, and religion. One of the censors, of course, immediately sits in judgment on the various passages of the work. This functionary having made his remarks upon the margin, it is next submitted to another officer to consider these remarks. If the work be political it is then sent to the Chancery Office; and if religious, to the Consistorial Office. On being sent back from either, it is then returned to the Office of Police, where it is again revised, and the passages that are permitted to be printed and those to be condemned, are finally fixed upon; when to crown the whole ordeal, it is necessary that either the Graff von Sedlmitzky or the Hofrath von Ohms, the two individuals at the head of the censorship, append their permissive seal of *imprimatur*. Only imagine a couple of cold hearted official aristocrats, invested with the power of wielding the mental energies of a great nation, and of keeping the whole intellect and imagination of Austria in such chains as they in their wisdom may think fit to forge! As a striking instance of the jealousy of the Government towards any thing appertaining to literature, I may mention, that a few years ago, when the leading literateurs of the city had, with unexampled cordiality, formed themselves into a society for friendly intercourse and conviviality, the police, with ut assigning a single reason, but from a belief no doubt, that assemblies of men, where full scope was allowed for the exercise of intellect, could neither love the character of a despotic power nor be favorable to its stability, openly declared hostility to this literary associa ion, and instantly put a stop to its further meetings.—*Strang's Germany in* 1831.

ATTEMPTED LAUNCH.—Two attempts were made, on the 24th and 26th, to launch the new clipper *Robroy* from Messrs. Ambrose and Co's building yard; but in consequence of some malicious person having driven a nail into the cradle, she was checked in her progress on the ways, and brought up close to the water's edge, where she will probably remain till next springs.

If it had been possible to 'annihilate time and space' for the nonce, the event noticed in the following article from the *Bombay Courier* of the 27th ult. would assuredly have received the honor of a niche in the Chronological Table of Events for the past year. We congratulate the Bombay community on the circumstance announced:

'A meeting of merchants, at which all the European firms in the Island, with two or three exceptions, were represented, took place yesterday at the office of Messrs. Skinner and Co. for the purpose of establishing a bank. Having been at it until a late hour, we have merely to state at present that a prospectus for the institution was agreed to upon the principles established for the Bank of Bengal; and that fifteen lakhs of rupees of the capital were sub-cribed upon the spot. The subscriptions would probably have been still larger, had not a resolution been adopted to restrict their amount to the sum specified—one half of the proposed capital—for the purpose of enabling parties who were not present to join, as well as to prevent any thing like the appearance of exclusiveness from attaching itself to the undertaking.

An account of the proceedings on the occasion, and the objects of the institutions will appear in our next. In the mean time we have merely to state that a provisional committee, composed of the following gentlemen, has been appointed to superintend an application for a charter, and to look after the interests of the subscribers until it is secured.

| | |
|---|---|
| T R. Richmond, Esq. | Dadabhoy Pestonjee, Esq. |
| A. S. Finlay, Esq. | M. Browurigg, Esq. |
| J. Wright, Esq. | E. C. Morgan, Esq. |
| W. Turner, Esq. | Capt. W. Henderson, |
| Col. Wood, | G. Ashburner, Secy. |
| David Greenhill, Esq. | |

'Since the above was written, we are informed that five hundred and ninety one additional shares have been taken up. Nearly twenty-one lakhs, therefore, were subscribed during the first day. Subscription not were limited to two months. There can be no question, however, that the whole amount required will be taken up in a day or two.'

*From the Calcutta Literary Gazette.*

The Portuguese and the English do not associate much together; so that I can only describe the society constituted by the latter. Of course the number of English residents is very limited; consisting of His Majesty's superintendents and their families, the ladies of merchants in Canton, and one or two resident Merchants. A pleasanter or more hospitable society I have never met with. Great cordiality seems to prevail among the ladies, and as for the gentlemen, there are some most intelligent men among them, and those who come down from Canton are buoyant as school boys come home for the holidays. Some of them at least seem to leave care and business behind them and try to enjoy themselves. The ladies of course take the lead in doing the agreeable. It was my misfortune not to be in Macao at the gay season; but I have had many descriptions of it. Fancy balls and masquerades, and musical parties, are then the order of the day or rather night, and in the getting up and conducting of these entertainments, I am told, that great taste and liberality are displayed. The society is indeed small; but although there may be comprized in it, a few gossips male and female, chiefly the former; yet of the petty rivalry and malignity that so often prevail in such limited circles, I believe there is none in Macao. I made acquaintances there with some for whom I shall ever cherish the highest esteem and the warmest regard; and if it would not be an unpardonable breach of decorum, I would name some who are an honour to human nature; one lady in particular, ever foremost in acts of benevolence, ever ready to pour into the hearts of the afflicted, the balm of genuine sympathy—one of those who really,

Do good by stealth and blush to find it fame;

but I must not trespass on the sanctity of that diffidence and retirement I am so much bound to respect.

The climate of Macao, although it is very warm in the months of June, July and August, during the day, is on the whole exceedingly fine; the atmosphere is free from humidity and the nights are cool. The houses, though less substantially built than those of Calcutta, are many of them spacious and commodious, and the rents are moderate; for 50 dollars a month you get a capital house.

And as to one individual who resides at Macao, a passing tribute to his merit, may be excused as he is at once a public character and a public benefactor. I allude to Dr. Colledge. This gentleman is attached to His Majesty's establishment at Macao. As a professional man his talents are of the highest order; and they are rendered gratuitously available to every stranger who applies for them, with all the attention and tenderness which the highest remuneration could properly secure. But Dr. Colledge will not receive remuneration, though he will readily devote his skill and his time break his rest and risk his life in affording relief to suffering humanity. He has resided about ten years in China, having been attached to the Company's Establishment, and during that period he has restored above 4,000 Chinese to sight. As a member of society, he is beloved by all who have the happiness to enjoy his acquaintance. And now then adieu to Macao. Of the communication between that place and Canton, the scenery there &c. I may treat hereafter.

COSMOPOLITE.

# CANTON PRESS,

February 25th 1837.

In answer to the Register's remarks in his last number, where he states that the meeting of British merchants held some time ago, was irregular, we now publish the following letter from which it will be seen that the meeting was called in the regular way, though circumstances compelled it to be on very short notice. We should not have called on our contemporary, to correct any misstatement of his, had we not been certain of our correctness in this instance and we hope that with the document, we now give, before him, he will correct his former assertions.

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS,

My Dear Sir,—The assertion of the Register of yesterday not conforming to facts as to meeting at Mr. Layton's, I now narrate what is to my knowledge mis-stated, but I feel certainly not wilfully.

A Circular request for a meeting was sent round "to consider of Capt. Elliot's Circular communicated by Mr. Jardine"

The meeting was held that night at Mr. Layton's because a large portion of our company were going down for the holydays next day to Macao.

This Circular was sent round by *me first to* the Gentleman chosen by H M Superintendents to convey his circular to the merchants here. And after *to every person alluded to in Capt. Elliots Circular.*

I had my Circular back previous to the meeting, numerously signed.

Members of the oldest houses attended this meeting. My *own judgment* and *feeling* being quite with the resolutions of the meeting at Mr. Layton's. I was induced to take the step I did by many notes of my fellow merchants expressing a keen feeling of the slight and disrespect they had met with.

Your's truly,

February, 21st 1837.

A Coolie belonging to Minqua's hong, unable to discharge a debt of about 8 dollars owing by him, a few days ago attempted to evade payment by poisoning himself with Opium of which he swallowed a mace weight diluted in Samshu. This was discovered, and Doctors Anderson, Parker and Co's applied the stomach pump; the man is now quite recovered, though the large dose of Opium had already begun to operate; we hear that to prevent the man's falling asleep, he was walked up and down the hong during the whole of the night, guarded by other coolies, who whenever he showed signs of somnolency, kept him awake by means of pinchings, kicks an buckets of water. The poor fellow will probably not soon again attempt to poison himself.

Several rumours have been afloat about the legalization of the Opium trade, but none have, we believe, been traced to a satisfactory source: We remain on this subject as much as ever, in perfect uncertainty.

## PEKING GAZETTES.

Complaints of malpractices, pro forma reports, appointments, and condemnations, are almost the only subjects that appear in the gazettes last received from Peking. One subject of complaint is the prevalence of false coinage, or depreciation of the governmental money—the copper *cash*—by admixture with sand. Looking at this trivial coin (if coin it may be called), we can hardly suppose the advantage gained by depreciation and recasting of it, sufficient to induce many to be guilty of that offence; according to the report before us, however, it is an offence common in all the provinces. We fear that depreciation on the part of those whose duty it is to furnish good coin is not less common. The result of frequent examinations of the cash of various reigns proves, that since the reign of Kanghe and Yung-ching the quality and weight of metal has been constantly decreasing. An other subject of complaint is the mal-practices of subordinate officers of the six boards, their unlawful interference in matters which convern only their superiors, their receipt of bribes, and so forth. Riotous conduct and offences of men in the transport-boats, on the grand canal, are also complained of.

Among the subjects brought before his Majesty's notice is the decay of two officers of high rank, the commanders-in-chief in Che-keang and Fuh-keen; both of whom had risen from the ranks, and had seen active service in several parts of the empire. We learn also of the demise of one of the emperor's cousins, Meenmin, and of his nephew Yelishaou,

In the gazette of the 18th of November, his majesty, in reply to a representation from one of his officers, commands the use of a new preparation of gunpowder which owing to a changed in the proportions of the materials, is found to be stronger than the powder previously in use.

Several members of a secret association have been apprehended, and have confessed the evil nature of their habits and practices. The emperor is very severe towards offenders of this class, and commands the penalty of the law to be inflicted on them without any mitigation.

The degradations of officers and changes of appointment are to us foreigners of little interest; but were an accurate account to be kept of the offences for which officers are degraded, and of the different appointments held by many within very short periods of time, such an account would be far from uninteresting to a student of the Chinese national character.

## EXTRACT FROM THE CHINESE.

*Translated for the Canton Press.*

*(Continued from our last.)*

Tsao-Tsao asked him "Of what hellish spell are you master, which enables you to do what you please with impunity."

Cho-tse replied "I had studied necromancy three thousand years in the Gomei hills of Ka-ling in the province of Sse-cheun, when walking out, one day, I heard a voice, pronouncing my name, which appeared to issue from a stone in the wall. I searched about the spot thinking to find some one concealed but without success;—this happened several days till the wall was shattered by a thunderbolt and I found three books of divine origin, which I took from the centre of a stone. The title of the Boo a was. "The Elements of Invisibility."

The first volume treated of Divine invisibility, the second of Earthly invisibility, and the last of Human invisibility.

By the first volume I learned to ride on the coulds of heaven; and also derived the power of flying. By the second I was taught to render mountains and stones invisible; and by the third I am enabled to render myself invisible and also to cause any persons' death, however distant they may be from me.

You are now, my lord, about to be promoted to the highest rank below the throne: reign all your honours and follow me to the Gomei hills where I will initiate you into all the secrets of necromancy, and will place the three divine books within your reach."

Tsao-tsao answed him "I have a great mind to go with you, and would not hesitate, but unfortunately there is no one at court to supply my place."

Cho-tse smiling, retorted. "Is there no one at court but yourself capable of filling that office? do you not think that Leaou-pei the Emperor's uncle would be immediately installed in your place? If you do not resign and follow me, nothing but your death will satisfy me."

Tsao-tsao, was greatly enraged at this and accused Cho-tse of being in league with Leaou-pei to cause his resignation. He ordered the lictors to seize and flog him, which they exerted all their strength to do severely, but he would not move a muscle.—They then brought in a large wooden collar which they fastened round his neck with a large ironlock and having chained him they led him to prison.

Immediately the lictors left him, the centinel at the door saw the collar and chains fall down on the floor of their own accord.

When he had been kept in prison seven days without any food, Tsao Tsao sent an officer to see if he were dead.

The officer reported him in as good health as when he entered. Tsao-tsao then had him brought before him, and examined him if he were not hungry?

He replied: I can eat a thousand sheep a day and not feel satisfied, or remain years without any food and not starve.

*(To be Continued.)*

## BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.

Half-yearly average of the weekly liabilities of the Bank of Australasia, within the Colonies of New South Wales and Van Diemens Land, from the 11th April to the 10th October 1836, inclusive.

LIABILITIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Notes in circulation, not bearing Interest... | £ 25,181 19 | 11 |
| Bills in circulation, not bearing Interest.... | 3,804 10 | 9 |
| Bills and Notes in circulation, bearing Interest | | |
| Balances due to other Banks..... | 163 15 | 4 |
| Cash deposited, not bearing Interest.... | 61 714 — | 4 |
| Cash deposited, bearing Interest.... | 56,535 10 | 5 |
| Total LIABILITIES within the Colonies | £ 149,308 16 | 9 |

ASSETS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gold Silver, and other Metals.. £ | 82,488 | 3 10 |
| Landed property ..... ..... | 1,307 | 13 10 |
| Bills of other Banks | | |
| Balances due from other banks.... | 1,233 | 12 9 |
| Debts due to Bank, including Notes, Bills &c..... | 232,500 | 19 |
| Total Assets within the Colonies £ | 328,527 | 9 5 |

(Signed.) G. Kennear, Inspector.
BELL & Co Agents Canton.

## CANTON GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The office and Records of the Chamber are open to the members every day excepting Sundays; and the Secretary will be in attendance from 12 till 3 o' Clock

By order of the Committee,
WILLIAM SCOTT.
*Secretary.*

Canton General Chamber of Commerce
No. 2 Danish Hong 4th Feby. 1837.

NOTICE.—SAMUEL WETMORE Jr., is this day admitted a partner in our establishment,
WETMORE & Co.
Canton, February 1st 1837.

NOTICE.—The interest of Mr. JOHN TEMPLETON having ceased on the 30th June last in our business, the same will in future be conducted under the Firm of MIDDLETON & Co.
JOHN TEMPLETON & Co.
Canton, 28th January, 1837.

NOTICE.—The Copartnership hitherto existing under the firm of Markwick Edwards & Co. ceased this day. All Persons having claims against the said firm are requested to forward them, and all Persons indebted to the same are requested to pay the amount to the undersigned.
ROBT. EDWARDS.
Canton 31st Dec, 1836. No. 3 Imperial Hong.

NOTICE.—ROBT. EDWARDS respectfully informs his Friends and the Public that the Business hitherto carried on under the firm of Markwick Edwards & Co. as auctioneers and Commission Warehouse keepers will be continued by him.
Canton, 31st Dec. 1836. No. 3 Imperial Hong.

### NOTICE.

THE SECRETARY of the BOOK SOCIETY OF CANTON will be obliged to any person who will give him information concerning the following volumes which belong to the Society.

Leigh Hunt's Journal.....No. 21
Westminster Review.....No. 47
Literary Gazette.....No 994
Nautical Magazine.....Nos. 49 and 50
Matheson's China.....
Fraser's Magazine.....No. 76
Foreign Quarterly Review.....No. 33
Saturday Magazine.....Nos 46 and 47
Penny Magazine.....Nos 49 and 50
Sporting Magazine.....No. 72 (belonging to the Macao Book Society).

18 January, 1837.

### NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have established a house here in connexion with Robert Wise, & Co. Liverpool. Robert Wise, Farbridge & Co. London, and the firms of Robert Wise Holliday & Co. at Manila, Singapore, Batavia and the Cape of Good Hope.
ROBERT WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co.
Canton 1st January 1837.

### NOTICE.

THE interest of SAMUEL RUSSELL and AUGUSTINE HEARD in our house ceased on the 31st December 1836. RUSSELL & Co.
Canton, January 2nd.

NOTICE. Having admitted MR. WILLIAM POTTER LIVINGSTON, a Partner in my business, it will for the future be conducted under the Firm of GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co. T. A. GIBB.
Canton, 14th November, 1836.

### NOTICE.

Messrs. STANFORD & MARKS beg to inform the Gentlemen of Canton that they have received per "Neptune" "Trusty" and "Clifton." A large Stock of Choice Wines, Beer, Cyder and Porter in Casks and Bottles.—An invoice of "Stant's" Boots and Shoes. A Quantity of Leman's Biscuits and Spice nuts. A fresh Invoice of Snuffs from "Porter." A large Stock of Stationery consisting of every sort of Paper and several complete sets of account Books—Playing Cards. Nautical Almanacs for 1837 &c. &c.—Musical Snuff Boxes 4 and 6 Tunes.—Accordeons 6. 8. 9. and 10 Keys with Books of Instructions.—Dressing Gowns, Camlet Best Cloaks.—Iron Chests from 18 Inches upwards.—Blankets—An extensive assortment of Perfumery.—Also Fresh York Hams—Berkeley, Cheddar & other Cheese. Dor set Butter Raisins, Patras Currants in Jars and Tins and various other articles which will be ready for inspection in a few days.
Canton, 23 Dec. 1836.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ALEXANDER PEARSON BOYD in our Firm ceased on the 1st inst. TURNER & Co.
Canton, 18th February, 1837.

NOTICE—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

### NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } ₱ 100 @ 1.
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c..... " " " 1 50.
" Policies and folio pages. " " " 5.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

### UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON,

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

*The Agents for the Society are from this day,*
In London, Messrs. PALMERS MACKILLOP DENT & Co.
" CALCUTTA Messrs. MACKILLOP STEUART & Co.
" BOMBAY, Messrs. FORBES & Co.
" SINGAPORE, Messrs. A. L. JOHNSTON & Co,
" MANILA, Messrs. RUSSELL & STURGIS.

DENT & Co,
Canton, 1st, July, 1836. *Secretaries.*

### CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Half Yearly General Meeting of the shareholders will be held at the Office of the General Agents on Monday the 6th of March at noon.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
General Agents.
Canton, 22nd February, 1837.

### CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

NO risks can be taken here, on Ship or Ships from India to China, nor any return risk on a Ship from India, unless applied for previously to her despatch from hence.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 9th Dec. 1836. *General Agents.*

### ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to notify the same, in order that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for this Society are,
London, Sir Charles Cockerell Bart. & Co,
Bombay, Messrs. Mc. Gregor Brownrigg & Co.
Madras, Messrs. E. S. Mc Gat & Co.
Singapore, Messrs. Guthrie & Co.
Messrs. Cockerell & Co. Sons, CALCUTTA.

BELL & Co.
Agents CANTON.

### FREIGHT FOR LINTIN AND BATAVIA.

THE Ship "VICTORIA," Capt. MAC MICHAEL, will leave Whampoa at an early date, and will receive freight for the above places. Apply to
WETMORE & Co.
Canton, 22nd February, 1837.

### FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE "SIR HERBERT COMPTON," Capt. F. S. Boulton positively to sail from Lintin on the 5th March. For freight apply to
BOMONJEE MANUCKJEE.
Canton, 22nd February, 1837 No. 1 Powshong.

### FOR SALE ON BOARD THE BARQUE ISABELLA.

ROUGH spars of various sizes, lower masts, topmasts, Jib-booms and other spars.
200 Teak sheathing boards 1 and 1 Inch thick.
20 Teak wide boards, 11 feet long and 21 Inches wide.
Also all kinds of ship's stores.
Apply to Capt. HILLAR on board, or,
STANFORD & MARKS, at Canton.
Canton, 14th September, 1836.

### MADEIRA Wine,

FOR SALE Superior Old MADEIRA WINE—in Pipes Hogsheads & quarter Casks—from the well known House of KELLY & Co. Apply to
Canton 10th September, 1835 DENT & Co.

### TO LET.

FROM the first of September next, the house on the S. E. side of Praya Grande, formerly the Spanish Factory, and now occupied by Da. Anna Joaquina Lopes, with large cool apartments. Any Gentleman wishing to take the said house, will please to address to Januario Jose Lopes, at Macao.
Macao, 15th August, 1836.

### FOR SALE.

Very superior MALMSEY in pints and quarts.
*Chamber's* & Co's SHERRY, in pints and hogsheads.
*Black's* PORT, in pints.
*Bass'* PALE ALE, in hogsheads.
CREAM, MILK and CUSTARD, preserved in tins.
JAMS and JELLIES.
One well finished and very powerful COPYING PRESS, with ink, brush, books, damping board, this paper, &c., complete.
Percussion single barrel RIFLE GUNS, with *spare fowling piece barrels.*
Small gold WATCHES.
Superior drawing PENCILS.
All on moderate terms. Apply at No. 74 French Hong. to JOHN SMITH.

### FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR La Rose, St. Emilion and Medoc Clarets, also Cognac Brandy. Apply to
DENT & Co.
or Capt. CROCKET at Lintin

### FOR SALE.

AT the CANTON PRESS OFFICE, The first volume of the CANTON PRESS Newspaper, in boards at $ 6,

## TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current.

For one year payable in advance..... $ 12
For six Months..... " $ 7
For three " ..... " $ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current may be had at the Office No. 2, British Factory, at 50 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each, or at Messrs. Markwick Edwards & Co. in Canton and Macao.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED —15th Brit. *Antonio Pereira*, Young, from Calcutta January 12th, omitted in our last. Brit. *Sir Herbert Compton*, Boulton, from Bombay. *Alice*, Wright, from Manila. *Bengal Merchant*, Campbell, from Sydney.

The *Ann*, Pybus, has, we suppose, passed on to the East-Coast, her destination from Calcutta.

The *Hoogly's* arrival was prematurely reported in our last shipping report. The *Amelia Thompson*, now in, was also reported before actual arrival.

SAILED or DESPATCHED.—Am. *Brooklyn*, Pearce, for Singapore. *Cynthia*, Graves, and *Panama*, Benjamin, for Newyork. Dan. *Nyden*, Burd, for Lombock. Brit. *Antonio Pereira*, Young, for Calcutta. *Neptune*, Williams, for London. Amer. *Emily Taylor*, Hallett, for Singapore. Brit. *New Grove*, Johnstone, for Sydney. Amer. *Eben Preble*, Crocker, for Newyork.

PASSENGERS — Per *Syden*: Mrs. Burd. per *Antonio Pereira*, Mr. W. P. Livingston. per *Panama*, Mr. W. S. Wetmore.

The *Syed Khan*, and the *Sir Herbert Compton* are to be despatched for Bombay in a few days.

The *Ardaseer* was to have left Bombay on the 17th December with 1620 chests of Opium.

Serious apprehensions are entertained for the safety of the *John Bannerman*, L. Wilson, which vessel left Macao Roads on the 17th December, and had not arrived in Singapore on the 25th January.

The Passages of the two first Clippers of the season, the *Red Rover* and the *Antonio Pereira*, have been nearly equal in length, the former leaving the Sandheads on the 10th and the latter on the 12th January, and arriving here on the 15th February, giving two days in favor of the latter vessel.

We notice the arrival at Bombay of the following vessels: *Golconda, Adelaide, Charlotte, Hannah, Lord Castlereagh, Wm. Nicol, Good Success.*

The *Lord Lowther, Asia, Prince Regent.* Ingles and others are loading for Great Britain.

LATEST DATES from ENGLAND 28th October P *Champion*. UNITED STATES 14th Oct. P *Roscoe*. CALCUTTA, 10th January P *Antonio Pereira*. SINGAPORE, January 25th P *Ann*. JAVA 20th December P *Delight*. MANILA 9th January. BOMBAY, 27th December via Bengal.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From the Straits, *Cecilia, Peacock, Gallardon*. ENGLAND, *Sarah Barry, Triscilla, Falcon, Morrison, Psyche, Copeiar, Java, Mercury, Ann*. SYDNEY, *Moffatt, Lady Kennaway*. CALCUTTA. *Sir C. Malcolm, White Witch, Crawfurd Family, Rob Roy, Ann, Lon. don, Phlades*. MANILA, *Dos Amigos*. BOMBAY, *Cornwallis, Ardaseer, John Fleming, Good Success, Motherland Amherst, Goose on Finding.*

## SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

| Vessel's Name. | Flag. | Commander. | Tons | Where from. | Consignees. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hospital Ship | | | 200 | | |
| Lord Lowther | British | Vincent | 1000 | London | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Prince Regent | " | I. S. Bliss | 1090 | Calcutta | Daniell & Co. |
| Regulus | Ameri. | Vasmer | | Manila | Russell & Co. |
| Inglis | British | Wise | 1330 | Bombay | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Omega | Ameri. | Russell | 390 | Manila | Gordon & Talbot |
| Albion | " | Panama | | Liverpool | Olyphant & Co. |
| Asia | British | J. Pearson | 1019 | Calcutta | Jardine Matheson & Co |
| Splendid | Ameri. | Rogers | | Manila | Wetmore & Co. |
| Euphrates | British | Buckham | 675 | Bombay | Dirom & Co. |
| Tyrer | " | Ellis | | Liverpool | Russell & Co. |
| Claudius | Ameri. | Winslow | | London | " |
| Runnymede | British | Wilbridge | | N. S. Wales | Lindsay & Co. |
| Virginia | Ameri. | Mac Micheal | | Java | Wetmore & Co. |
| Delight | " | Storey | | Manila | " |
| John Gilpin | " | Wales | | " | " |
| Neptune | " | Hunt | | Manila | Gordon & Talbot |
| Roman | " | Bouton | | New-york | Olyphant & Co. |

## SHIPPING AT LINTIN &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, Crockett, *Lord Amherst*, Read; to Dirom & Co. The *Hercules*, Jauncey; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray and *Henry Clay* Gilman, to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Swan; to D. & M. Rustomjee. *Isabella*, to Stanford & Marks.

| Vessel's Name. | Flag. | Commander. | Tons | Where from. | Consignees. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aurelia | Port. | Barros | 160 | Bombay | Dent & Co. |
| Alexander | Ameri. | Pennigar | 384 | Liverpool | Wetmore & Co. |
| Jardine (Schr.) | British | Greig | 160 | Singapore | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Syed Khan | " | J. L. Gallie | 194 | Calcutta | Pereira & Co. |
| Lady Hayes | " | Ovenstone | 380 | Singapore | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Fanny | " | Sheriff | | Penang | Dent & Co. |
| Hope | Ameri | Crocker | | Manila | " |
| Osage | " | Furber | | Liverpool | Russell Sturgis & Co. |
| Griffin | " | Little | | Manatlan | " |
| Rome | " | Jenks | | Java | Russell & Co. |
| Hanover | " | Leech | | " | Wetmore & Co. |
| Champlain | " | Ritchie | | Liverpool | " |
| Sarah & Arselia | " | Gardner | | Manila | Dent & Co. |
| London | " | Brace | | Java | Russell & Co. |
| Emma Eugenia | British | Buchan | | London | Wetmore & Co. |
| Brilliant | " | Rogerson | | Liverpool | R. Wise Holliday & Co. |
| Amelia Thompson | " | Tomlinson | | V. Diemens La. | Dent & Co. |
| Cesar | Port. | Ramos | | Bombay | Capt. Ramos |
| Commerce | Ameri. | Fleming | | London | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Red Rover | British | H. Wright | | Calcutta | " |
| Sir Her. Compton | " | Boulton | | Bombay | Bomonjee Manuckjee |
| Alice | " | Wright | | Manila | Dent & Co. |
| Bengal Merchant | " | Campbell | | Sydney | " |

# THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Anreviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avoir. 1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avoirs. 1 Pecul.—16 Pls 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—34 Cys, 1 Cwt.—½ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Spn. dollr. 7 Mace 4 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 2d. No. 25. CANTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 25TH, 1837. No. 77.

## IMPORTS.

| | PER. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **COTTON MANUFACTURES** | | | |
| Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in | P. | $ 3. a 4. | |
| Chintzes - - 28 „ - in | „ | 4 a 6 | |
| Handkfs. Monteithe scarlet - | „ | 2.25 a 2.50 | dull. |
| „ „ blue - - | „ | 1.25 a 2 | |
| Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in | „ | 4. a 5. | |
| „ „ 80 „ - - | „ | 8. a 9. | |
| „ grey - 40 „ 38 in | „ | 4½. a 5. | in demand. |
| „ „ - 60 „ 38 in | „ | 6½. a 7½. | |
| „ „ - 80 „ 38 in | „ | 8. a 10. | |
| Am. brown Cots. 30 „ 36 in | „ | 3. a 3.10. | |
| Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in | P. | 36 a 38 | No demand. |
| „ „ „ 30 @ 52 in | „ | | |
| Calcutta - - „ 18 @ 24 in | „ | 36 a 37. | |
| **WOOLLENS.** | | | |
| Broadcloth Ex. Sup' 60@62 in | Yd. | 1.80 a 2.20 | |
| „ Span' Stripes 60@62 in | „ | 1.15 a 1.25. | |
| „ Supers - 58@60 in | „ | 80 a 90. | dull. |
| „ Worsters - - - | „ | 60 cts. | |
| „ Worleys - 28 yds. in | Pc. | 11 a 11½. | No sale. |
| „ Sup' Bclet. Cutgs large | P. | 30 a 40. | Cts. dull. |
| Flannel - - - - - | vd. | 15 a 20. | |
| Camblets, double 54 yds. 30 in | P. | | |
| Fine singles - - - - | „ | $3 a 27. | dull. |
| Second - - - - - | „ | | |
| Dutch - - 10 yds. 33 in | „ | 35 a 35. | No demand. |
| „ - - 40 „ 28 „ | „ | 28 | |
| Bombazets - - - - | „ | 11 a 12 | |
| Longelis scarlet - - - | „ | | |
| Assorted colors - - - | „ | 8½ a 8¾. | Declining. |
| Woollen yarn - - - | „ | 105 a 120. | Limited demand. |
| **COTTON.** | Tael. | | |
| Bengal old or inf'. - - | P. | | |
| „ sup' and fine - - | „ | 8. a 10.5. | |
| Bombay old or inf'. - - | „ | | |
| „ sup'. and fine - - | „ | 7.8 a 10.8 | |
| Madras - - - - - | „ | 8.5 a 10.3 | |
| Manila - - - - - | „ | | None. |
| **METALS.** | | | |
| Copper Shea's. 16 oz. @ 32 oz. | P. | $ 34½. | |
| „ S. American slab - - | „ | 33. | None. |
| „ nails assorted - - | „ | 40. | |
| „ old - - - - | „ | 18 | |
| Lead English Pig - - - | „ | 6½ | |
| „ Spanish „ - - - | „ | | |
| Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - | „ | 2 a 2.50 | In demand. |
| „ Rod ½ @ in - - - | „ | | |
| „ Nailrod ½ and under | „ | 3½ a 4. | Declining. |
| „ Hoop. ½ @ in - - | „ | | |
| „ Scrap - - - - | „ | 1. a 1.20 | Not Saleable. |
| Steel English - - - - | | | |
| „ Swedish - - - - | Tub | 3½ a 4 | |
| Spelter English - - - | P. | 6. | |
| Tin Plates - - - - - | Box | 6½ a 7 | Large stock. |
| Quicksilver - - - - | Pl. | 108 a 109 | |
| **SKINS Rabbit** - - - - | 100 | 60. a 65. | |
| Beaver - - - - - | each | 4. a 6. | |
| „ Fox - - - - - | „ | 1. a 1.15. | |
| Otter—Sea - - - - | „ | 40. a 55 | |
| „ tails - - - - | „ | 2.50 a 3 | |
| „ Land - - - - | „ | 5. a 7. | |
| Seal - - - - - - | „ | 2. a 2.50 | |
| **OPIUM** Patna old - - - | Ch. | 840 a 850 | |
| „ new - - - | „ | 800 a 810 | |
| Benares old - - - - | „ | 750 | |
| „ new - - - | „ | 700 a 710 | Nominal. |
| Malwa old - - - - | „ | | |
| „ new - - - | „ | 680 a 690 | |
| Turkey - - - - - | „ | 620 | |
| **RICE** Bengal - - - - | P. | 1.75 | |
| „ Java - - - - - | „ | 1.40 a 1.60 | |
| „ White table - - - | „ | 1.80 | |
| „ Manila - - - - | „ | 1.60 | |
| „ Paddy - - - - | „ | 80 pct less. | than Rice. |
| **STRAITS PRODUCE &c** | | | |
| Bird's nest, fine white - - | Cy. | 30. | |
| „ „ inf'. „ - - | „ | 11. a 16. | |
| „ „ black - - | „ | 14. a 5. | No demand. |
| Bees Wax - - - - - | P. | 26. a 28. | |
| Betel nut - - - - | „ | 3. a 3½. | |
| Cloves - - - - - | „ | 34. a 38. | |
| „ Mother - - - - | „ | 10. a 12. | Overstocked. |
| Camphor Baroos - - - | Cy. | 6. a 25. | |
| Gambia - - - - - | P. | 2½. a 3. | |
| Mace - - - - - - | „ | | |
| Nutmegs - - - - - | „ | | |
| Pepper - - - - - | „ | 9. a 9½ | |
| Rattans - - - - - | „ | 2. a 3. | supplies. |
| Tin Banca - - - - | „ | 26. a 28. | Nominal. |
| „ Singapore &c. - - | „ | | |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | | |
| Amber large 1st quality - | Cy. | 3. a 13 | |
| „ small fragments - - | „ | 20 cts a 1½. | |
| Assafœtida - - - - | P. | 4½. | |
| Bichdemar - - - - - | „ | 12. a 36. | |
| „ good - - - | „ | 36. a 50. | |
| Cochineal - - - - - | „ | 140. a 200 | |
| Coral large beads or pieces - | Cy. | ..... | Dull. |
| „ fragments - - - | P. | 40. a 50. | |
| Cow Bezoar - - - - | Cy. | 16. a 25. | No demand. |
| Cudbear - - - - - | P. | 12. | |
| Cutch Pegue - - - - | „ | 4. a 4½. | |
| Elephants Teeth or Ivory - | „ | 70. a 100. | |
| „ „ cuttings - | „ | 60. a 65. | |
| Fish-maws - - - - | „ | 40 a 70. | |
| Flints - - - - - - | „ | 40 cents. | |
| Ginseng crude - - - | „ | 75. | |
| „ clarified. - - - | „ | 100 | None in mkt. |
| Mother of Pearl Shell - - | „ | 9. a 10. | |
| Myrrh - - - - - - | „ | 3. a 4. | |
| Olibanum - - - - - | „ | 3½. a 8. | Large stock. |
| Putchuck - - - - - | „ | 30 | Nominal. |
| Rose Maloes - - - - | „ | | |
| Saltpetre at Lintin - - - | „ | 8½. a 9½. | Sales. |
| Shark's fins - - - - | „ | 15. a 30. | |
| Smalts - - - - - - | „ | 30. a 50. | limited demand. |
| Stock fish - - - - - | „ | 5. a 6. | |
| Thread Gilt and Silver - | Cy. | 32 a 33 | Large stock |
| Wood Ebony Mauritius - | P. | 3 a 3½ | dull. |
| „ „ Ceylon - - | „ | 2½ | |
| „ Sandal Indian - - | „ | 22. | in demand. |
| „ „ Timor - - | „ | 10. a 18 | |
| „ „ Sand's Islands - | „ | 8. a 10 | |
| Sapan „ - - - | „ | 150 | |

## EXPORTS.

| | WT. in T. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SILK MANUFACTURES.** | | | |
| Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in | 36 | $ 13½ | |
| „ col'd „ „ by „ | 30 | 13. | |
| Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine | 17 | 3.70 a 4. | |
| „ fringed 45 in | | | |
| „ 7-8 „ „ | 15 | 5.10 a 5.50 | |
| Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - - | 11 | 7. | |
| „ Sarsnet, Nankin silk | | | |
| „ „ Canton - - | — | 6½ | |
| Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in | 18 | 7.75 a 7.80 | |
| „ „ „ 30 „ | 16 | 6.60 a 6.70 | |
| „ figured „ 32 „ | 20 | 10. | |
| „ „ „ 30 „ | 18 | 9. | |
| Levantines col'd 30 yds 24 „ | 24 | 12.50 | |
| „ „ 30 „ 29 „ | 32 | 16.50 a 16.75 | |
| „ black „ „ 24 „ | 24 | 10.75 a 11.50 | |
| „ „ „ 29 „ | 30 | 13.75 a 15. | |
| Satins Levantines 30 29 „ | 33 | 14.75 a 15. | |
| „ „ „ 24 „ | 30 | 13. | |
| Lutestrings mixt 18 „ 24 „ | 18 | 7.10 a 7.20 | |
| „ black „ „ 29 „ | 28 | 10.30 a 10.50 | |
| Pongees white 30 „ 30 | 30 | 11.75 a 11.85 | |
| „ „ 30 „ 29 „ | 29 | 11.10 a 11.25 | |
| „ „ 30 „ 32 „ | 32 | 12.60 a 12.70 | |
| „ Szechuen 19 „ 19 „ | 27 | 4.75 a 4.80 | |
| Sarsnets black N 30 „ 29 „ | 27 | 11.40 a 11.75 | |
| „ „ C. „ „ 29 „ | 25 | 10 a 10½ | |
| „ „ „ „ 29 „ | 22 | 7.80 a 8.40 | |
| „ white 60 „ 29 „ | 34 | 17 a 17.20 | |
| „ colored 30 „ 29 „ | 21 | 12.40 a 12.80 | |
| „ crossbarr'd „ 24 „ | 18 | 10.75 | |
| Satins black 18 „ 29 „ | 44 | 17 a 17.50 | |
| „ „ 18 „ 29 „ | 36 | 14.25 a 14.50 | |
| „ colored 18 „ 29 „ | 33 | 17.20 a 17.40 | |
| „ high „ 18 „ 29 „ | 36 | 18.75 a 19 | |
| „ damasked crimson „ | 34 | 21 a 22. | |
| „ „ colored „ | 38 | 20 a 21. | |
| Sendaws Nank. blk 29 29 „ | 44 | 15 a 15.50 | |
| „ „ colored „ „ | 33 | 16 a 16.40 | |
| „ „ „ 29 „ | 36 | 17 a 17.50 | |
| „ Canton black 29 „ | 33 | 10 a 10.20 | |
| Sewing silks assort. colors. 1s | Pl. | 4.70 a 4.90 | |
| „ „ black - - - - | | 4.30 a 4.60 | |
| Shawls crape 7 4 embrd. - | 7 | 3.40 | |
| „ „ 5 5 „ 36 in - | 5½ | 2.90 | |
| „ 6-4 Satin figd. 63 - | 5 | 2.15 a 2.25 | |
| „ 7-4 „ „ - - | 6 | 1.85 | |
| „ „ damas'd silk 5 5 „ 57 | 6 | 2.50 | |
| Water silks col'd. 18 y. - 29 in | 32 | 15.45 | |
| **BLACK TEAS.** | Pl. | Tael. | |
| „ Bohea Canton - - - | | | No demand. |
| „ „ Pekoe - - - | | | |
| „ Congou Souq. k'd. - - | „ | 26 a 28 | |
| „ Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd. | „ | 30. a 32. | |
| „ Campoi - - - - | „ | 34 a 44 | |
| „ Souchong - - - - | „ | 44 a 56 | |
| „ Hung muey - - - - | „ | 26 a 30 | |
| „ Pekoe - - - - - | „ | 60 a 80 | |
| „ Ning Yong - - - - | „ | 24 a 27 | |
| „ Ankoi - - - - - | „ | 18 a 22 | |
| „ „ Pouchong - - | | | |
| „ Orange Pekoe - - - | | 26 a 35 | |
| „ Caper - - - - - | | 24 a 30 | |
| **GREEN TEAS.** | | | |
| „ Twankay - - - - | „ | 26 a 36 | Canton Tea |
| „ Skin - - - - - | „ | 30 a 36 | 12 a 13 |
| „ Hyson - - - - - | „ | 44 a 76 | 36 a 39 |
| „ Young Hyson - - - | „ | 28 a 50 | 24 a 26 |
| „ Imperial - - - - | „ | 32 a 60 | |
| „ Gunpowder - - - - | „ | 35 a 72 | 40 a 45 |
| **RAW SILK.** Canton No. 1 | T. | | No stock. |
| „ „ „ „ 2 | | 280 | |
| „ „ „ „ 3 | | 260 | |
| „ „ „ „ 4 | | 170 | |
| „ „ „ „ 5 | | 105 | |
| Nankin Tastlee - - - $ | | 490 a 530 | |
| „ Taysaam- - - - - | | 380 a 400 | |
| **SUGAR RAW.** Canton 1st. | T. | 5.5 | |
| „ „ „ 2d. | P. | 5.5 | |
| „ Pingfa - - - - - | „ | 6.7 | |
| „ Candy Canton - - - | „ | 7.4 | |
| „ „ Chinchew - - | „ | 14 | |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | | |
| Alum - - - - - - | „ | 1.85 a 1.95 | at Macao. |
| Aniseed star - - - - | „ | 10½ a 11 | |
| Camphor - - - - - | „ | 28 a 30 | at Macao. |
| Cassia at Whampoa - - | „ | 11.50 a 12 | |
| „ Lintin - - - - | „ | 9. | |
| „ buds - - - - - | „ | 14 a 15 | |
| Canes bamboo - - - - | 1000 | 10 a 14 | |
| „ Wangees - - - - | „ | 7 a 12 | |
| China Root - - - - - | Pl. | 3½ | |
| Cubebs - - - - - - | „ | 17 a 18 | |
| Dragon's blood - - - - | „ | 80 a 100 | |
| Galangals - - - - - | „ | 2½ a 3½ | |
| Gamboge - - - - - - | „ | 65 a 70 | None good. |
| Glass beads - - - - - | „ | 17 a 22 | |
| Glue - - - - - - - | „ | 9 a 11 | |
| Ginger in Jars - - - - | Case | 5 a 5½ | |
| Hartall or Orpiment - - | Pl. | 15 a 16 | |
| Lead white - - - - - | „ | 9 a 10 | |
| „ red - - - - - | „ | 10 | |
| Mo. of Pear' Shells Sculoo large | Pl. | | |
| „ blue edged small | | | No demand. |
| Musk warranted- - - - | Cy. | 55 a 60 | |
| Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in | 100 | 92 | |
| „ 9½ yds. 12 in - - - | Ps. | 65 | |
| „ Canton made - - - - | „ | 78 | |
| „ „ large - - - - | „ | 92 | |
| „ „ small - - - - | „ | 65 | None. |
| Yellow yds. in 1st. st. | „ | 79 a 80 | |
| „ „ „ 2d „ | „ | 66 a 70 | None. |
| „ „ „ 3d. „ | „ | 50 | |
| „ small „ „ | | | |
| „ white „ „ | | 55 a 65 | Wanted. |
| Oils Aniseed - - - - | Cy. | 1.10 a 1.20 | |
| „ Cassia - - - - - | „ | 1.65 | |
| Rhubarb - - - - - - | Pl. | | |
| „ Dutch cut - - - - | „ | | |
| Soy in Jars - - - - - | Case | 3 a 8 | |
| Tobacco in baskets - - - | Pl. | 14 a 15 | |
| Tortoiseshell - - - - | P. | | |
| Turmeric - - - - - | „ | | |
| Vermillion 50 catties - - | Box. | | |

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER.

BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also higher prices are obtainable for *Camlets, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Goods, on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton &c.* sometimes discharge at Macao or tranship their Cargoes, at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rents outside, and River Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pickles &c, Confectionary, Stationery, Cutlery Crockery ware, &c.*, for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

*Note. Alum,* and *Coals* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c.; and *Raw Silk, Silk* piece goods *&c.*, are sometimes shipped there the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

### RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

| | s d. |
|---|---|
| On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills. ..... | 5 |
| Government Bills 10 @ 30 days..... none. ..... | |
| United States Bank Bills 6 months sight..... | |
| Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents. none. | |
| E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight..... | 222 C. R. |
| E. I. Directors Bills, 60 ds. sight, Rs. ..... | 224 C. R. |
| Private Bills, on Bombay, „ Co's. Rs. ..... | 226 C. R. |

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 23.50 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 5 per Cent premium.... „
„ „ „ „ „ small 96 a 98 „ 4 a 4½. .... „
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, .... 12 per Cent „
„ „ Old Carolus IV. .... 12 per Cent „
South American Republics .... None

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton, 50 cub: feet .. £b.
„ to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none.
„ to United States, American Ships Per Ton, 40 cub. feet.

### DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1st APRIL 1836 To 31st JANUARY 1837.

| | IN JANUARY. | | | APRIL TO DEC. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Price. | Chests | Value in Dollars. | Chests. | Value in Dollars. | Stock in February | |
| Patna ..... old. | | | | | | | |
| „ ..... new | 785 | 250 | 196,250 | 4206½ | 3 304,274 | 9 | |
| Benares ..... old | | | | | | 984 | |
| „ ..... new | 705 | 98 | 69,040 | 2796 | 1 629,980 | 30 | |
| Malwa ..... | 680 | 186 | 126,480 | 10764½ | 6 8.3,6'4 | 4384 | |
| | | 534 | 384,270 | 17,297 | 11546848 | 4,830 | 2563 |

Total Chests delivered in the last 10 months 17,811 ½ Value 11,931,618 Drs.

### RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

| GOODS TREASURE | | GOODS TREASURE | | GOODS TREASURE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay .... „ | | Singapore .... „ | 1 ½ | Hol. or Hamburg .. | 3 ½ |
| Ceylon .... „ | | Manila .... „ | | Spain or Portugal.. | 3 ½ |
| Madras .... „ | | Malacca .... „ | | America U States .. | 2½ ? |
| Calcutta .... „ | 2½. ? | Penang .... „ | 1½ 1 | Chili or Peru .... | 3 „ |
| Rangoon .... „ | | Batavia .... „ | | Mexico .... | 3 „ |
| Mauritius .... „ | | Gt. Britain via Sg. | 3 2½ | Ezeast of China .. | 1 ? |
| Australia .... „ | | „ direct .... | ½ 2 | Lintin &c... .... | 1 ? |
| Sand. Islands .. | | France .... | 2½ ? | | |

Note. Above rates are from 20th Oct. to 20th April annually; during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat higher. Risks on Blocks are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ ½ per month.
The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

### WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class vss. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay $ 0.7874256 of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd „ „ „ 1200 do. & under 1600 „ 0.7221991 „ „
3rd „ „ under 1200 do. 0.5062341 „ „

N.B. The cubit in 14½ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremost to the Mizen mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products.—The largest class pay from $ 4300 to $ 4320; 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3780; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Canton or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Tons or $ 2223. Linguists fee $ 1734 and Comprador's fee $ 50. Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. On French and other Foreign vessels they are slightly varied. Resident ships are charged only about $ 1300 in lieu of measurement &c.'

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

### IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—The better qualities of white and unbleached Long cloths continue in fair demand.

COTTON YARN.—Without any enquiry.

LEAD.—Is declining.

RICE.—Is without improvement in price.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—Pepper has been selling at our quotations, but the demand is not brisk. Bezoars rather improving.

TIN.—Quite nominal at our quotation.

COTTON.—Nothing yet doing, and the market in consequence may be considered rather declining.

OPIUM.—The excitement which we noticed in our last, has continued up to the present date, without anything certain being yet known of the intentions of government as to the admission of Opium. In addition to the edict published in our last number, we have seen another of the same date from Peking, ordering the importation of Opium for one year as an experiment, but we refrain from publishing it, from the belief that as it has not yet been acted upon, some discretionary power must be left to the local authorities, and that they have not yet come to a decision. Meanwhile the Lintin clearances are improving, being up to the 22nd.

Patna 410, Benares 136, Malwa 826½, Total 1372½ Chests.

We have received no report on the touch of the new Bengal drug, but the weight of the Patna varies from 120 a 122 catties, and it is said to be firm; of the Benares we have no account. The new Malwa is reported to be of good weight, but soft.

### EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.—The market remains completely inactive.

TEA.—With the exception of the purchase of a few green teas, for America thing is doing in the Tea market. The black tea-men continue to ask higher prices for Souchong Congous than exporters can afford to give.

# THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 2d No. 26. CANTON, SATURDAY, MARCH, 4TH. 1837. No. 78.


## STATEMENT OF THE QUANTITIES OF TEAS AND SILK EXPORTED TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND FROM THE PORT OF CANTON,

*From the 1st to the 28th, February* 1837 *inclusive.*

| Ships. | Destination. | Tonnage. | BLACK TEAS. Peculs | | | | | | | GREEN TEAS. Peculs. | | | | | Peculs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Congou Bohea. | Congou. | Capar. | Souchong | Ankoi. | Hungmuy. | Pekoe. | Orange Pekoe. | Hyson. | Young Hyson. | Hyson Skin. | Twankay | Gun powder. | Imperial | Raw Silk |
| Hashemy, .. .. .. .. | London.. .. .. .. | 823 | | 1573 | 19 | 194 | 116 | 44 | 44 | 73 | 419 | 41 | 181 | 907 | 67 | 122 | 613 |
| Canton,.. .. .. .. | Bristol.. .. .. .. | 507 | | 4302 | 102 | 61 | | 72 | 53 | 65 | 269 | | 10 | 230 | 166 | 105 | |
| Trusty,.. .. .. .. | Limerick .. .. .. | 367 | | 939 | | | | | | | 13 | | | 16 | | | |
| | London.. .. .. .. | | | 1274 | | | 81 | 163 | | | 13 | 49 | 88 | 917 | 21 | 14 | |
| Patima,.. .. .. .. | Liverpool .. .. .. | 372 | | 2017 | 250 | 6 | | | | 157 | 277 | 14 | | 730 | 48 | 15 | 27 |
| Wm. Jardine, .. .. .. | .. .. .. .. | 693 | 318 | 2007 | 78 | 535 | | 62 | 15 | | 113 | 73 | | 694 | 134 | 71 | 126 |
| Oswell,.. .. .. .. | London.. .. .. .. | 1436 | | 8186 | 196 | 73 | | 60 | 49 | 77 | 914 | 123 | | 2567 | 137 | 124 | 169 |
| Neptune, .. .. .. .. | .. .. .. .. | 644 | | 1721 | 226 | 680 | | | 13 | 32 | 570 | 64 | 101 | 1941 | 157 | 109 | 103 |
| Prince Regent, .. .. .. | .. .. .. .. | 1020 | | 5480 | | 359 | 190 | | | 472 | 239 | | 44 | 981 | 191 | 73 | |
| | | 5562 | 318 | 27,199 | 861 | 1,908 | 381 | 601 | 174 | 816 | 2,866 | 366 | 424 | 8,991 | 885 | 638 | 1,038 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Black teas Peculs | 32,058 | Lbs. | 4,274,400 |
| Green ,, ,, | 14,050 | ,, | 1,873,333 |
| Total Peculs | 46,108 | Lbs | 6,147,733 |

### SHIPPED AS UNDER.

| Ships. | To | Tonnage. | BLACK TEAS. Peculs. | Lbs. | GREEN TEAS. Peculs. | Lbs. | RAW SILK. Peculs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | London. | 3090 | ,, 21,619 | ,, 2,807,533 | ,, 11,065 | ,, 1,475,333 | ,, 998 |
| 2 | Liverpool. | 1065 | ,, 5483 | ,, 726,000 | ,, 2,167 | ,, 288,933 | ,, 153 |
| 1 | Bristol.. | 507 | ,, 4655 | ,, 620,667 | ,, 789 | ,, 105,200 | ,, — |
| | Limerick. | | ,, 939 | ,, 125,200 | ,, 29 | ,, 3,867 | ,, — |
| 8 | Total | 5562 | Pls. 32,058 | lbs. 4,274,400 | Pls. 14,050 | lbs. 1,873,333 | Peculs. 1,038 |

### TOTAL EXPORTATION TO THIS DATE.

| | | Black Teas | | | Green Teas. | | | Raw Silk. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Quantity from | 1st. October to 31st. December 1836, | Peculs | 57,073 | Lbs. 7,609,600 | Peculs | 9,484 | Lbs 1, 61,046 | Peculs 7,704 |
| | 1st. to the 31st. January 1837, | ,, | 77,852 | ,, 10,380,267 | ,, | 28,534 | ,, 3,817,866 | ,, 3,978 |
| | 1st. to the 28th. February ,, | ,, | 32,086 | ,, 4,274,400 | ,, | 14,050 | ,, 1,873,333 | ,, 1,030 |
| | | Peculs | 166,982 | Lbs. 22,264,267 | Peculs | 52,142 | Lbs. 6,952,265 | Peculs 12,712 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Black Teas. Peculs | 166,982 | Lbs. | 22,264,267 |
| Green ,, ,, | 52,142 | ,, | 6,952,265 |
| Total Peculs | 219,124 | Lbs. | 29,216,532 |

General Chamber of Commerce
Canton, 1st March 1837.

By order of the Committee
(*Signed.*) WILLIAM SCOTT.
*Secretary.*

## LITERARY,

*( From the Indo Chinese Gleaner )*

### Chinese Moral Maxims—invisible beings attend her.

From the Tae-shang kan-ying Book:

"Tae-shang said, neither happiness, nor misery have any door of access; men alone bring them on themselves.

"The retribution of virtue and vice, is as certain as that the shadow follows the substance; hence the heaven and the earth have spirits who preside over the faults of men, and according as men's crimes are great or small, decide and record, in order to fix the period of life. If the record be short, poverty and want are the consequence, if the record be long, sorrow and distress are the result. Men hate the wicked man; punishments and misery follow him; happiness flies from him; evil stars extend their baleful influence to him—when the number of his crimes is complete, he dies.

"Over every man's head are three spirits, and the Divine Prince of the North Star. These record men's crimes and vices, and decide the period of men's lives.

"Also, resident in every person, are three spirits of the body. These on every Kang-shin day, (once every two months,) start up to the heavenly powers and report men's crimes and errors. On the thirtieth day of each month, the gods of the family fires do the same.

"All who commit great sins, have twelve years of their life taken away. Those who commit smaller sins, have a hundred days taken away.

"Greater and smaller, there are in all several hundred sins—all who desire long life should be particularly careful to avoid them. If a course be right, advance—if wrong, recede. Do not tread in the path of wickedness—do not deceive yourself in a secret chamber. Add to your virtues and exalt your merits. Exercise compassion and tenderness to all creatures

"Be faithful to your prince; dutiful to your parents; elder brothers, be loving—younger brothers, be respectful. Rectify yourself, and reform others—and be merciful to orphans—pity widows—respect the aged—cherish the young.

"Animals and vegetables also should not be injured. Pity the vices of others—rejoice in the virtues of others. Relieve the necessitous. Save those in perilous circumstances. View the success of others as your own success—the loss of the others as your own loss. Do not exhibit the faults of others; do not proclaim your own good properties.

"Resign much, and take little. Receive insult without resentment; receive favour as if alarmed. Confer favours without seeking for a recompense. Give to persons without feeling regret afterwards.

"A good man is one whom all respect—providence protects him—happiness and honors follow him—all evil spirits flee from him. The soul of Deity surrounds and guards him. That which he would do shall be effected. To be a Shin-seen (a divine man of the hills) is that which he may hope for. He who wishes to be a Seen in heaven, must resolutely have performed one thousand three hundred virtuous actions. He who would be an earthly Seen must resolutely have performed three hundred virtuous actions.

"The opposites of these are—to feel a disposition to unrighteous conduct; to commit that which is contrary to reason; to possess talents for vice. To be cruelly unfeeling in injuring and distressing others—secretly to ridicule princes or parents. To treat with neglect a teacher—to rebel against those whom we serve. To deceive the ignorant—to slander one's colleagues. To be an impostor or deceiver. To oppose one's kindred—to be violent and injurious. To be obstinate and positive in one's own way. To put wrong for right, and false for true. To turn one's back on that which is right, and to fail in that which is proper. To illuse inferiors in the hope of acquiring favor. To flatter the great in order to ingratiate one's self. To be ungrateful for favors. To cherish unceasing resentment.

"To despise heaven's people (i. e. the common people, or the people in contradistinction from the rulers). To disorder the Government of a country. To reward iniquity; to punish the innocent; to murder for the sake of gain. To overthrow others, in order to establish one's self. To destroy those who have surrendered; to kill those who submit—to defame the upright, and drive away the virtuous—to insult the orphan, and ill-use the widow—to reject the law, and receive bribes—to make straight crooked, and crooked straight—to make a light offence heavy—to be enraged against a man condemned to die. To know one's faults and not reform; to know what is good and not do it; to involve others in one's own offence. To impede a good plan; to slander the sages and virtuous; to insult the moral and the good; to shoot with an arrow the birds that find the wood; to molest the insect. To alarm the bird on the branches; to close up the den of animals; to overturn the nests of birds; to injure the womb; to destroy the egg. To wish that others may love. To speak against the merits of others. To endanger others, and secure one's self. To insure the good of others, and advantage one's self. "To injure the public good for a private end; to avail one's self by stealth of the talents of others; to exhibit their deformities. To attack the secrets of others; to cause others to waste their substance. To separate flesh and bone (those nearly related.) To seize that which others love. To aid men in vice; to be ambitious of grandeur. To insult others, in order to obtain the ascendancy. To destroy the grain of other people To prevent people's marriage. To become proud in consequence of accidental wealth. To feel no sense of shame after receiving a lucky pardon. To exclaim against the good done by others, and deny one's own faults. To conceal a malevolent heart. To blast the hopes of others. To avail one's self of power to oppress others. When seeing the glory and honor of others, to wish for their disgrace. When seeing their wealth and abundance to wish that they may waste and scatter it. To see beauty and feel illicit desire. To be indebted to persons, and wish for their death. To do what is of no use. To sing or play on those days, on which the attending spirits make their report to heaven; to point unnecessarily at the rainbow or stars. To look long at the sun or moon.

"Such crimes as these are distinguished into greater or less, by attending spirits. When the measure of a man's crimes is full, death takes place—and after death, there is still punishment—misery is entailed on children and grand children."

*From Documents relating to Opium etc.*

### FOREIGNERS IN MACAO.

*Supplementary Statement from the Sub-censor How-kwa.*

Furthermore, in regard to the residence of the foreign barbarians at Macao, the prohibitory enactments are very full and clear. But I have heard that it has of late been usual for the barbarians to sit in large native sedans, and to hire natives to carry them: also to hire native females for purposes of prostitution, who are called 'To-fan.' Moreover, their merchant ships are not allowed by the regulations to discharge their cargoes clandestinely at Macao: but of late it has become customary for only those ships to make their anchorage at Whampoa which have return cargoes of merchandize to take away; while the others never enter the po t, nor announce their arrival These last send their finer and lighter goods, on board the boats called 'fast-crabs,' from Kum-sing-moon and other places, for sale. The coarser and heavier goods, they unlawfully send in cargo boats direct to the Stud-house (in Chinese 8 4) at Macao; after which they call upon the hong merchants to hire cheap boats to convey them to the provincial city, and exchange them for other goods,—thus not only evading the measurement charges and duties, but also avoiding examination on the part of the native authorities.

But the extreme case is this:—at Macao, on the outside of the gate called the Dutch-gate, are very numerous graves of the natives. In the second month of the present year the foreigners made a wide road there, levelling entirely the graves. The sub-prefect stationed at the place reported this to his superiors; and at his request a deputy was sent to visit the spot in concert with him, and to reprehend the foreigners. The e, however, would not make acknowledgment of their offence; and when the officers sent men to repair the tombs, they even led on their barbarian slaves, and beat the native police and people. Afterwards a despatch was sent to admonish them authoritatively; and then only they sent an address to the officer, making to conciliate him. Such outrageous overbearing, and lawless conduct arises wholly from this, that the local officers, thinking for ease or to be the most quiet policy, seek only to obtain present freedom from disturbance, and hence give occasion for being treated with slight and contempt.

Macao is within the jurisdiction of the Heang-shan, and on all sides it there are naval stations. For all its daily necessaries, it is compelled to look up to us. The compradors employed by the foreigners there, are natives to whom permits are granted by the government. Should, therefore, the least insubordination be shown by the foreigners, there would be no difficulty in immediately bearing their lives in our hands. I have been told that a former magistrate of that district, named Fung Chee, on account of the pride and profligacy of those barbarians, removed from among them all the native dealers and mercenaries, and allowed no commercial intercourse on the part of natives with them; till the barbarians, trembling with fear, were at once brought to order. This is yet in the recollection of the gentry of Heang-shan. Since a distinct magistrate could effect that much, would the barbarians dare even to move, if the great officers of the country would make a display of their police? Another instance occurs to me. The barbarians at Canton be it a quay, outside the city, a wash which went on for months without any hindrance put a stop to it. But when your minister Lin's colleague Chee Kwoching was at that time an hereditary prince, he went to the spot, set down his name there, and commanded the instant destruction of the wash; and the barbarians, subdued by his commanding firmness, dared not even to utter a word. Again, the year before last, when Lord Napier brought ships of war up to Whampoa, your minister Lee Kun, the governor, mustered a considerable naval force so as to present a close attention free of defence; and the barbarians were at once filled with dismay, repented their error, and requested a permit to leave the port. We see from these instances that the barbarians have never yet failed to succumb.

Now, to make ostentatious show of terror to, is in true, calculated to ruin affairs: but to pass matters over in silence is, on the other hand, calculated to nourish depravity. If the old regulations be not rendered conspicuous, and the prohibitions be not strictly enforced, those barbarians will end with doing whatever they please, imagining that there is no limit to forbearance. The barbarians, planning themselves on their great wealth, extensively practise bribery and corruption, and have many traitorous natives for their agents: and many of the police in combination with them. Hence, if a talented, intelligent, and determined officer were, in the first place, to punish severely the Chinese traitors, we may hope that he would thus be able at once to overwhelm the spirit of the barbarians.

This further exposition of my feeble and obscure views, it behoves me to add to my previous representation, and, prostrate, lay it before your sacred majesty, hoping that my sovereign will cast a glance thereon. A respectful memorial.

### From the Chinese Repository.

*Stillingia sebifera.* The Tallow-tree of China. The leaves of this specimen of the Euphorbiaceous family resemble in shape and contour those of the aspen or *populus tremula*, but are smaller and without that expansion in the leaf-stalk as remarkable in that favorite tree To those who are not acquainted with the aspen we may say, that the leaves are rhomboidal, or like the diamond pane of glass, in a cottager's window. They are of a pale and delicate green, and have two corners of the size some or diamond rounded off. There is something light and elegant about its aspect, whether it meets you in the diffusive form of a bush, or whether it rises to the height and consideration of a tree. Nothing that might be taken as an emblem of pride or ambition is to be found in this species. Sometimes in the humble form of a weed, it rears under the shade of a lump of granite, as others it helps to form a fence round an enclosure, and now and then overhangs the doorway of a cottage in the imposing form of a most beautiful tree. It is the nature of some plants and trees to be select in their choice of soil, so that they can only be seen in particular and often retired spots; but it seems to be the characteristic of this whole family to be in no wise scrupulous about either soil or situation, for they grow by the way side, or among rubbish, or wherever earth and moisture can supply them with a modicum of nourishment. This is the cause of great variety in their appearance, so that in the instance before us, a person who has seen a h n bour tree called stillingia sebifera, is by no means prepared to recognize it when it peeps from under a monumental stone in

the guise of a neglected weed. The spikes of flowers, which terminate the branches, are thin and pliant, and remind us of the barren flowers in some of the amentaceous family, such for example as the poplar and the sedge. Being small and of a greenish yellow, they do not attract the eye at first, but when looked at with a love for nature there appears something extremely neat and interesting in their figure. Upon this spike the flowers are ranged in clusters, consisting of five, six, or more individuals. Each minute cluster is bosomed in a small involucre or ruff of about five leaves or sepals, and is adorned on each side with a little knob or kidney-shaped gland.

In order to see all this, the spike must be placed under a good working microscope, and the parts be attentively and leisurely separated from each other; if not, it will appear to consist of a number of small yellow points, with little reference to either order or symmetry. Each small flower has a jointed stalk or pedunele, and a minute cup with an eroded edge, which contains a pair of anthers supported by a little pillar in the centre. The pair of anthers fills the cup. The florets come up in succession, as is usual in spikes, heads, and corymbs, and break off at the remarkable joint just mentioned to make room for their successors. The fruit is not a capsule as some call it, but a drupe, since in the strictness of botanical language a fruit where a nut is surrounded with a fleshy covering is a drupe. This covering splits into three valves when the nuts are ripe, which turn back in the semblance of rays and expose the white nuts in their centre. The nuts have that additional texture so note-worthy in the euphorbiaceous family, which in consistence and color resembles tallow, and burns freely when ignited, though held at a distance from the flame. The shell is hard and the nut oily, both of which kindle and burn with great readiness.

We may remark that each of the valves is composed of two small valves, a fact when taken by itself of no great importance, but by comparison we find it the case in other members of this family, so that it becomes one of the common marks of kindred, and consequently in a scientific point of view, a bond of union. We have touched upon some of the characteristics of a beautiful as well as a highly useful tree, and one that vouches for the goodness of the Creator, who, while he draws around us the curtain of night, that the burden may be taken from our eyes, has afforded to inventive man various means to lighten the gloom and cheer the melancholy of darkness.

The common way of obtaining the material for this light is, to put the ripe nuts into water, which, in the process of boiling, melts the sebaceous part, but gives it up when cool in the form of a crust floating upon its surface. This is to be sure an easy method, and one, like many other Chinese methods, that does not require much art of chemical skill to conduct it. And yet it contains a chemical fact, that water when heated will dissolve oily substances, which it will not do when cold.

## BENGAL.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.—Private letters from Calcutta assert, that the Customs and Post Office Committee have recommended to Government, to fix the postage on Newspapers at three annas each, without reference to distance; that some of the members wished to fix the amount at two annas, but that race was negatived. We have heard that one of the members was desirous of emulating the liberal example set by the Legislative Council at Ceylon, and actually proposed, that the postage on all Newspapers should be reduced to one anna.

We think it would be worthy of a liberal Government to offer an indirect premium on knowledge by reducing the amount of Newspaper postage, and we are convinced that ultimately the revenue would be increased by means of extended circulation. Many hundreds of individuals would take in a Newspaper but for the expence of postage.

A compromise of three annas would greatly benefit the Calcutta Press at the expence of the Mofussil, as the circulation of the latter, being on a great degree local, seldom extends beyond the neighbouring (300) four hundred miles, whereas one half the circulation of the former extends to stations beyond that two and half annas limit.

We shall defer our remarks till we gain further and authentic information of the measures likely to be advocated by the Customs and Post Office Committee; in the meantime we feel convinced that they will never propose or sanction any measure likely to injure the Mofussil Press. *Calcutta Courier 13th January.*

## CAPE.

### CAPTURE OF A SLAVER.

H. M. S. Liverey, has just arrived in Simon's Bay, and reports the capture of a Slaver on the Mozambique coast.—*South African Commercial Advertiser, Oct. 26.*

### DREADFUL MASSACRE OF CAFFERS BEYOND THE NORTHERN BOUNDARY.

We have been favoured with the following extract of a letter, which has been received this morning, on the subject of the massacre of Yellousa, a Caffer chief who, after the late plunder of the colony, fled with his share of the spoil to the unoccupied country to the northward.

"It appears true enough that Umyellousa, and more than nine tenths of his people, have been massacred by the Bechuana tribes. In fact, I hear that only seven or eight individuals escaped the slaughter, and those all wounded. Cousani (a Caffer formerly in the service of the writer) says that only three women and three men escaped from the attack, but two more escaped who were not present at the moment, and had been sent out on an errand. Of course every head of cattle were swept off. The attack was made before or about day light, after the Fetcani manner; every hut surrounded and set on fire, and the occupants butchered as they rushed out of the small and narrow door ways. The Caffers say, that even unborn children were ripped from the womb and stabbed; not even the young girls were spared, or such as were about marriageable and of value. What can more clearly show the character of the Aborigines of South Africa? The murderous work was executed for the sake of obtaining and securing plunder. No offence appears to have been given. The chief Chunongwo, (who murdered Capt. Stockenstrom's father and his clan of people dwelt apart from Yellousa, and a little further in the interior. Doubtless, every soul of them too has fallen, as a Bechuana host had gone to attack them at the same time, and no news has come down concerning them. Most likely no one has escaped to tell the tale. Yellousa and Chunongwa's people were, as the Caffers say, about as many as Eno's; that is about 1,000 or 1200, including women and children. It is astonishing how eight of Yellousa's people travelled naked and wounded nearly a month's journey from the Great River down to Xgolongxney, (near the Kabousie,) through an uninhabited country. Cousanie says, they made a sort of mats with grass to wrap round their bodies instead of karosses. It is supposed they must have subsisted on roots or game killed by the lions, &c."—*Ibid, Oct. 29.*

## SINGAPORE.

By the private correspondence which we have received during the week from Batavia we learn that intelligence had lately reached that place from Padang of the disastrous failure of a recent attempt of the Dutch forces in Sumatra under General Clarens, on the fort of Boonjol in the country of the Padries. The whole of the Europeans and native forces before the place were led up to assault after a practicable breach had been effected in the walls. But the enemy within were bent on a resolute stand. They permitted the Dutch troops to enter thro' the breach into the fort, when they opened a most destructive fire, and drove them back. The most undaunted exertions on the part of their officers were unavailing to induce their men to renew the attempt—of whom it is reported that a good many were in their flight cut down by their own officers, who themselves fell in numbers under the sabres and shots of the *Padries*, while standing in the breach and urging and exciting their men to the assault. By the Dutch report there were 150 rank and file, and 11 officers killed in this attack. They retreated on their own position, and General Clarens sent down an officer to explain their situation to Government—from which it may be concluded it was sufficiently perilous. We expect however to receive more particular details respecting this affair by the next arrival from Batavia. General Clarens, the officer in command of the Dutch forces is, we understand, a gentleman of very amiable character and much respected by our countrymen in Java, who no doubt would be pleased to see him engaged in a less questionable kind of warfare, and in more secure quarters than he now is, however qualified he may be in a military point of view to be at the head of such an expedition.

We learn also from a private source, that an officer in the Dutch army in *Java* (a Pole) was lately shot at Batavia by sentence of a Court-Martial under the following circumstances. He had represented to his Colonel that the latter was mistaken on something which he had advanced respecting soldier parade. This representation was resented in the most haughty manner, and with expressions of the most brutal insolence, conveyed in gestures as well as language, which excited the Pole to such a degree that he threw his cap in the colonel's face. At the Court-Martial which ensued he is reported to have said in reply to a suggestion that 'it was possibly accidental,' humanely thrown out by one of his brother officers who was sitting in judgement on him, "that it was purposely done to shew his contempt for a man who did not deserve to be respected." He was brought out to be shot in front of the Palace at Batavia—and went through the fatal scene with the greatest firmness, taking a kind leave of his brother officers on the spot where he fell.—*Singapore, Free Press 2d. February.*

## SANDWICH ISLANDS.

We have, by the *La Grange* received Sandwich Island Gazettes to the 14th January, and give a few extracts below. Accounts had reached Honolulu of a revolution in California, which country, in imitation of Texas, had declared itself in dependent of Mexico.

### *The New year and the Old year.*

The old year is "kicking the bucket" and the new year will soon dawn upon us;—many interesting reflections might be made at this period but as they will probably be made by the *fraternity* at home, and the papers containing them will be received here one of these days, the Oahu editor concludes to let the subject alone, and we think him wise for so doing, as he is but a poor smatterer at moralizing. One thing however we suggest,—will each of our patrons please to give the *Carrier* of the Gazette *one dollar*, as a new year's present?—"We pause for a reply!—

### A Blacksmith's Wife become a Queen.

It is a curious circumstance, that the present queen of the Sandwich Islands, was formerly, or rather is at this time the wife of a Russian blacksmith. An English vessel lying off what we usually call the Fox island, several years ago, one of the officers became enamoured of the fair spouse of a son of Vulcan there; and his passion being returned, contrived to smuggle her on board the vessel, and the captain, who, enraged at such a breach of faith and discipline kept her confined till they arrived at the Sandwich Islands where she was put on shore. The forlorn Ariadne, however found a Bacchus for her Theseus, a royal lover in the place of her lost lieutenant. The King of the Islands became enamored of the fair Russian, made her his wife and raised her to his throne. He was no every day King. He was a statesman, a hero, though we should call him a savage. He progressively created a navy of several well built frigates, taught his subjects to be excellent sailors, raised armies, subdued the surrounding islands, and at the close of a prosperous reign, left his possession and his sovereignty to his queen who now reigns as his successor. She is well obeyed by her subjects, possesses great wealth in flocks and herds, and rice grounds, and sends frequent presents to her former deserted husband, who continues to hammer horse's shoes in a Russian colony, while his faithless, but it seems not quite ungrateful spouse, stretches her sceptre over several prosperous Isles.

*Sandwich Island Gazette, December 31.*

## EUROPE.

*From the Spectator 29th October.*

The alarm and uneasiness which have prevailed for some time in the monied and commercial circles, have not subsided. It is generally understood that the harvest will prove to have been deficient, especially in Ireland. This must tend to raise the price of bread. On the other hand, trade is not so flourishing in the manufacturing districts as it was. Half the silk-weavers are said to be out of employ; and there have been some failures in Manchester. The New-York papers received two days ago, contain a letter from one of the first American houses in London to their correspondents in the United States, advising them of the determination of the Bank of England not to discount American bills of exchange, and recommending caution in sending out orders for the spring trade. The effect of this advice, if acted on, will be felt soon in the manufacturing parts of the country. The rise in the rate of discounts has a tendency, of course, to lower prices, and check trade; and it appears to be operating in that way to some extent. All these are symptoms of present and coming trouble. Undoubtedly, the commercial reaction will be felt less severely because its progress has been foreseen, and is gradual; but, looking to the condition of the manufacturing masses, it cannot be thought of without apprehension. Ministers, too, should remember that important political events may rise out of a commercial crisis. But do Ministers pay any attention to the signs of the time? The Member of the Cabinet who ought to be most attentive and alert, is employed in blarneying the Limerick electors, instead of watching the state of the Money-market in London.

The Manchester Festival Committee have resolved not to allow the disinterment of the body of Malibran, for the reasons stated in the following resolution, adopted at a meeting held on the 19th inst—

"That M. de Beriot having hastily quitted this town immediately on the death of Madame Malibran de Beriot, without having provided for the interment or disposal of the body, otherwise than by a written request to Mr. Beale to inter the same where he should think fit; and this Committee having cooperated with Mr. Beale to conduct the interment in such a manner as to evince their deep feeling on the occasion of a foreigner being left without her relations to attend her last rites, and their sense of her high professional merit; and the funeral having been conducted in all its circumstances in accordance with these sentiments, and the body deposited in a situation liberally granted for the purpose by the Warden and Fellows of the Collegiate Church, this Committee are of opinion that the disinterment and removal of the body would be in direct opposition to the wishes, and utterly repulsive and repugnant to the feelings of the public at large, as well as an ungracious return for the honours paid to the late Madame Malibran de Beriot."

The family of the Rothschilds have assembled at Paris. Their house it is said, requires reorganization, and Paris is henceforth to be he centre of their operations. The line of operation already extends to Constantinople, St Petersburg, and Madrid; and London is only a subordinate point from which their dealings radiate. We are rather struck with such a description of this great banking family, as giving to their proceeding a military character. At least they are described in military language; and we can conceive the Rothschilds running along their lines of operation, and liberating Prince Metternich at Vienna, or shutting up the Emperor Nicholas with his armies at St. Petersburg. Louis Philip they will be close to, and he will not be allowed to stir without their permission. We trace their power in his negotiations; two bankers connected with Switzerland have been sent to Berne. They seem to be more powerful than even was Bonaparte; for, by means of the sea, our brave sailors completely protected us from him, but they cannot keep out the Rothschilds.—*Courier.*

The Carlists have commenced an attack on Bilboa, under the command of Equia. This seems to indicate an intention of providing winter quarters for the troops in the Basque provinces, and an abandonment of the expedition against Madrid. The British Legion is in constant expectation of an attack on the lines before St. Sebastian, from Villareal, who will thus prevent any reinforcement of the garrison of Bilboa by General Evans. It is said that the Carlist artillery for the siege of Bilboa consists of eighteen pieces of cannon, and that a large body of the best men in the army have volunteered to storm the fortifications.


# CANTON PRESS,

March 4th 1837.


The latest Bengal papers brought by the *Waterwitch* we have seen are to the 17th January, and from Singapore we have received the *Free Press* of the 2d February. Want of local intelligence of interest has induced us to make copious extracts from these and the late English papers. The accounts the *Free Press* gives of the war waged by the Dutch in Sumatra against the Padries, are very unfavorable to the former, who still continue to render Sumatra a grave to Europeans by their desire of conquest in that Island. The number of soldiers sacrificed to the ambition of the Dutch Government, during a war, that with occasional intermission, has we believe lasted ever since the English returned Bencoolen to the Dutch, must be very great, and the result has by no means been commensurate with the sacrifice of life end means it has cost.

We give on the other side a statement of the quantity of teas exported to England since October last, from which it will be seen that the whole quantity hitherto shipped does not exceed 29 millions of pounds, whilst last year there were exported to England up to the end of this month, very near 46½ millions. Assuming that four or five ships more will leave this in the course of this month laden with 3 millions of pounds, the whole quantity shipped in this season will fall short by about 14 millions of pounds of that shipped during the corresponding season last year. The unfavorable accounts from England have no doubt been the cause of checking speculations in teas, and we hope that this prudence of the Tea Speculators will meet it's due reward, in causing prices at home to improve, which there is every reason to expect they will do, seeing that the this year's shipments will probably fall far short of the computed consumption. There are now altogether only four or five English ships at Whampoa waiting for freights, which are by no means freely offered.

We have heard nothing further respecting the legalization of the Opium trade, though the rumours that it is to take place for a limited period on trial are still afloat. It is supposed by many that the Imperial Government has left it at the option of the Viceroy, whether to allow the importation of Opium or not, and that he hesitates before he decides on any change, as he will be held responsible for the result of any measures he may take. This responsibility of inferior Officers is no doubt a source of great comfort and security to the Government at Peking, who, if any of their measures fail in success, punish their own instruments, to shew them up as guilty to the nation. It is a system which admirably suits a weak and despotic government.

The *Hurkaru* complains of the irregularity of the transmission of the Canton Press, for which we cannot account, as care is taken always to forward the paper by the first despatch after publication.

We hear it stated that Lord Auckland does not approve of the present mode of remitting the India tribute by way of China, chiefy on account of the consequent irregularity of calls made on the Bengal treasury. The first Officer in Bengal discountenancing the operations of the Finance Committee, makes us hope that it will soon cease, and that the China trade will no longer suffer from being meddled with by the Company; but that left to it's own resources, it will assume a more healthy tone than it has enjoyed during the two last seasons.

A fire broke out in the suburbs of Canton on the morning of Thursday last at about 3 o'clock, but it's progress was happily arrested ere it had spread very wide. It began near a street chiefly occupied by money dealers, and has destroyed about 13 houses, of which several were of considerable extent. We hear that a good many drugs, among which a large quantity of Ginseng, have been burnt.

There are now in the Consoo-house 6 Japanese sailors, who were shipwrecked on the China coast. They state that on reaching the land they were attacked by the natives, severely beaten, and some of their comrades killed. Their intention is to go from here to Chapoo in the province of Chekeang to embark for their own country. Several of our sinologues have conversed with them by means of writing, the Japanese using, with but slight deviation, the written character of the Chinese, though their spoken language is quite unintelligible to them. There met, when shewn the drawing of a European ship, immediately recognized it for a dutch ship such as were in the habit of visiting Nangasaki.

We give several extracts from the latest English papers we have seen. The contraction of discount by the Bank of England, and by other capitalists seems to have had the effect of lowering prices of most articles, and it was feared that a reaction, in consequence of the great quantity of fictitious capital created by rail-road speculation and foreign loans, would prove disastrous to the money market.

## EXTRACT FROM THE CHINESE.

*Translated for the Canton Press.*

*( Continued from our last. )*

Some days after Tsao-Tsao invited several Gentlemen to dine with him. While they were drinking their entrance cups Chotse walked into the room in a pair of wooden boots and placed himself at the head of the table.

The guests were exceedingly disgusted at this impudent conduct, and were expressing themselves to that effect to their host, when Cho tse turning to him, said "My lord you seem very happy with all these fine gentlemen eating and drinking. You have every thing that is procurable at your table; the best of wines, the choicest viands; but are you satisfied? Is there nothing else you could wish for?"

Tsao-Tsao thought a moment and then said "I certainly should like some dragon's liver to make a stew; but I am sorry you cannot procure any."

Cho-tse answered "nothing is easier; bring me pencils and ink."—When they had brought the pencils &c. he drew the outline of the form of a dragon on the wall and sprinkled some wine on it. In a few moments a real dragon was raised out of the wall and he immediately plucked forth its liver and presented it to Tsao-Tsao who instead of thanking him, accused him of having had the liver concealed about his person.

Upon this Cho-tse addressed the guests who were astonished at what they saw in this manner. "You all know, gentlemen, that rain having been denied so long, verdure is all destroyed; but name any flower you like and I will immediately procure it for you."

They immediately named the Camelia Japonica as the flower they most wished for.

Cho-tse ordered the servants to bring into the room a large empty flower pot which he placed in the centre and half filled with water.

In a short time, to the utter amazement of Tsao-Tsao and his guests, a beautiful flower sprung up in the pot.

When they had recovered themselves they found Cho-tse had vanished. Tsao-Tsao exclaimed. "So dangerous a man ought not to be allowed to go at large; let the Captain of the guard take three hundred of the "iron armour Battalion" and pursue him....."

*( To be Continued. )*

## BIRTH.

At Macao, on Friday the 24th February, the Lady of T. R. Colledge Esq., of a son.

## BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.

Half yearly average of the weekly liabilities of the Bank of Australasia, within the Colonies of New South Wales and Van Diemens Land, from the 11th April to the 10th October 1836, inclusive.

LIABILITIES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Notes in circulation, not bearing Interest... | £ | 25,181 | 19 11 |
| Bills in circulation, not bearing Interest.... | | 5,804 | 10 9 |
| Bills and Notes in circulation, bearing Interest | | | |
| Balances due to other Banks..... | | 163 | 15 4 |
| Cash deposited, not bearing Interest .... | | 61,714 | — 4 |
| Cash deposited, bearing Interest.... | | 56,535 | 10 5 |
| Total LIABILITIES within the Colonies | £ | 149,398 | 16 9 |

ASSETS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gold Silver, and other Metals.. | £ | 93,488 | 3 10 |
| Landed property ..... ..... | | 1,307 | 13 10 |
| Bills of other Banks | | | |
| Balances due from other banks.... | | 1,233 | 12 9 |
| Debts due to Bank, including Notes, Bills &c..... | | 232,500 | 19 |
| Total ASSETS within the Colonies | £ | 328,527 | 9 5 |

(Signed.) G. Kennear, Inspector.
BELL & Co Agents Canton.

Canton, 23 Dec. 1836.

## CANTON GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The office and Records of the Chamber are open to the members every day excepting Sundays; and the Secretary will be in attendance from 12 till 3 o' Clock.

By order of the Committee,
WILLIAM SCOTT.
*Secretary.*

Canton General Chamber of Commerce
No. 2 Danish Hong 4th Feby. 1837.

NOTICE.—SAMUEL WETMORE JR., is this day admitted a partner in our establishment,
WETMORE & Co.
Canton, February 1st 1837.

NOTICE.—The interest of Mr. JOHN TEMPLETON having ceased on the 30th June last in our business, the same will in future be conducted under the Firm of MIDDLETON & Co.
JOHN TEMPLETON & Co.
Canton, 28th January, 1837.

NOTICE.—The Copartnership hitherto existing under the firm of Mark sick Edwards & Co. ceased this day All Persons having claims against the said firm are requested to forward them, and all Persons indebted to the same are requested to pay the amount to the undersigned.
ROBT. EDWARDS.
Canton 31st Dec, 1836. No. 3 Imperial Hong.

NOTICE.—ROBT. EDWARDS respectfully informs his Friends and the Public that the Business hitherto carried on under the firm of Markwick Edwards & Co. as auctioneers and Commission Warehouse keepers will be continued by him.
Canton, 31st Dec. 1836. No. 3 Imperial Hong.

## NOTICE.

THE SECRETARY of the BOOK SOCIETY OF CANTON will be obliged to any person who will give him information concerning the following volumes which belong to the Society.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leigh Hunt's Journal..... | No. 21 |
| Westminster Review..... | No. 47 |
| Literary Gazette..... | No. 994 |
| Nautical Magazine,..... | Nos. 49 and 50 |
| Matheson's China..... | |
| Fraser's Magazine..... | No. 76 |
| Foreign Quarterly Review ..... | No. 33 |
| Saturday Magazine..... | Nos. 46 and 47 |
| Penny Magazine..... | Nos. 49 and 50 |
| Sporting Magazine..... | No. 72 (belonging to the Macao Book Society). |

18 January, 1837.

## NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have established a house here in connexion with Robert Wise, & Co. Liverpool. Robert Wise, Farbridge & Co. London, and the Firm of Robert Wise Holliday & Co. at Manila, Singapore, Batavia and the Cape of Good Hope.
ROBERT WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co.
Canton 1st January 1837.

## NOTICE.

THE interest of SAMUEL RUSSELL and AUGUSTINE HEARD in our house ceased on the 31st December 1836.
RUSSELL & Co.
Canton, January 2nd.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ALEXANDER PEARSON BOYD in our Firm ceased on the 1st inst.
TURNER & Co.
Canton, 18th February, 1837.

## NOTICE.

Messrs. STANFORD & MARKS beg to inform the Gentlemen of Canton that they have received per "Neptune" "Trusty" and "Clifton." A large stock of Choice Wines, Beer, Cyder and Porter in Casks and Bottles.—An Invoice of "Stunt's" Boots and Shoes. A Quantity of Leman's Biscuits and Spice nuts. A fresh Invoice of Snuffs from "Purter." A large Stock of Stationery consisting of every sort of Paper and several complete sets of account Books—Playing Cards. Nautical Almanacs for 1837 &c. &c.—Musical Snuff Boxes 4 and 6 Tunes.—Accordeons 6, 8, 9, and 10 Keys with Books of Instructions.—Dressing Gowns, Camlet Boat Cloaks.—Iron Chests from 18 Inches upwards.—Blankets—An extensive assortment of Perfumery.—Also Fresh York Hams—Berkeley, Cheddar & other Cheese. Dor set Butter Raisins, Patras Currants in Jars and Tins and various other articles which will be ready for inspection in a few days.
Canton, 23 Dec. 1836.

NOTICE.—The interest of WILLIAM H. MORSE, in the business of our House, commences with this date.
OLYPHANT & Co.
Canton, March 1st, 1837.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

## NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

| | |
|---|---|
| for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes | ₱ 100 $ 1. |
| " Linguist reports, reports at Cargoes &c..... | " " " 1 50. |
| " Policies and folio pages. | " " " 5. |

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

## UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

PARTIES, desirous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

*The Agents for the Society are from this day,*
IN LONDON,.. Mess. PALMERS MACKILLOP HUNT & Co.
" CALCUTTA, Mess. MACKILLOP STEUART & Co.
" BOMBAY, Mess. FORBES & Co.
" SINGAPORE, Mess. A. L. JOHNSTON & Co.
" MANILA,.. Mess. RUSSELL & STURGIS.
DENT & Co.
Canton, 1st, July, 1836. *Secretaries.*

## CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE HALF Yearly General Meeting of the share holders will be held at the Office of the General Agents on Monday the 6th of March at noon.
JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
General Agents.
Canton, 22nd February, 1837.

## CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

NO risks can be taken here, on Ship or Ships from India to China, nor any return risk on a Ship from India, unless applied for previously to her despatch from hence.
JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
Canton, 9th Dec. 1836. *General Agents.*

## ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to notify the same, in order that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for this Society are,

| | |
|---|---|
| London, | Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. & Co, |
| Bombay, | Messrs. McGregor Brownrigg & Co. |
| Madras, | Messrs. E. S. Moorat & Co. |
| Singapore, | Messrs. Guthrie & Co. |
| | Messrs. Cockerell & Co. Sees, CALCUTTA. |

BELL & Co.
Agents CANTON.

## FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE RUBY, Captain WARDEN, will leave Whampoa for the above Ports, on the 12th March. Apply to DENT & Co.
Canton, 27th February, 1837.

## FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER FOR LONDON.

THE Ship EMMA EUGENIA, D. BUCHAN, commander; can have early despatch. For terms apply to WETMORE & Co.
Canton, March 3rd, 1837.

## FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE "SIR HERBERT COMPTON," Capt. F. S. Boulton positively to sail from Lintin on the 5th March. For freight apply to
BOMONJEE MANUCKJEE.
Canton, 22nd February, 1837. No. 1 Powshong.

## FOR SALE ON BOARD THE BARQUE ISABELLA.

ROUGH spars of various sizes, lower masts, topmasts, Jib-booms and other spars.
200 Teak sheathing boards 1 and 1 Inch thick.
20 Teak wale boards, 11 feet long and 21 Inches wide.
Also: all kinds of shifting stores.
Apply to Capt. BILLAR on board, or
STANFORD & MARKS, at Canton.
Canton, 14th September, 1836.

## MADEIRA Wine,

FOR SALE Superior Old MADEIRA WINE—in Pipes Hogsheads & quarter Casks—from the well known House of KELLS & Co. Apply to
Canton 10th September, 1835 DENT & Co.

## TO LET.

FROM the first of September next, the house on the S. E. side of Praya Grande, formerly the Spanish Factory, and now occupied by Da. Anna Joaquina Lopez, with large cool apartments. Any Gentlemen wishing to take the said house, will please to address to Januario Jose Lopes, at Macao.
Macao, 15th August, 1836.

## FOR SALE.

Very superior MALMSEY in pints and quarts.
*Chamber's & Cos'* SHERRY, in pints and hogsheads.
*Hixt's* PORT, in pints.
*Bass'* PALE ALE, in hogsheads.
CREAM, MILK and CUSTARD, preserved in tins.
JAMS and JELLIES.
One well finished and very powerful COPYING PRESS, with ink, brush, books, damping board, thin paper, &c., complete.
Percussion single barrel RIFLE GUNS, with *spare fowling piece barrels.*
Small gold WATCHES.
Superior drawing PENCILS.
All on moderate terms. Apply at No. 7 French Hong to
JOHN SMITH.

## FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR La Rose, St. Emilion and Medoc Clarets, also Cognac Brandy. Apply to
DENT & Co.
or Capt. CROCKET at Lintin

## FOR SALE.

AT the CANTON PRESS OFFICE, The first volume of the CANTON PRESS Newspaper, in boards at $ 6.

## TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current.

| | |
|---|---|
| For one year payable in advance..... | $ 12 |
| For six Months..... | $ 7 |
| For three " ..... | $ 4 |

Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory, at 30 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each, or at Messrs. Markwick Edwards & Co. in Canton and Macao.

## *SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.*

ARRIVED — *La Grange*, Jarro, from the Sandwich Islands. *Morrison*, Ingersoll, from Liverpool Oct. 31st. Brit. *Trinculo*, Rea, from Liverpool. *Ruby*, Warren, from Calcutta Dec. 30th. *Waterwitch*, Reynell, from Calcutta, January 22d

SAILED or DESPATCHED — Brit. *Prince Regent*, Biles, for London. Amer. *Rome*, Jenks, for Java. *La Grange*, Snow, for Manila. Brit. *Fanny*, Sheriff for Singapore. Amer. *Virginia*, Mac Michael, for Java. Brit. *Brilliant*, Rogerson, for Manila. Amer *Hope*, Norman, for Manila. Brit. *Syed Khan*, ——, for Bombay.

PASSENGER — Per *Syed Khan*, Mr. Wm. Haylett.

The *Sir Herbert Compton* is under despatch for Singapore and Bombay. The *Polonais* and *Cecilia* bound here put back to Singapore. The *Ardaseer* had, we perceive, struck on "a shoal not laid down in any chart" somewhere about Bintang point, and was repairing at Singapore. The *Motichand Amichund* had passed Singapore for this. The *Pascoa* was still lying embedded in mud, and would cost a large sum, (say $11,000) to float her again into deep water.

Part of the Cargo of the *Victory* has come over from Manila in the Spanish vessel *La Trinidad*. She will probably be condemned.

The *Emily Taylor* was inserted as sailed in our last No. This was a mistake, she is at Whampoa.

The *Rob Roy* and *Comajee Family* were to follow the *Waterwitch* for this from Calcutta in two days.

The *Lord Lowther*, *Asia*, *Inglis* and others are loading for Great Britain.

LATEST DATES from ENGLAND 31st October ₱ *Morrison*. UNITED STATES 14th Oct. ₱ *Samson*. CALCUTTA, 12th January ₱ *Water Witch*. SINGAPORE, February 6th ₱ *ship*. LUZ 10th December ₱ *Delight*. MANILA 9th February. BOMBAY, 3rd January via Bengal.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From the SOUTH, *Cecilia*, *Polonais*, *Gallarion*, BOMBAY, *Sarah Barry*, *Falcon*, *Psyche*, *Cassador*. JAVA, *Mercury*, *Ann*. SYDNEY, *Moffatt*, *Lady Kennaway*. CALCUTTA, *Sir C. Malcolm*, *Comajee Family*, *Sir Ry*. LONDON, *Pleiades*. MANILA, *Don Antigon*. SINGAPORE, *Cornwallis*, *Ardaseer*, *John Fleming*, *Good Success*, *Motichand Amichund*, *Governor Phillips*, *Ternate*.

## SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

| *Vessel's Name.* | *Flag.* | *Commander.* | *Tons* | *Where from.* | *Consignees* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hospital Ship .... | | | 800 | | |
| Lord Lowther .... | British | Vincent .... .... | 1400 | London .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Regulus .... .... | Ameri. | Vasmer .... .... | | Manila .... | Russell & Co. |
| Inglis .... .... | British | Wise .... .... | 1350 | Bombay .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Omega .... .... | Ameri. | Russell .... .... | 390 | Manila .... | Gordon & Talbot. |
| Albion .... .... | " | Putnam .... .... | | Liverpool .... | Olyphant & Co. |
| Asia .... .... | British | J. Pearson .... | 1012 | Calcutta .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Splendid .... .... | Ameri. | Rogers .... .... | | Manila .... | Wetmore & Co. |
| Euphrates .... | British | Buckham .... .... | 375 | Bombay .... | Dirom & Co. |
| Tyrer .... .... | " | Ellis .... .... | | Liverpool .... | Russell & Co. |
| Claudius .... | Ameri. | Windsor .... | | London .... | " |
| Rummymede .... | British | Wildridge .... | | N. S. Wales .... | Lindsay & Co. |
| Delight .... .... | Ameri. | Storey .... .... | | Manila .... | Wetmore & Co. |
| John Gilpin .... | " | Walsh .... .... | | " .... | " |
| Neponset .... .... | " | Hunt .... .... | | " .... | Gordon & Talbot. |
| Ronan .... .... | " | Benson .... .... | | New-York .... | Olyphant & Co. |
| Hanover .... .... | " | Leech .... .... | | Java .... | Wetmore & Co. |
| Champlain .... | " | Ritchie .... .... | | Liverpool .... | " |
| Sarah & Araelia .... | " | Gardner .... .... | | Manila .... | Dent & Co. |
| London .... .... | " | Brace .... .... | | Java .... | Russell & Co. |
| Emma Eugenia .... | British | Buchan .... .... | | London .... | Wetmore & Co. |
| Amelia Thompson .. | " | Tomlinson .... | | V. Diemens Ld. | Dent & Co. |
| Ruby .... .... | " | Warden .... .... | | Calcutta .... | " |
| Emily Taylor .... | Ameri. | Hallett .... .... | | Manila .... .... | Russell & Co. |

## SHIPPING AT LINTIN &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, Crockett, *Lord Amherst*, Bean; to Dent & Co. The *Hercules*, Jauncey; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray and *Henry Clay* Gilman, to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Swanston D. & M. Rustomjee. *Isabella*, to Stanford & Marks.

| *Vessel's Name.* | *Flag.* | *Commander.* | *Tons* | *Where from.* | *Consignees* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aurelia .... .... | Port. | Barros .... .... | 160 | Bombay .... | Dent & Co. |
| Alexander .... .... | Ameri. | Penniger .... .... | 384 | Liverpool .... | Wetmore & Co. |
| Jardine (Schr.).... | British | Greig .... .... | 160 | Singapore .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Lady Hayes .... | " | Ovenstone.... .... | 390 | " .... | " |
| Osage .... .... | Ameri | Farber .... .... | | Liverpool .... | Russell Sturgis & Co. |
| Griffin .... .... | " | Little .... .... | | Manatlan .... | " |
| Cesar .... .... | Port. | Ramos .... .... | | Bombay .... | Capt. Raines |
| Commerce .... | Ameri. | Fleming .... .... | | London .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Red Rover .... | British | H. Wright .... | | Calcutta .... | " |
| Sir Her. Compton.... | " | Boulton .... .... | | Bombay .... | Bomonjee Manuckjee |
| Alice .... .... | " | Wright .... .... | | Manila .... | Dent & Co. |
| Bengal Merchant.... | " | Campbell .... | | Sydney .... | " |
| Morrison .... .... | Ameri. | Ingersoll .... | | Liverpool .... | Olyphant & Co. |
| Trinculo .... .... | British | Rea .... .... | | " .... | Fox Rawson & Co. |
| Water Witch .... | " | Reynell .... .... | | Calcutta .... | Dent & Co. |

# THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.


Abreviations (Pl.) Picul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Chs.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avoids.—1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avoids, 1 Picul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¼ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 2d. No. 26. CANTON, SATURDAY, MARCH, 4TH, 1837. No. 78.


## IMPORTS.

| | PER. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **COTTON MANUFACTURES.** | | | |
| Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in | P. | $ 3. a 4. | |
| Chintzes - - 28 „ - in | „ | 4 a 6 | |
| Handkfs. Mousseline scarlet - | „ | 2.25 a 2.50 | dull. |
| „ „ blue - - | „ | 1.25 a 2 | |
| Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in | „ | 4. a 5. | |
| „ „ 80 „ „ | „ | 8. a 9. | in demand. |
| „ grey - 40 „ 38 in | „ | 4½. a 5. | |
| „ „ - 60 „ 38 in | „ | 6½. a 7½. | |
| „ „ - 80 „ 38 in | „ | 8. a 10. | |
| Am. brown Cots. 30 „ 36 in | „ | 3. a 3.10. | |
| Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in | Pl. | 37 a 40 | |
| „ „ „ 30 @ 32 in | „ | | |
| Calcutta - - 18 @ 24 in | „ | 36 a 37. | |
| **WOOLLENS.** | | | |
| Broadcloth Ex. Sup'f 60@62 in | Yd. | 1.80 a 2 20 | |
| „ Span. Stripes 60@62 in | „ | 1.15 a 1.25. | dull. |
| „ Supers - 58@60 in | „ | 80 a 90. | |
| „ Worsters - - | „ | 60 cts. | |
| „ Worleys - 25 yds. in | Pce. | 11 a 11½. | No sale. |
| „ Sup'r Sclet. Cutgs large | Pl. | 30 a 40. | Cts. dull. |
| Flannel - - - - | yd. | 15 a 20. | |
| Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in | Pce. | | |
| Fine singles - - - - | „ | 26 a 28. | dull. |
| Second - - - - - | „ | | |
| Dutch - - - 40 yds. 35 in | „ | 28 | |
| „ - - - 40 „ 28 „ | „ | 22 | No demand. |
| Bombasets - - - - | „ | 11 a 12 | |
| Longells scarlet - - - | „ | 8½ a 9. | |
| Assorted colors - - - | „ | | |
| Woollen yarn - - - | „ | 105 a 120. | Limited demand. |
| **COTTON.** | | Tael. | |
| Bengal old or inf. - - | Pl. | 8. a 10. | |
| „ sup. and fine - - | „ | | |
| Bombay old or inf. - - | „ | 7.8 a 10.3 | |
| „ sup. and fine - - | „ | | |
| Madras - - - - - | „ | 8.8 a 10.2 | |
| Manila - - - - - | „ | | None. |
| **METALS.** | | | |
| Copper Shea'g. 16 oz. @ 32 oz. | Pl. | $ 34½. | |
| „ S. American slab - - | „ | 26. | None. |
| „ nails assorted - - | „ | 40. | |
| „ old - - - - | „ | 18. | |
| Lead English Pig - - - | „ | 6½ | |
| „ Spanish „ - - - | „ | | |
| Iron Bar 1 a 3 in - - | „ | 1.80 a 2. | |
| „ Rod ½ a in - - | „ | 3 a 3.50. | Declining. |
| „ Nailrod ½ and under - | „ | | |
| „ Hoop. ½ a in - - | „ | | |
| „ Scrap - - - - - | „ | 1. a 1.20. | Not Saleable. |
| Steel English - - - - | „ | | |
| „ Swedish - - - - | Tub | 3½ a 4 | |
| Spelter English - - - - | Pl. | 6. | |
| Tin Plates - - - - - | Box | 7½ a 8 | Large stock. |
| Quicksilver - - - - - | Pl. | 105. | |
| SKINS Rabbit - - - - - | 100 | 60. a 65. | |
| Beaver - - - - - - | each | 4. a 6. | |
| „ Fox - - - - - | „ | 1. a 1.15. | |
| Otter-Sea - - - - - | „ | 40. a 55 | |
| „ „ tails - - - - | „ | 2.50 a 3 | |
| „ Land - - - - - | „ | 5. a 7. | |
| Seal - - - - - - | „ | 2. a 2.50 | |
| OPIUM Patna old - - - | Ch'. | 840 a 850 | |
| „ „ new - - - | „ | 810 | |
| Benares old - - - - | „ | 750 a 760 | |
| „ new - - - - | „ | 720 a 730 | |
| Malwa old - - - - | „ | 660 a 670 | |
| „ new - - - - - | „ | | |
| Turkey - - - - - - | „ | 600 | Nominal. |
| RICE Bengal - - - - | Pl. | 1.70 a 1.80 | |
| „ Java - - - - - | „ | 1.45 a 1.65 | |
| „ White table - - - | „ | 1.80 | |
| „ Manila - - - - | „ | 1.55 a 1.60 | |
| „ Paddy - - - - | „ | 30 pct less. | than Rice. |
| **STRAITS PRODUCE &c** | | | |
| Bird's nest, fine white - - | Cn. | 30. | |
| „ „ inf. „ - - | „ | 11. a 16. | No demand. |
| „ „ black - - - | „ | 1½. a 5. | |
| Bees Wax - - - - - | Pl. | 26. a 28. | |
| Betel nut - - - - - | „ | 3½. a 3½ | |
| Cloves - - - - - - | „ | 34. a 38 | |
| „ Mother - - - - | „ | 10. a 12. | Overstocked. |
| Camphor Baroos - - - | Cy. | 6 a 25. | |
| Gambir - - - - - - | Pl. | 2½. a 3. | |
| Mace - - - - - - | „ | | |
| Nutmegs - - - - - | „ | | |
| Pepper - - - - - - | „ | 9 50 | |
| Rattans - - - - - - | „ | 2.50 a 3.10. | supplies. |
| Tin Banca - - - - - | „ | 27. a 28. | Nominal. |
| „ Singapore &c. - - - | „ | 26. | |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | | |
| Amber large 1st quality - - | Cy. | 3. a 13 | |
| „ small fragments - - | „ | 20 cts a 1½. | |
| Asafœtida - - - - - | Pl. | 4½. | |
| Bichdemar - - - - - | „ | 12. a 36. | |
| „ good - - - - - | „ | 36. a 50. | |
| Cochineal - - - - - | „ | 140. a 200 | |
| Coral large beads or pieces - | Cy. | | Dull. |
| „ fragments - - - | Pl. | 40. a 50. | |
| Cow Bezoar - - - - - | Cy. | 16. a 25. | No demand. |
| Cudbear - - - - - - | Pl. | 12. | |
| Cutch Pegue - - - - - | „ | 4. a 4½. | |
| Elephants Teeth or Ivory - - | „ | 70. a 100. | |
| „ „ cuttings - - | „ | 60. a 65. | |
| Fish-maws - - - - - | „ | 40 a 70. | |
| Flints - - - - - - | „ | 40 cents. | |
| Ginseng crude - - - - | „ | 75. | |
| „ clarified. - - - - | „ | 100 | None in mkt. |
| Mother of Pearl Shell - - - | „ | 9. a 10. | |
| Myrrh - - - - - - | „ | 3. a 4. | Large stock. |
| Olibanum - - - - - - | „ | 3½. a 8. | |
| Patchuck - - - - - - | „ | 26 a 28. | Nominal. |
| Rose Maloes - - - - - | „ | | |
| Saltpetre at Lintin - - - | „ | 8½. a 9½. | Sales. |
| Shark's fins - - - - - | „ | 15. a 30. | |
| Smalts - - - - - - | „ | 30. a 50. | limited demand. |
| Stock fish - - - - - | „ | 5. a 6. | |
| Thread Gold and Silver - - | Cy. | 32 a 33 | Large stock |
| Wood Ebony Mauritius - - | Pl. | 3 a 3½ | dull. |
| „ „ Ceylon - - - | „ | 2½ | |
| „ Sandal Indian - - - | „ | 22. | in demand. |
| „ „ Timor - - - - | „ | 10. a 18 | |
| „ „ Sand'l Islands - - | „ | 8. a 10 | |
| „ Sapan „ - - - | „ | 150 | |

## EXPORTS.

| | WT. in T. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SILK MANUFACTURES.** | | | |
| Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in | 36 | $ 13½ | |
| „ col'd „ „ by „ | 30 | 13. | |
| Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed 45 in | 17 | 5.70. a 6. | |
| „ 7-8 „ „ „ | 15 | 5.10 a 5.50 | |
| Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - - | 11 | 7. | |
| „ Sarsnet, Nankin silk | | | |
| „ „ Canton - - - | — | 6½ | |
| Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in | 18 | 7.75 a 7.80 | |
| „ „ „ 30 „ | 16 | 6.60 a 6.70 | |
| „ figured „ 32 „ | 20 | 10. | |
| „ „ „ 30 „ | 18 | 9. | |
| Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 „ | 24 | 12.50 | |
| „ „ 30 „ 29 „ | 32 | 16.50 a 16.75 | |
| „ black „ „ 24 „ | 24 | 10.75 a 11.50 | |
| „ „ „ 29 „ | 30 | 12.75 a 13. | |
| Satins Levantines 30 29 „ | 33 | 14. 75 a 15. | |
| „ „ „ 24 „ | 30 | 13. | |
| Lutestrings mixt 18 „ 24 „ | 18 | 7.10 a 7.90 | |
| „ black „ „ 29 „ | 28 | 10.30 a 10.50 | |
| Pongees white 30 „ 30 „ | 30 | 11.75 a 12 | |
| „ „ 30 „ 29 „ | 29 | 11.50 a 11.75 | |
| „ „ 30 „ 32 „ | 32 | 13. a 13.50 | |
| „ Szechuen 19 „ 19 „ | 27 | 4.25 a 4.30 | |
| Sarsnets black N. 30 „ 29 „ | 27 | 11.40 a 11.75 | |
| „ „ C. „ „ 29 „ | 25 | 10 a 10½ | |
| „ „ „ „ 29 „ | 22 | 7.80 a 8.10 | |
| „ wh te 60 „ 29 „ | 34 | 17 a 17.20 | |
| „ colored 30 „ 29 „ | 21 | 12.40 a 12.60 | |
| „ crossbar'd „ „ 24 „ | 18 | 10.75 | |
| Satins black 18 „ 29 „ | 44 | 17 a 17.50 | |
| „ „ 18 „ 29 „ | 36 | 14.25 a 14.50 | |
| „ colored 18 „ 29 „ | 33 | 17.20 a 17.40 | |
| „ high „ 18 „ 29 „ | 36 | 18.75 a 19 | |
| „ damasked crimson „ | 34 | 21 a 22. | |
| „ „ colored „ | 38 | 20 a 21. | |
| Senahaws Nank. blk 29 28 | 44 | 15 a 15.50 | |
| „ „ colored „ | 33 | 16 a 16.40 | |
| „ „ „ 29 „ | 36 | 17 a 17.50 | |
| „ Canton black 29 „ | 33 | 10 a 10.20 | |
| Sewing silks assort. colors. 1a | Pl. | 4.70 a 4.90 | |
| „ „ black - - - | | 6.30 a 6.40 | |
| Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. - | 7 | 3.40 | |
| „ „ 55 @ 58 in - | 5½ | 2.90 | |
| „ 8-4 Satin figd. 63 - | 5 | 2.15 a 2.25 | |
| „ 7-4 „ „ - - - | 4 | 1.85 | |
| „ „ damas'd col silk 54 a 57 | 6 | 2.50 | |
| Water silks col'd. 18 y. 29 in | 32 | 13.45 | |
| **BLACK TEAS.** | Pl | Tael. | |
| „ Bohea Canton - - - | „ | | No demand. |
| „ Fokeen - - - | „ | | |
| „ Congou Souq. f'd. - - | „ | 22 a 26 | |
| „ Bl. Lf. & Pek. f'd. - | „ | 28 a 36 | |
| „ Campoi - - - - - | „ | 28 a 38 | |
| „ Souchong - - - - | „ | 40 a 56 | |
| „ Hung muey - - - - | „ | 52 a 60 | |
| „ Pekoe - - - - - | „ | 60 a 90 | |
| „ Ning Yong - - - - | „ | 24 a 27 | nominal. |
| „ Ankoi - - - - - | „ | 16 a 22 | |
| „ „ Pouchong - - - | | | |
| „ Orange Pekoe - - - | | 23 a 35 | |
| „ Caper - - - - - | | 24 a 30 | |
| **GREEN TEAS.** | | | |
| „ Twankay - - - - | „ | 27 a 36 | Canton Tea |
| „ Skin - - - - - - | „ | 20 a 36 | 12 a 13 |
| „ Hyson - - - - - | „ | 44 a 70 | 36 a 39 |
| „ Young Hyson - - - | „ | 28 a 42 | 24 a 26 |
| „ Imperial - - - - | „ | 52 a 69 | 40 a 45 |
| „ Gunpowder - - - - | „ | 55 a 79 | |
| **RAW SILK.** Canton No. 1 | T. | | |
| „ „ „ „ 2 | | | |
| „ „ „ „ 3 | | | None. |
| „ „ „ „ 4 | | | |
| „ „ „ „ 5 | | | |
| Nankin Tsatlee - - - $ | „ | 490 a 530 | Nominal |
| „ Taysaam - - - - | „ | 380 a 4.0 | |
| **SUGAR RAW.** Canton 1st. | T. | 5.5 | |
| „ „ 2d. | „ | 5.3 | |
| „ Pingfa - - - - | „ | 6.7 | |
| „ Candy Canton - - - | „ | 7.4 | |
| „ „ Chinchew - - - | „ | 14 | |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | „ | | |
| Alum - - - - - - | „ | 1.85 a 1.95 | at Macao. |
| Aniseed star - - - - | „ | 10½ a 11 | |
| Camphor - - - - - | „ | 28 a 30 | at Macao. |
| Cassia at Whampoa - - - | | 11.50 a 12 | |
| „ Lintin - - - - | „ | 9. | |
| „ buds - - - - - | „ | 14 a 15 | |
| Canes bamboo - - - - | 1000 | 10 a 14 | |
| „ Wangees - - - - | „ | 7 a 12 | |
| China Root - - - - - | Pl. | 3½ | |
| Cubebs - - - - - - | „ | 17 a 18 | |
| Dragon's blood - - - - | „ | 80 a 100 | |
| Galangals - - - - - | „ | 3½ a 3½ | |
| Gamboge - - - - - - | „ | 65 a 70 | None good. |
| Glass beads - - - - - | „ | 17 a 22 | |
| Glue - - - - - - - | „ | 9 a 11 | |
| Ginger in Jars - - - - | Case | 5 a 5½ | |
| Hartall or Orpiment - - - | Pl. | 15 a 16 | |
| Lead white - - - - - | „ | 9 a 10 | |
| „ red - - - - - | „ | 10 | |
| Mo. of Pear' Shells Soolooo large | Pl. | | No demand. |
| „ blue edged small | „ | | |
| Musk warranted - - - - | Cy. | 55 a 60 | |
| Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in | 100 | 92 | |
| „ 9½ yds. 12 in - - - | Ps. | 85 | |
| „ Canton made - - - - | „ | 79 | |
| „ „ large - - - - | „ | 82 | None. |
| „ „ small - - - - | „ | 65 | |
| Yellow yds. in 1st. st. | „ | 79 a 80 | |
| „ „ „ 2d „ | „ | 66 a 70 | None. |
| „ „ „ 3d „ | „ | 58 | |
| „ small „ „ - - | | | |
| „ white „ „ - - - | „ | 53 a 55 | Wanted. |
| Oils Aniseed - - - - - | Cy. | 1.10 a 1.20 | |
| „ Cassia - - - - - | „ | 1.65 | |
| Rhuburb - - - - - - | Pl. | | |
| „ Dutch cut - - - - | „ | | |
| Soy in Jars - - - - - | Case | 5 a 9 | |
| Tobacco in baskets - - - | Pl. | 14 a 15 | |
| Tortoiseshell - - - - - | P. | | |
| Turmeric - - - - - - | „ | | |
| Vermillion 50 catties - - | Box. | | |

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER.

BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also higher prices are obtainable for *Camlets, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Goods, on which the Duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton &c.* sometimes discharge at Macao or tranship their Cargoes, at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rents outside, and River Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pickles &c, Confectionary Stationary, Cutlery Crockery ware, &c.*, for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

*NOTE. Alum*, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c.; and *Raw Silk, Silk* piece goods &c, are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Piculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

### RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

| | s. d. |
|---|---|
| On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills. ..... | 5 |
| Government Bills 10 @ 30 days. ..... none. ..... | |
| United States Bank Bills 6 months sight. ..... | |
| Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents. none. | |
| E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight. ..... | 222 C. R. |
| E. I. Dockyard Bills, 60 ds. sight, Rs. ..... | 224 C. R. |
| Private Bills, on Bombay, „ Co's. Rs. ..... | 222 C. R. |

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 23.75 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 5 per Cent premium. .. .. .. .. .. small 96 a 98 „ 4 a 4½. .. .. „
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, .. .. .. 1 per Cent „
„ „ Old Carolus IV. .. .. .. 12 per Cent „
South American Republics .. .. .. .. None

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet .. £.
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none. .. .. .. „
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. .. „

### DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1st APRIL 1836 TO 28th FEBRUARY 1837.

| | IN FEBRUARY. | | | APRIL TO FEBY. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Price. | Chests | Value in Dollars. | Chests. | Value in Dollars. | Stock 1st March. |
| Patna .....old | 800 | 461 | 408,800 | 4,456½ | 3,360,926 | 640 |
| „ .....new | | 50 | | | | 600 |
| Benares .....old | 730 | 91 | 66,430 | | | 300 |
| „ .....new | 710 | 139 | 98,690 | 2,381 | 1,691,139 | 133 |
| Malwa .....old | 685 | 973 | 666,505 | | | 1760 |
| „ .....new | 685 | 11 | 7,535 | 10,970½ | 6,939,300 | 3534½ |
| | | 1,725 | 1,247,960 | 17,811 | 11,991,640 | 4,967½ |

Total Chests delivered in the last 11 months 19,536; Value 13,179,879 Drs.

### RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

| GOODS TREASURE | | GOODS TREASURE | | GOODS TREASURE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay .... | 2½ | Singapore .... | 1 | Hol.or Hamburg .. | 3 |
| Ceylon .... | | Manila .... | 1 | Spain or Portugal.. | 3 |
| Madras .... | | Malacca .... | 1 | America U States .. | 2½ |
| Calcutta .... | 2½ | Penang .... | 1½ | Chili or Peru .. | 3 |
| Rangoon .... | | Batavia .... | 2 | Mexico .... | 3 |
| Mauritius .... | 3 | Gt. Britain via Sg. | 3 | E. coast of China .. | 1 |
| Australia .... | | „ direct .... | 2½ | Lintin &c. .... | ½ |
| Sand. Islands .. | | France .... | 2½ | | |

Note. Above rates are from 20th Oct. to 20th April annually; during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat higher. Risks on Blocks are $ 2 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ ¾ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

### WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7574756 of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd „ „ „ 1200 do. & under 1600 „ „ „
3rd „ „ under 1200 do. 0.5067341 „ „

N B. The cubit is 14¼ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products—The largest class pay from $ 43.6 to $ 1330; 2d class from $ 370 to $ 370; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Comsha or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 160 Taels or $ 2225. Linguists fee $ 175½ and Compradore's fee $ 50. Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. On French and other Foreign vessels they are slightly varied. Riv'eaden ships are charged only about $ 1300 in lieu of measurement &c.

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

### IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—Brown Longcloths are the only articles that continue in steady and a favorable demand.

COTTON YARN.—has been a little more enquired for, but the offers are by no means encouraging, and the lower numbers are still most required.

WOOLLENS.—There appeared some chance of improvement from the favorable accounts from the interior, but one or two considerable parcels of both Longells and Spanish Stripes, having been thrown into the market, have checked any advance, and the demand continues very languid.

RICE.—continues depressed.

METALS.—are rather declining.

TEIN.—are in brisk demand.

COTTON.—Some sales since our last at low rates evince a decided decline in price, and our highest quotations could not be obtained, except for really fine quality, and the expected arrival from both Bengal and Bombay render sales very difficult, the chinese holders being eager to run off their own purchases.

OPIUM.—For the last few days the market has been more quiet, as, from the silence of the authorities, parties begin to be less sanguine of the legalization, although sufficient mystery still hangs over their proceedings to give rise to speculation. The deliveries, as will be seen above, are good for the past month; but there are at present no sales to be effected to any extent at our quotations, either of Bengal or Malwa Opium.

### EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.—No Canton Silk is in the market, and in Tsatlee and Taysaam we have no transactions to report. Our quotations for the latter must therefore be considered quite nominal.

SILK MANUFACTURES.—There has been a brisk demand for many articles, particularly white Pongees, for the English market, and they have consequently improved in price. But few ready made goods remain in the market.

TEA.—Our quotations for *black teas* in particular will be found considerably lower than before; they are now procurable at these prices, but there are very few good teas of any kind in the market. Our higher quotations may therefore be considered as quite nominal. The total exports this season up to the 1st of this month amounted of black teas to 22,264,267 lbs, and of green 6,954,264 total only 29,216,332 lbs. or about 14 millions less than were shipped last year in the same period.

# THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 2d No. 21. CANTON, SATURDAY, MARCH, 11th, 1837. No. 79


## SPAIN.

WHILE the Queen Regent, in the palace of La Granja, at St. Ildefonso, was lulled into something like security by the easy suppression of the riots at Madrid on the night of the 3rd of August, and by General Quesada's assurances, that he would answer for the future tranquillity of that capital, and the fidelity of the regular troops, a sudden insurrection burst around, and overwhelmed her and her authority in the course of a single night. An insurrection composed of worse elements is scarcely upon record.

On the 12th of August, at eight o'clock in the evening, (the favourite hour of late for such purposes) the regiment of provincial militia, doing duty at St. Ildefonso, broke from their barracks with the cries of "Long live the Constitution!" "Long live Isabella II!" and proceeded in arms towards the palace, singing Riego's hymn, 'Trazala Perros,' and other revolutionary songs. The soldiers of the 4th regiment of the infantry of the Royal Guards, on whom the Queen placed great confidence, no sooner saw the revolted militia arrive at the palace than they joined them ready armed. The officers, however, without a single exception, remained true to their duty, and some squadrons of the cavalry of the Guards, stationed there, would take no part in the movement.

On the approach of the rabble soldiery the strong gates of the palace were closed, and from within, the Commandant-General, Count de San Roman, and other superior officers, endeavoured to reason with and calm the men. They were not listened to, and the insurgents soon added to their former cries—"Death to San Roman—to Quesada—to all traitors!"

M. de Rayneval, the French ambassador, who was confined to his house by a dangerous illness, which proved mortal a few days after, caused himself to be supported to the square before the palace, where Mr. Villiers, the English minister, and one or two other diplomatic gentlemen had already arrived, and were exerting themselves to still the storm, and save the Queen from outrage. On hearing some of the men clamouring for their arrears of pay, Mr. Villiers took it upon himself to assure them that they should receive it within two hours, if they would only retire to their quarters. But it was very evident the mutineers had extremer objects in view, and were prepared for mischief. Many of them were drunk, and they generally assured the foreign ministers that they were not met there for the paltry matter of a few dollars a-piece, but to change the Government, and establish liberty. M. de Rayneval and Mr. Villiers then asked to speak with their officers, on which, laughing in their faces, they told them they had no officers—that they had taken this affair into their own hands, and had appointed their corporals and sergeants to lead them. Finally, the Ministers begged to be admitted into the palace where they might act as mediators with her Majesty, but this was insolently and obstinately refused; and as oaths and threats against them now proceeded from all around them, they were obliged to retire.

The insurgents succeeded in forcing a small posterngate which, fortunately, did not give access to the interior of the palace; seeing this, they proceeded to break down the principal gate—musket-shots were fired—and then they began to swear they would bring up artillery, and lay the palace low, and massacre all within it, if the Queen did not instantly accept the Constitution of 1812. After holding out for some hours, with great firmness of mind, seeing no hope of succour from her friends, the Queen Regent proposed that twelve soldiers should be admitted to her presence. The insurgents agreed to this proposition, and appointed a fanatic corporal to head the deputation. On being admitted, the Queen asked what they wished, and why they, upon whom she relied for protection, threatened the safety of their infant Queen and of herself. The man replied they wanted liberty, and the Constitution of 1812. Her Majesty endeavoured to make them feel that they did not understand the nature of their demand; and they readily enough avowed that they did not know much about the Constitution of 1812, but as they had been told it was excellent—that it would better their condition, and lower the price of tobacco and salt, and sundry necessaries, and as it had been proclaimed at Malaga, and Cadiz, and Seville, and Cordova,—they would have it. An officer with the Queen represented to them that the Constitution of 1812 called their enemy Don Carlos to the throne, to the exclusion of their queen, his niece—and this, we believe, is the case, inasmuch as the alteration of the Salic law of succession, which now excludes Don Carlos, was not contemplated or included in the terms of that Constitution. To this somewhat startling representation the drunken orators replied—"As for Don Carlos, we will not have him—he is a despot; and as for the two Queen's what matters it though the Constitution do reject them—we will have them, and will certainly support them."

The singular conference had now lasted a long time, and the insurgents without, irritated by delay, began to exclaim that there was treachey—that their comrades were murdered within the palace, and as the bloody Quesada might come up with troops from Madrid, it was necessary to bring matters to a conclusion at once. At the mention of Quesada's name, some of the insurgents were observed to sneak away, but they had nothing to fear, nor had the Queen anything to hope from the unfortunate General. At last, at two hours after midnight, stunned by the shouts of a ferocious soldiery, and moved by the tears and entreaties of all around her, the Queen yielded, and took the oath to the Constitution tendered her by the twelve revolted privates. Some accounts, however, state that she did not even then take the oath, and that all that could be obtained from her, in the face of so much danger, was her signature to a paper, authorizing General San Roman to allow the soldiers to swear to the Constitution of 1812 until the Cortes assemble. Except as it regards that helpless woman's courage (a virtue to which she certainly is not deficient) it is of small consequence whether she swore that night, or the next morning, or the day after. The oath, whenever taken, was extorted by brute force—with the knife at the throat. At the moment of crisis the only Member of the Cabinet at St. Ildefonso was the Minister of Grace and Justice.

Having achieved this signal victory, the soldiers gradually retired to their barracks, and at five o'clock in the morning all was quite at La Granja and St. Ildefonso. When the news of these transactions reached Madrid at an early hour of the 13th of August, the whole garrison was put under arms, loaded cannon were pointed in all directions, and the troops kept ready to fire at the first signal or first sign of revolt.

In our last Retrospect we mentioned the confidence of the Minister, Isturitz, and Queen's general, Quesada, but it soon appeared that such confidence was ill-founded, and that the troops were not to be depended upon. It was in vain they represented that the affair at St. Ildefonso was a military insurrection contrary to all law, and that the Queen was kept under restraint by a faction which would extract from her whatever orders or regulations they chose; the soldiers had been taught to believe that the movement had been sanctioned by the whole nation,—that the Queen was still a free agent,—and that her name and signature were entitled to more respect than ever. Reports and printed papers were circulated among the troops and lower orders of citizens, stating that her Majesty disapproved of all the tyrannical measures adopted by Quesada, who was a traitor to her cause. At this juncture, too, intelligence arrived that the Constitution of 1812 had been proclaimed in Carthagena, Alicant, Valencia, and other places. Although the countenances of the troops gave them little encouragement, Quesada and Isturitz persisted through the whole of the 13th and 14th, during which latter day a small body of cuirassiers, which adhered to them, killed a few rioters; but, on the following morning, a royal decree, dated the preceding day at St. Ildefonso, and purporting that the Queen ordered the immediate proclamation of the Constitution of 1812, was posted up in Madrid, where it produced all the effect that was desired. This decree was soon followed by several others, one of which dismissed the Isturitz Ministry, and named an ultra-liberal Cabinet. Quesada and Isturitz then began to think of providing for their personal safety, but they did not leave Madrid until several frightful deeds of violence had been performed, and it was made quite evident that scarcely a soldier, whether of the garrison or national guard, would pull a trigger in their defence. Quesada was seized on the 15th, and most barbarously murdered at a place only two or three miles from Madrid. Isturitz, using better speed, gained the frontiers of Portugal, and traversing that country in disguise, reached Lisbon and embarked for England, where he now is in safety. Galiano, Rivas, and other members of the displaced Cabinet, for whose heads the mob were shouting, either escaped in disguise or took to secure hiding places in the city.

We have just seen, in a Bayonne paper, that Quesada's eldest son, who was in France, shot himself on learning his father's death. The organs of the movement party, like the Robespierres and Marats of old, say that the fabric of liberty must be cemented by blood; and they will have blood enough, for the "Montagne" is now in the ascendancy.

The 'Madrid Gazette' of the 15th published the following decrees in form:—

"The Constitution of 1812 is proclaimed until the meeting of the Cortes, which will decide upon the institution that are to be given to Spain.

"M. Calatrava (a furious ultra-liberal) is appointed President of the Council; M. Ferrer, Minister of Finance; M. la Cuadra, Minister of the Interior; General Seoane succeeds General Quesada; General Rodil is appointed Commandant of the Guard and Inspector of the Nacionales, &c.

"The state of siege is raised, and the National Guard of Madrid is re-organized."

To these decrees was added the reviving intelligence that the Constitution of 1812 had just been proclaimed at Santander and St. Sebastian.

On the afternoon of the 15th, whilst the mob were rejoicing at the savage murder of Quesada, General Seaone, his successor, rode through Madrid attended by a numerous staff, all shouting "Viva la Constitucion!" Soon after Seaone published two addresses, one to the inhabitants of Madrid, recommending tranquillity and good order on the *glorious day* of the reestablishment of the true Constitution; and the other to the soldiers and National Guards, stating that the recent act of the Queen-Regent had closed an "abyss" which threatened to swallow up the whole nation, and recommending that strict discipline which became them as soldiers and patriots. The mob wanted to wreak their vengeance on Quesada's house, widow and family, but in this they were prevented. At night the church bells were rung in triumph, and there was a general illumination. It is said that in the midst of all this blaze of lamps and torches, the house of the British embassy was enveloped in darkness—that the mob were much offended thereat; but that the omission was attributed by some merely to the absence of the Minister, Mr. Villiers, who was still at St. Ildefonso.

In the course of the following day, Calatrava addressed a circular letter to the foreign ministers, informing them that her Majesty had been graciously pleased to appoint him Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, in consequence of which they must henceforward transact business with him. To this letter, it appears, not a single answer was sent, nor can we see how one could be expected. Those diplomatists had been accredited by their governments to the Queen-Regent reigning under the Estatuto Real, and not under the Constitution of 1812. They could not acknowledge an extreme revolution without express orders to that effect from their respective courts.

In the mean time the Regent and the infant Queen were close prisoners at La Granja, and exposed to the grossest insults; for the soldiery who had made the revolution there were afraid of trusting the party that had set them in motion, and thought not only their reward but their safety dependent on keeping possession of the royal persons. Mendez Vigo, the newly-appointed Minister of War, was obliged to descend to a long parley, and to prayers and entreaties with the common soldiers, in order to induce them to liberate the Regent and allow her to go to Madrid where her presence was indispensable. With difficulty the men gave their consent; but they soon changed their minds, and when Vigo returned to remove her Majesty he found they had doubled their sentinels, guarded every avenue to the palace and garden, and closed all the gates. In the late fete of the palace they had put a guard in the apartment of the Infant Queen, to prevent her being secretly carried off, and they now denied admittance to Mendez Vigo, and to all others save common soldiers like themselves; for by this time they doubted the faith of their non-commissioned officers and even refused to obey Sergeant Garcia, the head of the plot, who had gone into the palace with the deputation of twelve, and been their spokesman on that occasion.

The terrified court party then endeavoured to obtain from their masters a free passage to Madrid for Mendez Vigo, in order that he might carry the royal despatches organizing a new government which had been appointed according to their wishes. This they refused to grant unless a deputation of their own body accompanied Vigo, and the despatches and decree were previously read to them; and when the Minister of War attempted to drive off in his carriage he was stopped by levelled muskets and bayonets, and carried back with great abuse. The Queen Regent was obliged to comply. At a late hour the soldiers were admitted into her apartments (many of them being again intoxicated), the decrees were read to them and submitted to their inspection, and after a long debate they consented that Mendez Vigo should go to Madrid, accompanied by Garcia, five other non-commissioned officers, a musician of the band of the provincial militia, and twenty privates. This was on the night of the 15th, during a part of which the soldiers amused themselves by seizing all the letters and despatches that arrived at St. Ildefonso. The letters addressed to the Queen were read aloud by a sergeant, and a *gentleman* of the body-guard, and are said to have occasioned much merriment in the barracks. The next morning they sent a part of the foreign diplomatic despatches, which we suppose they had not been able to understand, to the house of the English Minister,—the covers having been previously torn off and some of the despatches altogether destroyed. After suffering a series of the grossest insults, the Queen Regent contrived to requisite these heroes to a march to Madrid, where they were to be received in triumph. On the morning of the 18th of August they entered the capital by the Puerta del Sol, amidst the cheers of the multitude, and headed by General the Marquis Rodil, at whose right hand rode, proud and glorious, Sergeant Garcia, the "Liberator." After marching through the streets to the terror of the quiet inhabitants, and invoking death on all the late Ministry, as well as on Toreno and many others of their predecessors, they repaired to a banquet prepared for them by some of the National Guards, at which their patriotism was still further inflamed by copious draughts of wine and ardent spirits, which were supplied to them with a profusion that looked as if miscief were preconcerted. Drinking, generally speaking, is not the vice of the nation, but a drunken Spaniard is always a dangerous character. From all accounts it appears that these fellows had been kept in a state of sobriety for five or six days: the cups and toasts at Madrid completed the confusion and madness of their brains, and when the patriotic banquet was over, they sallied forth to insult and beat all such persons as did not look like true Liberals. Their chief spite was directed against the 3rd regiment of the guards, which, in the midst of a general anarchy, had maintained something like discipline, and a respect for their superior officers. A private of the 3rd was struck with a sabre by one of the sergeants from La Granja, and returned the compliment by running the sergeant through with his bayonet. A few of the soldier's comrades ran up to his assistance, but they were overpowered by numbers, and obliged to retreat to their barracks after two of them had been killed. The men of the 4th regiment of the Guards, the provincials and nacionales, then attacked the barracks, which were vigorously defended by the 3rd, who, maintaining a galling fire, killed and wounded a good many of their assailants, and forced them to retire. Seaone, the new Captain-General and Commander of Madrid, hearing this frightful *tapage*, beat to arms, and marched with an imposing force to the barracks of the 3rd, who readily laid down their arms at his command, conceiving that his authority would protect them from any further attack. But the drunken heroes of La Granja did not so understand it, for they presently reappeared with three cannons, which, aided by the mob, they had forcibly seized in the artillery barracks, and which they now pointed against the barracks of the 3rd, who again ran to their arms. Seaone in the same breath ordered the 3rd to cease their resistance and the guns to be fired upon them. This conduct is intelligible enough. The new commander owes his post to the movements at La Granja, and there would have been danger to himself in resisting the provincials, the nacionales, and the men who formed by far the stronger party in this conflict. After several cannon shot had taken effect and killed and wounded a one of the 3rd, the Colonel of that regiment ordered his men to give up a hopeless struggle. They piled arms, threw their colours out of a window in token of surrender, and then the Captain-General ordered the firing of the artillery to cease. The victors rushed into the barracks and plundered the magazines of fire-arms, sabres, accoutrements, and everything the contained. During the night the marauders sold most of these articles publicly in the streets of Madrid. On the following morning some of the officers of the 3rd, and a few of the mutinous 4th, sent in their resignations, finding it incompatible with their character as men of honour to continue in a service where they were over-ruled and insulted by a lawless mob, or by their own men. We are disgusted with these details, but it is only by giving them that we can convey an idea of the thoroughly disorganized state of the Spanish capital.—*Companion to the Newspaper for October.*

## EXTRACTS.

JOHN SMITH.—A gentleman whose name has come out in the Albany newspapers, giving his number and protests against the numerous applications that are made to him for the payment of bills due from others of the same name. He says, need is sent to him from the market that he never bought; eggs that he never laid; nor is any money due—and sundry other inconveniences, that he cannot bear. Sensible that his name has become a name, he refuses upon his number; and means to be distinguished, that he no forth it shall form a part of his style and title. Since the number he changed, his distinction is at an end, and he resorts again to his doubtful ownership of that family of names whose name is *legion*.

It is stated that the model of a locomotive, is exhibited in London, which will move on a rail road without steam at the rate of one hundred miles an hour!

After this we may expect some machine to be soon erected, by which a man may arrive in Baltimore *before* he leaves Washington.—*Washington Sun.*

The Hon. Henry Clay lately had a marvellous escape from death. He was riding on horseback in one of his fields, surveying his cattle, when a furious bull, maddened from some cause or other, rushed towards him, and plunging his horns with tremendous force into the horse on which Mr. Clay was seated, killed the poor animal on the spot. The distinguished rider was thrown to the distance of several feet from his horse, and though somewhat hurt by the fall, escaped without material injury. His deliverance was truly miraculous; and deserves as much to be called the effect of Divine interposition, as did the failure of Lawrence's pistol at Washington, when he attempted to lodge a bullet in the thorax of the President,—upon which the Globe commented with such religious awe.—*Phila. Gaz.*

## SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

10th the March, 1837.—The second annual meeting of the Society for the diffusion of useful knowledge having taken place this day, at No. 2 American Hong, Mr. Jardine, as President, took the chair.

The Report of the Committee for the past year was then read.

Mr. Bridgman made a few remarks on the encouragement which the society may derive from the fact that, whereas a few years since, the number of foreigners engaged in the study of Chinese in this part of the world did not exceed five or six, their number is now greatly increased and still increasing.

On the motion of the Rev. Dr. Parker seconded by Mr. Williams, it was,

Resolved.—That the Report just read be accepted, and printed under the direction of the Committee.

On the motion of Mr. Inglis, seconded by Mr. Green, the following appointment of officers for the ensuing year was made.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Jardine, | President. |
| Mr. Bell | Treasurer. |
| Mr. Kino. | |
| Mr. Lindsay. | |
| Revd. Mr. Parker, M. D. | |

The Secretaries the Revd. E. C. Bridgman, and Mr. J. R. Morrison, being requested to continue their services as before.

The report of the Committee of which we are enabled to give only a short extract, was to the following effect.

It set out with saying that if any of the members of this society expected to hear an account of great and speedy results already attained, they would be disappointed. The work which the Society had imposed on itself, was one of time, and if any effects had yet been made to effect some good, they had been feeble, when compared with the work before them.

The society derived great encouragement from a view of the civilization in the west and in India; particularly seeing how knowledge was diffusing itself over the latter country, where only fifty years ago the number of Europeans who possessed even a knowledge of any of the languages spoken in the East, was but small, and smaller still that of Indians who had any wish to acquire the English language But now we see natives of England and India uniting together in the business of life, and the knowledge of Europe diffusing itself by means of the native schools. With this example before us, why should we despair of doing great good in China, even during the few years that the present members of the Society may be joined in the work, nor why should not their immediate followers already be able to perceive that the Chinese Empire has advanced by knowledge some steps to give it additional political importance?

The present ignorance of the Chinese ought to be to us an incentive to greater exertion rather than discouragement, and however great comparatively the advances may be, which in this empire have been made in the useful arts, we need only look to the great improvements in arts and advance in science so lately made in Europe, to convince us that but little of it's light has hitherto penetrated into China. We might become the means, by introducing the improvements of European science to economize the time and means of this industrious people, and though we may, by superior knowledge, have surpassed them in the manufacture of articles, once peculiarly their own, such as silk and porcelaine, may we not, by mixing more freely with the intelligent Chinese, again derive from them practical knowledge and advantage?

We have seen that a Chinese carried the art of making prussian blue from England to his own country, on which he thereby conferred great benefit, almost all the wearing apparel of the poorer classes being died with this material. If now for instance we were to teach them the chemical solvent of Indigo, they would be able to use the Indian product from which the want of that knowledge at present precludes them, and they would do so in preference to their own Indigo which is of an inferior quality.

Many are the difficulties with which the Committee has had to contend, and these have been of two kinds, the one in it's nature temporary, the other of a more permanent character. The first is the unfriendly and jealous conduct of the Chinese Government, which renders it extremely difficult to print and publish any Chinese works in China; this has been obviated by getting such publications printed in Singapore, where Mr. Moor has readily and zealously undertaken to superintend their progress through the Press, and has also promised to make arrangements for the sale of the Society's publications. The second, and more formidable, difficulty is the want of a sufficient number of writers in the Chinese language, those who are conversant with it in China having in general too little leisure to give much attention to the wants of the society Hitherto the only assistance the society has derived has been from three Gentlemen, but it is hoped that there being several Gentlemen in the straits of Malacca who have attained the language, they will lend their aid to the society.

Entertaining a hope that this aid will be given, the Committee has drawn up a plan of operations, sketching the outlines of what it regards as most demanding attention, and invites contributions on the following heads: HISTORY including BIOGRAPHY, GEOGRAPHY including TRAVELS NATURAL HISTORY. MEDICINE. MECHANICS and MECHANICAL ARTS. NATURAL PHILOSOPHY. NATURAL THEOLOGY. BELLES LETTRES.

Here followed a more special outline of the subdivisions of these different heads, which, as exceeding our limits, we omit. The report then went on to say that the first work of the society, a general view of universal history, in three Chinese volumes, had been completed, and was in course of publication, and that a history of the United States was also being prepared. The delay in the completion of the Geography had retarded the publication of a map of the world as mentioned in last year's report. Of Mr. Gutzlaff's Chinese magazine 1000 copies were in the hands of the Society's agents in Singapore for publication in the straits, and the edition of that work has for the future been undertaken by the Society, which invites contributions to it.

Mention was made of the progress the Rev. Mr Dyer was making in Malacca in the preparation of moveable metallic chinese types.

The funds in the hands of the Society's treasurer amounted to $ 1253-48.—

These are, we believe the more prominent points of the report read to the meeting yesterday, and we wish not to leave the subject without soliciting the sympathies of our readers in behalf of an establishment, which promises in the course of time to effect much good, and which is being conducted by gentlemen whose long residence in this country and knowledge of the Chinese language, render peculiarly fitted for their office.

It may not be out of place here to mention that an annual subscription of ten Dollars entitles the subscriber to become a member.

---

# CANTON PRESS,

March 11th 1837.

---

## COMPANY'S FINANCE COMMITTEE, IN CHINA.

We have at different times adverted to this establishment, pointing out it's undue interference with the China trade, and shall now again offer a few observations on the same subject, one of so much importance to our trade, and which, ever since the establishment of the Free Trade to China, has weighed heavily on those concerned in it.

It was with pleasure that we heard it stated that Lord Auckland was averse to the continuance of the Company's Finance Committee in China, not however on account of this establishment interfering with the trading community but because the Bengal treasury finds itself inconvenienced by the uncertain mode in which, through the different channels, the India Revenue is at present drawn to England. But we do not in this instance quarrel with the motives; so long as our object is obtained, it matters not much whether consideration for the general utility and welfare, or for the convenience of the Government alone, effect the change We only hope that since the Bengal Government joins it's complaints of the Company's finance operations to those of the public, the obnoxious establishment may soon cease to exist.

We shall now recapitulate the disadvantages to which the Company's Finance operations in China have subjected the China trade.

1st. They have raised the prices of exports from China.

2nd. They have lowered the value of imports from Great Britain, it being by far the easier mode for the speculator to obtain funds for his operations, by taking the Companys advance, in most instances to be repaid after his adventure has been realized, than to purchase manufactures in England, and be out of pocket for their value 15 or 18 months.

3rd. They have lowered the prices for China Produce at home, by inducing too great a quantity be to thrust on the market.

4th. They have prevented the merchant profitably to follow his calling, he not being able to compete with so powerful a body as the Bengal Government.

That the Company's advances on China Produce must have raised it's price, is easily understood, when it is considered how many speculators the facility of obtaining funds brought into the market, who under other circumstances would not have possessed the means of entering into competition with other capitalists, thereby increasing the demand for produce far beyond what would have been required, had the trade not been in this manner fomented by the quantity of capital thrown into it, and by the comparative facility with which it was obtainable.

As a proof of this we may state that at the end of last year, till when the Company's treasury was open for advances, the prices of Congous, Souchong kind, were 33½ a 38 Taels per Pecul, and that now the same tea is quoted at 22 a 26 Taels, or about 33 per Cent less, and this decline in price is we believe chiefly attributable to the ceasing of the Company's advances, though we will admit that other causes may have likewise contributed is some measure to depreciate teas. One of them is the receipt of unfavorable accounts of the market in England; but the accounts received before the end of the year were any thing but encouraging, and yet prices rose to full fifty per Cent beyond the former Company's prices, apparently only stimulated by the facility of obtaining the necessary money from the Company. But why, it will be asked, should speculators enter on operations which are likely to yield a loss instead of the expected profit; here again we see the baneful effect of attaining the means of speculation with too much facility; the speculator has made up his mind to try his good luck, and frequently lays down his stake, be circumstances ever so unfavorable, probably in the hope, that by his peculiarly good management, and choosing such qualities, for which the consumer must have a predilection, he will avert from himself, the fate which threatens all others in the same pursuit. How far this has been the case with shippers of teas remains yet to be seen; we fear that with too many, confidence of that kind, created or at least fostered by the easy command of capital, will turn out to have been delusive.

If therefore the Company's advances have brought into the market too much competition by which prices of exports were raised beyond the probability of giving a profitable return for the Capital invested, this same competition has had the contrary effect in the British market, where, to enable the importer to pay the bills he has given to the Company, falling due generally within less than six months after the arrival of the goods that are security for them, he, knowing his neighbour to be circumstanced in the same manner, presses forward for sale, in the hope of realizing before too large quantities be thrown on the market and before, in consequence, the prices be too much reduced. This every body seems to have done and be doing, or we would not have received accounts of such low sales as have actually taken place lately, nor would we see advertised for sale by public auction a hundred thousand chests or more at once.

It may be said, that the speculators, being losers by their first adventures, will not follow up a bad trade, and that then the public, if the same system of Company's advances at a lower exchange than rules in the market, continues, will be gainers by obtaining the means of purchasing at a comparatively lower rate than private individuals would be able to afford We have already shown the tendency the company's advances have had in raising prices, and the Teas, had the British market been willing to take them at cost prices would have come much dearer to the consumer, than they would have been without the Finance Committee's interference. Hitherto the only gainers by this system have been the Company and the Chinese, but the latter to a much greater degree even than the former But let us now take into consideration in what way the exchange will probably be affected, when no longer interfered with by the Company.

Some time ago we calculated that the Company's exchange transactions in China made them gainers of more than £ 90,000 per annum, all which profit, if the trade were a remunerating one, would be paid from the pocket of the consumer. Now we believe, that if the Company's establishment were removed, competition between individual merchants would be sufficient to provide the funds necessary for the purchase of Tea and Silk at more moderate rates, than what the company has hitherto done. The Finance Committee's exchange, during the last season was 55½ d. per dollar, the silver value of a dollar, taking the ounce of silver to be worth 4s. 10d., about it's present market price, would not exceed 50½ d. or with charges, the dollar exported from London to China would not cost more than 52½ d. But it is not necessary that dollars should make the circuitous route of London to be brought here; means will be found to bring them direct from the westcoast of America, and in that case their cost would probably not exceed 49 d. From this it will be seen that if the importation of dollars be at all necessary, they can be laid down here at considerably less, even allowing a fair profit on the transaction, than what the Company gave them at. But it will be asked, why, if the Company made so large a profit on it's exchange operations, did not other merchants do the same? Why allow the Company to be the sole participator of these advantages? To this we answer that it cannot be expected that the private merchant should enter into competition with a body possessed of means so incalculably superior to his own, which body can, with to them comparatively trifling sacrifice so lower the exchange as to forego all advantage for a season in order to drive away all competition, and the merchants' speculation would consequently be a very unsafe one. The case is different when the merchant has only fellow merchants to contend with; there he stands on even ground, nor need the public fear that any profit he may derive from exchange operations in China will continue to be for any length of time greater than a just remuneration for his risk and outlay; too much capital exists without profitable return to make us apprensive on this head.

But it is not probable, that after exchange operations shall once have been regularly established by private merchants in Canton, any importations of dollars will be required, since the imports of merchandize into China exceed the exports very considerably. We have no exact tables to go upon, but a rough guess makes us estimate this excess at at least 4 millions of dollars, which must now be exported from the country in silver and gold. It would therefore appear that exchange operations, being once fairly set afoot, there would be no necessity, as the relative value of Imports and Exports at present stands, for importation of dollars, and this would only be resorted to in case the value of dollars here should be raised too much beyond their silver price, compared to other coins in other countries.

We hope we have proved by the above, that though the Company's Finance Committee has interfered with the China trade to the great detriment of those engaged in it, the consumer has not been a gainer by it's operations, and that both importer and consumer would probably be in a better position, were the trade abandoned to the enterprise of merchants alone

It is true that India must remit to England annually a sum exceeding three Millions Sterling, and must find means for the remittance, but we do not see that these means can only be found by resorting to China, particularly since lately East India Sugar has been allowed to be imported for consumption on the same terms as that of the Westindies and that very soon no doubt large quantities of it will be shipped to England, which may serve as security for the remittance of the India Revenue. Great Britain by means of these three millions derives an immense benefit from India; let England render this remittance as little burthensome to India as possible; let the Bengal Government advance this money for the exportation of Sugar; let them foment therewith their own productions; why should they, to the detriment of their own country, benefit the Chinese and give them much higher prices for their produce, than they would, without this Bengal Government's advances, receive?

That with this new branch of industry in India, and with what the Company would collect in England for Bills on Bengal the whole sum required, would easily be made up, we have no doubt. We are certain that every merchant in China ardently wishes "MAY THE CHINA FINANCE COMMITTEE BE SPEEDILY REMOVED."

---

We have made a rather long extract from the *Companion to the News-paper* for October, regarding Spain, which will however, we hope, be read with interest, as giving a succinct account of the occurences in Madrid, and as serving to explain how it is that Don Carlos' party is not only maintaining it's ground, but gaining advantages, which, at no remote period, threaten to subvert that miserable government of the Queen, which may any day be annihilated by a few drunken soldiers. Despotism is preferable to such a state of anarchy, and we almost wish to see Don Carlos in Madrid to put an end to the atrocities daily committed there. Spain in it's present state closely resembles the most unsettled of the Spanish South American Republics, and we much fear it will be long ere that country will be restored to quiet and rational liberty.

---

The Hong-merchants *Hing-tai* and *Tung-shing*, who were retained in the city about a month ago, have not yet been liberated, and their alleged offence is still being investigated. We hear the cause of their arrest to have been that some gold and sycee silver had been found on board a Cochinchinese vessel outward bound, when passing the Bogue. The Junk was stopped, and the two Hong-merchants above named were despatched from Canton to look into this matter. Their report has probably been unsatisfactory, and the offence committed, namely smuggling of sycee silver, being one against which the authorities are at present more than usually on the alert, will subject these merchants, if they are any ways implicated, to severe punishment or sacrifices. We sincerely hope that the example made of Aming may for the present have satisfied the law, and that milder punishment may be adopted for any that may be found guilty of the same crime hereafter.

---

We perceive from the Macasta Imperial that the Viceroy has again, under date of 28th February, issued an edict against ships anchoring at Cunsing-moon. It is, we suppose not intended for any thing more than what similar documents have been before, and we therefore do not give a translation. The Viceroy expresses his surprise that in spite of his reiterated prohibitions, ships still continue to anchor at Cum-sing-moon contrary to all law; he doubts that it is only for safety that ships resort to Cum-sing-moon, since they have begun this practice only within the last 13 years; he says that the ships go there only for the purposes of smuggling, since, if that were not the case they might go to Whampoa; he has therefore ordered the Admiral to issue orders to all the naval commanders to fortify the different stations with artillery. That foreigners may not unwittingly incur the danger of being attacked by these squadrons, this new prohibition is to be made known, since the Governor does not wish to punish with death foreigners who, not knowing the law, transgress them. But should the foreigners persist in their evil courses, and continue to misuse good for evil; should they continue not to appreciate the Viceroy's sincere and just intentions; should they continue to be so wrong headed, as to persist in transgressing the laws; then must they be considered as without the pale of the Emperor's mercy; they then become infractors of his and his lieutenant's laws, and may be compared to savages whose crime death does not even expiate; nothing then remains but to attack them with fire and sword until they shall be totally annihilated. Those foreigners coming from afar to smuggle, have nobody's interest at heart but their own; but violating the laws of the great empire, is like throwing away their property and even their lives; but how can this be prevented? Let them reflect, and have a care."

---

We omitted to notice in our last paper that the apprehensions excited about 15 months ago in Singapore, of the Bengal Government intending to levy duties at that port have been now completely allayed. The Singapore community being threatened with a measure that promised materially to injure the trade of that Settlement, addressed petitions to the Houses of Parliament on the subject, through Lord Glenelg and others, and the former wrote the following very satisfactory letter to Mr. Johnston of Singapore, which we recopy from the *Free Press*.

ALEXANDER JOHNSTON Esq.

*Singapore,*

SIR,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of two copies of the Petition which you have been pleased to confide to my care. I feel honored by the trust of this Petition, which, cordially concurring in its purport, I have been gratified in presenting. I am happy to inform you that the measure which it deprecates will find no countenance from the Home authorities.

I have the honor to be,

Sir

Your most Obedient Servant,

GLENELG.

We find in the Singapore Papers that the Dutch Government has offered to the British as an equivalent for duties levied in Java on British goods, at a higher rate than they ought to have been, the sum of 6 millions Guilders, which has been refused by the British Government as inadequate. We are ignorant of what the whole amount claimed may be, but we would recommend the British claimants to take what they can get, according to the old adage, that "a bird in the hand is worth ten in the bush," the more so as we perceive that the public press in Holland is beginning to dispute the justice of the British claims, so that the first offer having been refused, it is possible that a second may not be made. We are well aware that the Dutch may bring forward many arguments against the refunding of these duties which are not without weight, i. e. that the consumer in the first instance refunded the importer for the high duties; or that the English ought to have from the very beginning opposed the impost of higher duties, and not to have continued from year to year to pour their manufactures into Java, knowing as they did, that they must be subject to duties not warranted by the Treaty. We consider those interested lucky if they who carry on the negociation should consent to be content with the first offer of 6 millions of guilders.

---

We have, just before our paper going to press, heard of the arrival of the *Rob Roy* from Calcutta 28th January and Singapore 13th February. She brings us the *Singapore Free Press* to the 9th February and a *Singapore Chronicle* of 10th November From the shipping report we observe the arrival there of the *Lord Auckland* and the *Lord William Bentinck*.

The *Cowajee Family* had arrived at Singapore on the 12th February, and was to leave again for China on the 18th. She is said to have only 200 Chests of Opium for this port.

---

LITERATURE KILLS MANY IN CHINA.—From a Correspondent in China.—"One of my domestics this morning was called away by the sudden death of his grandfather, an old man, near eighty. The immediate occasion of his death was a journey of a hundred miles, in order to attend a literary examination. That such a man should attend as a candidate for literary honors, after perhaps nearly sixty years of unsuccessful application, shews at least ardour in the pursuit of his object.

The present case of perseverance, which proved fatal, and similar attempts are caused by a good-natured law made by the Emperor KIEN-LUNG, who was a great patron of old people;—he decreed that all Sew-tsae graduates of seventy, who would attend but once, and go through the exercises after that age, should receive the next degree, called Keu-jin, by a special act of Imperial favor, without any regard to the merit of their essays.

But this law, which originated in the most gracious intentions, causes annually, in different parts of the country, the death of several persons. The candidates at these examinations have to sit, whilst composing their essays, two days and two nights at a time, in little sentry boxes, where they cannot lie down; and surrounded by the smoke caused in cooking for them; and this is repeated thrice; so that altogether they sit up often, in extremely hot weather, six nights! This toil and inconvenience, not at all pleasant to young men, is frequently fatal to the old persons who attempt it.

And there is another circumstance which is far from being pleasing to a Chinese mind. No dead body can be carried out at the gate of a place dedicated to the Emperor, as these places and all public offices are. To do so, is deemed unlucky. The only course therefore to be pursued with those who die over night in the midst of the examination is, to dig a hole in the wall, and drag the corpse through it, when it is laid down outside the wall, with a mat over it, till the relations come and take it away.—*Indo Chinese Gleaner.*

NOTICE—is hereby given that the Undersigned will receive Sealed Tenders of Cash for Bills of £1000 (payable at thirty days sight, in sets of £200 each) on the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury on or before 12 o'clock the 21st Instant.

Macao, 6th March, 1837.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.
*Secretary & Treasurer to the Superintendent.*

P. S. Please to superscribe the word "Tender" on the envelope of the letter.

---

WANTED by an Englishman having a competent knowledge of Book keeping and General business a situation in a mercantile House. Address A. Z. to the care of the Printer of the MACANTA IMPARCIAL, MACAO.

---

CANTON GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The office and Records of the Chamber are open to the members every day excepting Sundays; and the Secretary will be in attendance from 12 till 3 o' Clock.

By order of the Committee,
WILLIAM SCOTT.
*Secretary.*

Canton Genera' Chamber of Commerce
No. 2 Danish Hong 4th Feby. 1837.

---

NOTICE.—SAMUEL WETMORE JR., is this day admitted a partner in our establishment,

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, February 1st 1837.

---

NOTICE.—The interest of Mr. JOHN TEMPLETON having ceased on the 30th June last in our business, the name will in future be conducted under the Firm of MIDDLETON & Co.

JOHN TEMPLETON & Co.

Canton, 28th January, 1837.

---

NOTICE.—The Copartnership hitherto existing under the firm of Markwick Edwards & Co. ceased this day. All Persons having claims against the said firm are requested to forward them, and all Persons indebted to the same are requested to pay the amount to the undersigned.

ROBT. EDWARDS.

Canton 31st Dec, 1836. No. 3 Imperial Hong.

---

NOTICE.—ROBT. EDWARDS respectfully informs his Friends and the Public that the Business hitherto carried on under the firm of Markwick Edwards & Co. as auctioneers and Commission Warehouse keepers will be continued by him.

Canton, 31st Dec. 1836. No. 3 Imperial Hong.

---

NOTICE.

THE SECRETARY of the BOOK SOCIETY OF CANTON will be obliged to any person who will give him information concerning the following volumes which belong to the Society.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leigh Hunt's Journal | No. 21 |
| Westminster Review | No. 47 |
| Literary Gazette | No. 994 |
| Nautical Magazine | Nos. 40 and 50 |
| Matheson's China | |
| Frasers Magazine | No. 76 |
| Foreign Quarterly Review | No. 33 |
| Saturday Magazine | Nos. 46 and 47 |
| Penny Magazine | Nos. 49 and 50 |
| Sporting Magazine | No. 72 (belonging to the Macao Book Society). |

18 January, 1837.

---

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have established a house here in connexion with Robert Wise, & Co. Liverpool. Robert Wise, Farbridge & Co. London and the firms of Robert Wise Holliday & Co. at Manila, Singapore, Batavia and the Cape of Good Hope.

ROBERT WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co.

Canton 1st January 1837.

---

NOTICE.

THE interest of SAMUEL RUSSELL and AUGUSTINE HEARD in our house ceased on the 31st December 1836.

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, January 2nd.

---

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ALEXANDER PEARSON BOYD in our Firm ceased on the 1st inst.

TURNER & Co.

Canton, 18th February, 1837.

---

NOTICE.

Messrs. STANFORD & MARKS beg to inform the Gentlemen of Canton that they have received per "Neptune" "Trusty" and "Clifton." A large stock of Choice Wines, Beer, Cyder and Porter in Casks and Bottles.—An Invoice of "Stunt's" Boots and Shoes. A Quantity of Leman's Biscuits and Spice nuts. A fresh Invoice of Snuffs from "Porter." A large Stock of Stationery consisting of every sort of Paper and several complete sets of account Books.—Playing Cards. Nautical Almanacs for 1837 &c. &c.—Musical Snuff Boxes 4 and 6 Tunes.—Accordeons 6. 8. 9. and 10 Keys with Books of Instructions.—Dressing Gowns, Camlet Boat Cloaks.—Iron Chests from 18 Inches upwards.—Blankets—An extensive assortment of Perfumery.—Also Fresh York Hams—Berkeley, Chedder & other Cheese. Dor set Butter Raisins, Patras Currants in Jars and Tins and various other articles which will be ready for inspection in a few days.

Canton, 23 Dec. 1836.

---

NOTICE.—The interest of WILLIAM H. MORSS, in the business of our House, commences with this date.

OLYPHANT & Co.

Canton, March 1st, 1837.

---

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } p. 100 $ 1.
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c. " " " 1 50.
" Policies and folio pages. " " " 5.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

---

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

---

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

*The Agents for the Society are from this day,*
In LONDON,.. Mess. PALMERS MACKILLOP DENT & Co.
" CALCUTTA, Mess. MACKILLOP STEUART & Co.
" BOMBAY, Mess. FORBES & Co.
" SINGAPORE, Mess. A. L. JOHNSTON & Co,
" MANILA,.. Mess. RUSSELL & STURGIS.

DENT & Co,
*Secretaries.*

Canton, 1st, July, 1836.

---

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Half Yearly General Meeting of the share holders will be held at the Office of the General Agents on Monday the 6th of March at noon.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.
General Agents.

Canton, 22nd February, 1837.

---

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to notify the same, in order that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for this Society are,
London, Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. & Co,
Bombay, Messrs. M'Gregor Browning & Co,
Madras, Messrs. E. S. Moorat & Co.
Singapore, Messrs. Guthrie & Co.
Messrs. Cockerell & Co. Secs, CALCUTTA.

BELL & Co.
Agents CANTON.

---

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE Ruby, Captain WARDEN, will leave Whampoa for the above Ports, on the 12th March. Apply to DENT & Co.

Canton, 27th February, 1837.

---

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER FOR LONDON.

THE Ship EMMA EUGENIA, D. RICHAN, commander; can have early despatch. For terms apply to WETMORE & Co.

Canton, March 3rd, 1837.

---

FOR SALE ON BOARD THE BARQUE ISABELLA.

ROUGH spars of various sizes, lower masts, topmasts, Jib-booms and other spars.
200 Teak sheathing boards ¾ and 1 Inch thick.
20 Teak wale boards, 11 feet long and 21 Inches wide.
Also all kinds of ship's stores.

Apply to Capt. HILLAR on board, or
STANFORD & MARKS, at Canton.

Canton, 14th September, 1836.

---

MADEIRA Wine,

FOR SALE Superior Old MADEIRA WINE—in Pipes Hogsheads & quarter Casks—from the well known House of KRUSE & Co. Apply to

Canton 10th September, 1835 DENT & Co.

---

TO LET.

FROM the first of September next, the house on the S. E. side of Penya Grande, formerly the Spanish Factory, and now occupied by Dn. Ana Joaquina Lopez, with large cool apartments. Any Gentlemen wishing to take the said house, will please to address to Januario Joze Lopes, at Macao.

Macao, 15th August, 1836.

---

FOR SALE.

Very superior MALMSEY in pints and quarts.
*Chamber's* & Cos' SHERRY, in pints and hogsheads.
*Black's* PORT, in pints.
*Bass'* PALE ALE, in hogsheads.
CREAM, MILK and CUSTARD, preserved in tins.
JAMS and JELLIES.
One well finished and very powerful COPYING PRESS, with ink, brush, books, damping board, thin paper, &c., complete.
Percussion single barrel RIFLE GUNS, with spare fowling piece barrels.
Small gold WATCHES.
Superior drawing PENCILS.
All on moderate terms. Apply at No. 7 French Hong to JOHN SMITH.

---

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR La Rose, St. Emilion and Medoc Clarets, also Cognac Brandy. Apply to
DENT & Co.
or Capt. CROCKET at Lintin

---

FOR SALE.

AT the CANTON PRESS OFFICE, The first volume of the CANTON PRESS Newspaper, in boards at $ 6.

---

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current.
For one year payable in advance..... $ 12
For six Months..... " $ 7
For three " " " $ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory, at 30 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each, or at Messrs. Markwick Edwards & Co. in Canton and Macao.

---

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED—Dutch, *Louisa*, Le Doux, from Sourabaya. Brit. *Motichund Amichund*, White, from Bombay. Amer *Dunkan*. Randall, from Batavia. Am *Gaillardon*, Bowman, from Calcutta. Brit. *Ann*, Pybus. from Calcutta & the East-Coast. *Rob Roy*, Mackinnon from Calcutta.

SAILED or DESPATCHED—Brit. *Runnymede*, Wildridge, for Sydney, N. S. W. Am. *Regulus*, Vasmer, Boston *London*, Brace, for Batavia. *Claudius*, Windsor, for Manila. Brit. *Sir H. Compton*, Bolton, for Bombay. *Waterwitch*, Reynell, for Calcutta. *Tyrer*. Ellis, for Halifax, U. S.

PASSENGERS—Per *Runnymede*; Mrs. and Major Gregory—Per *Sir Herbert Compton*. Mr *E. Hadley*, —Per *Syed Khan*, (omitted in our last) Mr. F. Pereira.

The *Inglis*, and *Euphrates* for London, will be despatched on Monday, and the *Ruby* for Calcutta in a few days.

---

By the arrivals from Java during the week we have received *Java Courants* from 30th November, to 31st ultimo inclusive from which we give the following *Major Shipping list*:—

Novr. 22. Amer. ship *Exchange*, J. Shaw, from Manila 1st November bound for New York.

Decr. 5. Amer. ship *Whig*, F. Rogers. from Manila 18th November for Boston.

" 5. Brit. ship *Edward*, E. Lindsey, from Singapore for London.

" 6. Sp. ship *Conseguencia*, M. de Pinaga, from Manila, 6th Novr. for Cadiz; Passenger; Don Jose de Castro.

" 7. Span. ship *Buen Suceso*, E. Correso, from Manila, 17th November for Cadiz; with 79 Passengers.

" 11. Amer. ship *Osage*, R. G. Parker, from Cadiz, 18th September for Manila.

" 11. British brig *Lord Melbray*, B. Sprout, from Manila 27th Novr. bound for Falmouth.

" 19. B. ship *Eliza Stewart*, R. Holton, from Manila, 6th December for London.

" 20. Amer. ship *Monticello*, Eldridge, from Ma- 3rd December for Boston.

" 27. Amer. ship *Alexander*, Pinsenger, from Manila 13th December for New York.

" 29. Brit. brig *Harvey*, Perbenson, from Singapore 22nd December for London.

" 29. Amer. brig *Richard Alsop*, from Canton 10th December for N. York.

Janry. 1. Brit. ship *Elizabeth*, Botchard, from China 16th December for London.

The following were the latest arrivals at Batavia from Europe.

Decr. 22. Brit. ship *Patriot King*, J. Clarke, from Liverpool 17th September.

" 25. Dutch ship *Jonn's Wilhelmina*, S. Van Dekken, from Amsterdam 18th September with Troops.

Janry. 1. Brit. brig *Isabella*, from Liverpool 4th September.

The following is from the *Java Courant* of 30th ult:—

"The ship *Admiral de Ruiter*, Capt. E. van Dale, left Texel for Batavia the 5th of February and returned again from Batavia to Texel on the 3rd September, thus performing the voyage out and home in 6 months and 29 days, the shortest one as yet made by a Dutch vessel." *Singapore Free Press 2d. February.*

---

The *Lord Lowther*, *Ada*, *Inglis*, *Emma Eugenia*, *Euphrates*, and others are loading for Great Britain.

---

LATEST DATES from ENGLAND 31st October P *Morrison*. UNITED STATES 16th Oct. P *Roman*. CALCUTTA, 29th January P *Rob Roy*. SINGAPORE, February 13th P *Ellis*. JAVA 16th December P *Duncan*. MANILA 7th February. BOMBAY, 3rd January via Bengal.

---

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From the GUSHES, *Gazelle*, *Petronie*, *Daniel Clark*. ENGLAND, *Sarah Barry*, *Falcon*, *Pegasa*, *Cupedor*. *Formidable*, *Hindostan*, *John Dugdale*. JAVA, *Mercury*, *Ann*. SYDNEY, *Moffatt*, *Lady Emmeline*. CALCUTTA, *Sir C. Malcolm*, *Cowasjee Family*. LIVERPOOL, *Palmyra*. MANILA, *Don Antigua*. BOMBAY, *Cornwallis*, *Arbuthnot*, *John Fleming*, *Great Success*, *Lady Grant*, *Governor Findlay*, *Tornado*.

---

## SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

| *Vessel's Name.* | *Flag.* | *Commander.* | *Tons* | *Where from.* | *Consignees.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hospital Ship | | | 650 | | |
| Lord Lowther | British | Vincent | 1400 | London | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Inglis | " | Wise | 1320 | Bombay | " |
| Omega | Amer. | Russell | 380 | Manila | Gordon & Talbot. |
| Albion | " | Putnam | | Liverpool | Olyphant & Co. |
| Asia | British | J. Pearson | 1012 | Calcutta | Jardine Matheson & Co |
| Splendid | Amer. | Rogers | | Manila | Wetmore & Co. |
| Euphrates | British | Backhouse | 873 | Bombay | Dixon & Co. |
| Delight | Amer. | Storey | | Manila | Wetmore & Co. |
| John Gilpin | " | Welsh | | " | " |
| Neponset | " | Hunt | | " | Gordon & Talbot. |
| Roman | " | Benson | | New-york | Olyphant & Co. |
| Hanover | " | Leach | | Java | Wetmore & Co. |
| Champlain | " | Ritchie | | Liverpool | " |
| Sarah & Amelia | " | Gardner | | Manila | Dent & Co. |
| Emma Eugenia | British | Buchan | | London | Wetmore & Co. |
| Amelia Thompson | " | Tomlinson | | V. Diemens Ld. | Dent & Co. |
| Ruby | " | Warden | | Calcutta | " |
| Emily Taylor | Amer. | Hallett | | Manila | Russell & Co. |
| Commerce | " | Fleming | | London | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Bengal Merchant | British | Campbell | | Sydney | Dent & Co. |

---

## SHIPPING AT LINTIN &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, Crockett, *Lord Amherst*, Rees to Dent & Co. The *Hercules*, Jauncey; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray and *Henry Clay* Gilman, to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Swan; to D. & M. Rustomjee. *Isabella*, to Stanford & Marks.

| *Vessel's Name.* | *Flag.* | *Commander.* | *Tons* | *Where from.* | *Consignees.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aurelia | Port. | Barros | 160 | Bombay | Dent & Co. |
| Jardine (Schr.) | British | Greig | 160 | Singapore | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Lady Hayes | " | Overstone | 380 | " | " |
| Osage | Amer. | Parker | | Liverpool | Russell Sturgis & Co. |
| Griffin | " | Little | | Manilla | " |
| Cesar | Port. | Ramos | | Bombay | Capt. Ramos |
| Red Rover | British | H. Wright | | Calcutta | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Alice | " | Wright | | Manila | Dent & Co. |
| Morrison | Amer. | Ingersoll | | Liverpool | Olyphant & Co. |
| Trinculo | British | Rea | | " | Fox Rawson & Co. |
| Ann | British | Pybus | | Calcutta | Dent & Co. |
| Louisa | Dutch | Le Doux | | Sourabaya | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Motichund Amichun | British | White | | Bombay | " |
| Dunkan | Amer. | Randall | | Batavia | Russell & Co. |
| Gaillardon | British | Bowman | | Calcutta | Turner & Co. |
| Rob Roy | " | Mackinnon | | " | Parsbra & Co. |

# THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Peral. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T.) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods.= 1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—½ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 680 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn 7 ch.

VOL. 2d. No. 27. CANTON, SATURDAY, MARCH, 11TH, 1837. No. 79.

## IMPORTS.

| | | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **COTTON MANUFACTURES** | | | |
| Cambrics - 40 yds. - | P. | $ 3. a 6 | |
| Chintzes - 28 ,, - | ,, | 4 a 6 | |
| Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet | ,, | 2 25 a 2.50 | dull. |
| ,, ,, blue - | ,, | 1 25 a 2 | |
| Long-cloths white 5 yds. 36 i | ,, | 4. a 5. | |
| ,, ,, 80 ,, - | ,, | 8. a 9. | |
| ,, grey - 40 ,, 38 i | ,, | 4½. a 5. | in demand. |
| ,, ,, 60 ,, 38 i | ,, | 6½ a 7½. | |
| ,, ,, 80 ,, 38 i | ,, | 8. a 10. | |
| Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 i | P. | 3. a 3 10 | |
| Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 i | P. | 37 a 40 | |
| ,, ,, ,, 30 @ 32 i | ,, | | |
| ,, ,, ,, 18 @ 24 i | ,, | 36 a 37 | |
| **WOOLLENS.** | | | |
| Broadcloth Ex. Sup'. 60@62 i | Yd. | 1 80 a 2 20 | |
| ,, Span. Stripes 60@62 i | ,, | 1 15 a 1 25. | |
| ,, Supers - 58@60 i | ,, | 80 a 90. | dull. |
| ,, Worsters - - - | ,, | 60 cts. | |
| ,, Worleys - 25 yds. i | Pce. | 11 a 11½ | No sale. |
| ,, Sup'. Selct. Cutgs large | P. | 30 a 40. | Cts. dull. |
| Flannel - - - - | yd. | 15 a 20. | |
| Cambleets, double 55 yds. 30 i | P. | | |
| Fine singles - - - - | ,, | 26 a 28. | dull. |
| Second - - - - | ,, | | |
| Dutch - - 40 yds. 33 i | ,, | 28 | |
| ,, - - 40 ,, 28 ,, | ,, | 22 | No demand. |
| Bombazets - - - - | ,, | 11 a 12 | |
| Longella scarlet - - - | ,, | | |
| Assorted colors - - - | ,, | 8½ a 9. | |
| Woollen yarn - - - | ,, | 105 a 120. | Limitted demand. |
| **COTTON.** | | Tael. | |
| Bengal old or inf. - - - | P. | | |
| ,, sup. and fine - - | ,, | 7 5 a 10 3 | |
| Bombay old or inf. - - - | ,, | | |
| ,, sup. and fine - - | ,, | 7.5 a 10.3 | |
| Madras - - - - | ,, | 8. a 10. | |
| Manila - - - - | ,, | | None. |
| **METALS.** | | | |
| Copper Shea'. 16 oz. @ 32 oz | P. | $ 34½ | |
| ,, S. American slab - | ,, | 24. | None. |
| ,, nails assorted - - | ,, | 40. | |
| ,, old - - - - | ,, | 18 | |
| Lead English Pig - - - | ,, | | |
| ,, Spanish ,, - - - | ,, | 6½ | |
| Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - - | ,, | 1.80 a 2. | |
| ,, Rod ½ @ in - - - | ,, | | |
| ,, Nailrod ½ and under | ,, | 3 a 3 50. | Declining. |
| ,, Hoop. ½ @ in - - | ,, | | |
| ,, Scrap - - - - | ,, | 1. a 1 20 | Not Saleable. |
| Steel English - - - - | Lib | 3½ a 4 | |
| ,, Swedish - - - - | P. | 6. | |
| Spelter English - - - - | Box | 8 | Large stock. |
| Tin Plates - - - - | P. | 105. | |
| Quicksilver - - - - | 100 | 60. a 65. | |
| SKINS Rabbit - - - - | Each | 4. a 6. | |
| Beaver - - - - | ,, | 1. a 1 15. | |
| ,, Fox - - - - | ,, | 40. a 55 | |
| Otter-Sea - - - - | ,, | 2 50 a 3 | |
| ,, ,, tails - - - | ,, | 5. a 7. | |
| ,, Land - - - - | ,, | 2. a 2 50 | |
| Seal - - - - | ,, | 840 a 850 | |
| OPIUM Patna old - - - | Ch | 780 a 790 | |
| ,, new - - - | ,, | 750 | |
| Benares old - - - - | ,, | 710 a 720 | |
| ,, new - - - - | ,, | | |
| Malwa old - - - - | ,, | 650 | |
| ,, new - - - - | ,, | | |
| Turkey - - - - | ,, | 580 | Nominal. |
| RICE Bengal - - - - | P. | 1.70 | |
| ,, Java - - - - | ,, | 1.50 a 1.60 | |
| ,, White table - - - | ,, | 1.80 | |
| ,, Manila - - - - | ,, | 1.35 a 1.65 | |
| ,, Paddy - - - - | ,, | 30 pct less. | than Rice. |
| **STRAITS PRODUCE &c** | | | |
| Bird's nest, fine white - | Cy. | 30. | |
| ,, ,, inf. ,, - - | ,, | 11. a 16. | |
| ,, ,, black - - | ,, | 1½. a 5. | No demand. |
| Bees Wax - - - - | P. | 26. a 28. | |
| Betel nut - - - - | ,, | 3½. a 3½. | |
| Cloves - - - - | ,, | 34. a 38. | |
| ,, Mother - - - - | ,, | 10. a 12. | Overstocked. |
| Camphor Baroos - - - | Cy. | 6. a 23. | |
| Gambir - - - - | P. | 2½. a 3. | |
| Mace - - - - | ,, | | |
| Nutmegs - - - - | ,, | | |
| Pepper - - - - | ,, | 9 50 | |
| Rattans - - - - | ,, | 2.50 a 3.10. | supplies. |
| Tin Banca - - - - | ,, | 27. a 28. | Nominal. |
| ,, Singapore &c. - - | ,, | 26. | |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | | |
| Amber large 1st quality - | Cy. | 3. a 13 | |
| ,, small fragments - | ,, | 20 cts a 1½. | |
| Asafœtida - - - - | P. | 4½. | |
| Bichdemar - - - - | ,, | 12. a 36. | |
| ,, good - - - | ,, | 36. a 50. | |
| Cochineal - - - - | ,, | 140. a 200 | |
| Coral large beads or pieces | Cy. | | Dull. |
| ,, fragments - - - | P. | 40. a 50. | |
| Cow Bezoar - - - - | Cy. | 16. a 25. | No demand. |
| Cudbear - - - - | P. | 12. | |
| Catch Pegue - - - - | ,, | 4. a 4½. | |
| Elephants Teeth or Ivory - | ,, | 70. a 100. | |
| ,, ,, cuttings - | ,, | 60. a 65. | |
| Fish-maws - - - - | ,, | 60 a 70. | |
| Flints - - - - | ,, | 40 cents. | |
| Ginseng crude - - - | ,, | 75. | |
| ,, clarified. - - - | ,, | 100 | None in mkt. |
| Mother of Pearl Shell - - | ,, | 9. a 10. | |
| Myrrh - - - - | ,, | 3. a 4. | |
| Olibanum - - - - | ,, | 3½. a 8. | Large stock. |
| Putchuck - - - - | ,, | 26 a 28. | Nominal. |
| Rose Maloes - - - - | ,, | | |
| Saltpetre at Lintin - - - | ,, | 8½. a 9½. | Sales. |
| Shark's fins - - - - | ,, | 15. a 30. | |
| Smalts - - - - | ,, | 30. a 50. | limited demand. |
| Stock fish - - - - | ,, | 5. a 6. | |
| Thread Gold and Silver - | Cy. | 22 a 25 | Large stock |
| Wood Ebony Mauritius - - | P. | 3 a 3½ | |
| ,, ,, Ceylon - - | ,, | 2½ | dull. |
| ,, Sandal Indian - - | ,, | 22. | |
| ,, ,, Timor - - | ,, | 10. a 18 | in demand. |
| ,, ,, Sand's Islands - | ,, | 8. a 10 | |
| ,, Sapan, ,, - - - | ,, | 150 | |

## EXPORTS.

| | WT. in T. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SILK MANUFACTURES.** | | | |
| Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in | 36 | $ 13½ | |
| ,, col'd ,, ,, by ,, | 30 | 15. | |
| Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed 45 in | 17 | 5 70. a 6. | |
| ,, ,, 7 8 ,, ,, | 15 | 5.10 a 5.50 | |
| Hkfs. 7-8 cross barrell - - | 11 | 7. | |
| ,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk | | | |
| ,, ,, Canton - - | — | 6½ | |
| Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in | 18 | 7.75 a 7.80 | |
| ,, ,, ,, 30 ,, | 16 | 6.60 a 6.70 | |
| ,, figured ,, 32 ,, | 20 | 10. | |
| ,, ,, ,, 30 ,, | 18 | 9. | |
| Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 | 24 | 12.50 | |
| ,, ,, black ,, 30 ,, 29 | 32 | 16 50 a 16.75 | |
| ,, ,, ,, ,, 29 | 24 | 10 75 a 11.50 | |
| ,, ,, ,, ,, 29 | 30 | 12 75 a 13. | |
| Satins Levantines 30 29 | 33 | 14.75 a 15. | |
| ,, ,, ,, 24 | 30 | 13. | |
| Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 | 18 | 7.10 a 7.90 | |
| ,, ,, black ,, 29 | 28 | 10.30 a 10.50 | |
| Pongees white 30 ,, 30 | 30 | 11.75 a 12 | |
| ,, ,, 30 ,, 29 | 29 | 11.50 a 11.75 | |
| ,, ,, 30 ,, 32 | 32 | 13. a 13.50 | |
| ,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19 | 27 | 4 25 a 4.30 | |
| Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29 | 27 | 11 40 a 11.75 | |
| ,, ,, C. ,, 19 ,, | 25 | 10 a 10½ | |
| ,, white 60 ,, 29 | 22 | 7.80 a 8.10 | |
| ,, coloured 30 ,, 29 | 34 | 17 a 17 20 | |
| ,, crossbarr'd ,, 24 | 21 | 2 40 a 12 60 | |
| Satins black 18 ,, 29 | 18 | 10.75 | |
| ,, ,, 18 ,, 29 | 44 | 17 a 17.50 | |
| ,, coloured 18 ,, 29 | 36 | 4.25 a 14 50 | |
| ,, high ,, 18 ,, 29 | 33 | 7 20 a 17.40 | |
| ,, damasked crimson | 36 | 18 75 a 19 | |
| ,, ,, coloured | 38 | 21 a 22. | |
| Sendaws Nank. blk 29 29 | 38 | 20 a 21. | |
| ,, ,, coloured ,, ,, | 44 | 15 a 15 50 | |
| ,, ,, ,, ,, 29 | 33 | 16 a 16.40 | |
| ,, Canton black 29 | 36 | 17 a 17.50 | |
| Sewing silks assort. colors. in | 31 | 10 a 10.20 | |
| ,, black - - - | Pl. | 4.70 a 4.90 | |
| Shawls crape 7 4 embrd. - | 7 | 4.30 a 4.40 | |
| ,, ,, 5 5 @ 5 8 in - | 5½ | 3.40 | |
| ,, 8-4 satin figd. 63 - | 5 | 2.90 | |
| ,, 7-4 ,, ,, - - | 4 | 2.15 a 2.25 | |
| ,, ,, damasked silk 5 4 @ 5 4 | 4 | 1 85 | |
| Water silks col'd. 18 y. 29 in | 32 | 7.50 | |
| **BLACK TEAS.** | 15 | 45 | |
| ,, Bohea Canton - - | Pl | Tael. | |
| ,, Fokeen - - | ,, | | No demand. |
| ,, Congou Souq. k'd. - | ,, | 22 a 26 | |
| ,, Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd | ,, | 28 a 36 | |
| ,, Campoi - - - - | ,, | 28 a 38 | |
| ,, Souchong - - - - | ,, | 40 a 56 | |
| ,, Hung muey - - - | ,, | 23 a 40 | |
| ,, Pekoe - - - - | ,, | 60 a 90 | |
| ,, Ning Yong - - - | ,, | 24 a 27 | nominal. |
| ,, Ankoi - - - - | ,, | 16 a 22 | |
| ,, ,, Pouchong - - | ,, | | |
| ,, Orange Pekoe - - | ,, | 23 a 35 | |
| ,, Caper - - - - | ,, | 24 a 30 | |
| **GREEN TEAS.** | | | |
| ,, Twankay - - - - | ,, | 27 a 36 | Canton Tea |
| ,, Skin - - - - | ,, | 20 a 36 | 12 a 13 |
| ,, Hyson - - - - | ,, | 44 a 70 | 36 a 39 |
| ,, Young Hyson - - - | ,, | 28 a 42 | 24 a 26 |
| ,, Imperial - - - - | ,, | 52 a 69 | 40 a 45 |
| ,, Gunpowder - - - | ,, | 55 a 79 | |
| **RAW SILK. Canton No. 1** | ,, | T. | |
| ,, ,, ,, 2 | ,, | | |
| ,, ,, ,, 3 | ,, | | None. |
| ,, ,, ,, 4 | ,, | | |
| ,, ,, ,, 5 | ,, | | |
| Nankin Taatlee - - - 8 | ,, | 490 a 530 | Nominal. |
| ,, Taysaam- - - - | ,, | 380 a 400 | |
| **SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st** | ,, | T. 5.5 | |
| ,, ,, ,, 2d. | ,, | 5.3 | |
| ,, Pingfa - - - - | ,, | 6.7 | |
| ,, Candy Canton - - | ,, | 7.4 | |
| ,, ,, Chinchew - - | ,, | 14 | |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | | |
| Alum - - - - - | ,, | 1.85 a 1.95 | at Macao. |
| Aniseed star - - - - | ,, | 10½ a 11 | |
| Camphor - - - - - | ,, | | at Macao. None. |
| Cassia at Whampoa - - | ,, | 11.50 a 12 | |
| ,, Lintin - - - | ,, | 9. | |
| ,, buds - - - - | ,, | 14 a 15 | |
| Canes bamboo - - - - | 1000 | 10 a 14 | |
| ,, Wangees - - - - | ,, | 7 a 12 | |
| China Root - - - - | Pl. | 3½ | |
| Cubebs - - - - - | ,, | 17 a 18 | |
| Dragon's blood - - - - | ,, | 80 a 100 | |
| Galangals - - - - - | ,, | 3½ a 3¾ | |
| Gamboge - - - - - | ,, | 65 a 70 | None good. |
| Glass beads - - - - | ,, | 17 a 22 | |
| Glue - - - - - - | ,, | 9 a 11 | |
| Ginger in Jars - - - | Case | 5 a 5½ | |
| Hartall or Orpiment - - | Pl. | 15 a 16 | |
| Lead white - - - - - | ,, | 9 a 10 | |
| ,, red - - - - - | ,, | 10 | |
| Mo. of Pear' Shells 500 to large | Pl. | | |
| ,, blue edged small | ,, | | No demand. |
| Musk warranted- - - - | Cy. | 45 a 60 | |
| Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in | 100 | 92 | |
| ,, 9½ yds. 12 in - - - | Ps. | 85 | |
| ,, Canton made - - - | ,, | 79 | |
| ,, ,, large - - - | ,, | 82 | None. |
| ,, ,, small - - - | ,, | 65 | |
| Yellow yds. in 1st. at. | ,, | 79 a 80 | |
| ,, ,, ,, 2d. ,, | ,, | 66 a 70 | None. |
| ,, ,, ,, 3d. ,, | ,, | 58 | |
| ,, small ,, ,, - - | ,, | | |
| ,, white ,, ,, - - | ,, | 55 a 85 | Wanted. |
| Oils Aniseed - - - - | Cy. | 1.10 a 1.20 | |
| ,, Cassia - - - - | ,, | 1.65 | |
| Rhubarb - - - - - | Pl. | | |
| ,, Dutch cut - - - | ,, | | |
| Soy in Jars - - - - | Case | 5 a 8 | |
| Tobacco in baskets - - | Pl. | 14 a 15 | |
| Tortoiseshell - - - - | P. | | |
| Turmeric - - - - - | ,, | | |
| Vermillion 50 catties - - | Box. | | |

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER.

BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also higher prices are obtainable for *Cambrets, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Goods, on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton &c.* sometimes discharge at Macao or tranship their Cargoes, at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rents outside, and River Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pickles &c, Confectionary Stationary, Cutlery, Crockery ware, &c.*, for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction, duty paid.

### RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

| | s d. |
|---|---|
| On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills. ..... | 5 |
| Government Bills 10 @ 30 days. ..... none ..... | |
| United States Bank Bills 6 months sight. ..... | |
| Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents. none. | |
| E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight. ..... | 220 C. R. |
| E. I. Directors Bills, 60 ds. sight, Rs. ..... | |
| Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs. ..... | |

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 23.75 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 5 per Cent premium. .. .. .. small 96 a 98 ,, 4 a 4½. .. ..
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand. .. .. .. 1 per Cent ,,
,, ,, Old Carolus IV. .. .. .. 12 per Cent ,,
South American Republics .. .. .. None

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet .. £s.
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none. .. .. ..
to United States, American Ships Per Ton, 40 cub. feet. .. ..

### DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1st APRIL 1836 TO 28th FEBRUARY 1837.

| | | IN FEBRUARY. | | | APRIL TO JANY. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Price. | Chests | Value in Dollars | Chests. | Value in D Fars | Stock 1st March. |
| Patna ..... | old. | 800 | 1 1 | 408,800 | 4,456½ | 3 306,524 | 819 |
| ,, ..... | new | | 0 | | | | 1060 |
| Benares ..... | old | 730 | 1 | 66,430 | | | 215 |
| ,, ..... | new | 710 | 139 | 98,690 | 2,384 | 1 691,130 | 134 |
| Malwa ..... | old | 685 | 573 | 666,505 | | | 1768 |
| ,, ..... | new | 685 | 11 | 7,535 | 10,970½ | 6 989,964 | 553½ |
| | | | 1725 | 1,247,960 | 17,811 | 11 931,6 8 | 4,8 5½ |

Total Chests delivered in the last 11 months 19,536½ Value 13,179,526 Dos.

### RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10ts Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

| | GOOD TREASURE | | GOODS TREASURE | | GOODS TREASURE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay .... .. | | Singapore .. .. | 1 ½ | Hol. or Hamburg .. | 3 2½ |
| Ceylon .... .. | | Manila .... .. | | Spain or Portugal.. | 3 2½ |
| Madras .... .. | | Malacca .... .. | | America U States .. | 2½ 7 |
| Calcutta .... | 2½.. 2 | Penang .... .. | 1½ 1 | Chili or Peru .. .. | 3 .. |
| Rangoon .. .. | | Batavia .... .. | | Mexico .. .. .. | 3 .. |
| Mauritius .. .. | | Gt. Britain via Sg | 3 ½ | E.coast of China .. | 1 p m |
| Australia .. .. | | ,, direct ..... | ½ 2 | Lintin &c.. ..... | ½ dr |
| Sund. Islands .. | | France ..... | 2½ 2 | | |

Note. Above rates are from 20th Oct. to 20th April annually: during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat higher. Risks on Blocks are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ ¼ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

### WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.787156 of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600 ,, 0.722091 ,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, under 1200 do. 0.562341 ,, ,,

N B The cubit is 14½ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products.—The largest class pay from $ 13 6 to $ 4320; 2d class from $ 3709 to $ 3780; 3rd class from $ 3709 and under. The Cumshaw or cent. Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Taels or $ 2223. Linguists fee $ 1734 and Compradore's fee $ 50. Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. On French and other Foreign vessels they are slightly varied. Riceladen ships are charged only about $ 1300 in lieu of measurement &c.

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

### IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—Are without alteration.

COTTON YARNS.—Has rather improved, but our highest quotation is only obtainable for good quality and the lower numbers.

WOOLLENS.—Are a little more in demand, but without any advance in price.

METALS.—Very dull with a tendency to decline.

RICE.—Continues very low, and the weather is favorable for the next crop.

STRAIT PRODUCE.—The late arrivals have caused a decline in pepper, for which $ 9½ could be with difficulty obtained. BANCA TIN is still in demand, but STRAITS rather declining, and the inferior qualities would not sell within $ 6 a 8 of our quotation. Good BETELNUT would fetch about $ 3½.

COTTON.—The market is in the most depressed state, and there is little prospect of improvement, as parties all appear anxious to sell. One or two parcels of Timnevelly have been sold during the week a 9.8. Bengals have been disposed of as low as 9.5 a 10. For Bandas and other descriptions proportionally low, also the inferior Bombay kind. Of good Surat there is none.

The stock on the 1st was reported at.

| | | Bales. |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | 22,027 deliveries in Februars | 2853. |
| Bengal | 28,188 ,, | 4003. |
| Madras | 16,809 ,, | 2176. |
| | 67,424 ,, | 9032. |

and two other ships are daily expected from each of the Presidencies.

OPIUM.—Our quotations are nearly nominal and rather on the decline. No decision has yet been made known regarding the admission of Opium, and parties seem hardly so sanguine as before, at least there is less speculation. Meanwhile we hear that arrangements have been made with the Mandarins to continue the old system on paying $50 a 60 per Chest, but they have not yet taken effect. We have no correct report yet of the touch of the new Bengal Opium—it is said to be about the same as last year, but both the Benares and Patna are considerably short in weight. The Malwa by the late arrivals is rather soft, but generally of good quality, the weight 102 a 103 catties. The *Rob Roy* is the last arrival from Bengal, and the *Motichund Amichund* from Bombay.

TURKEY remains without enquiry.

### EXPORTS.

TEA.—We have no alteration to make in our last week's quotations.

RAW SILK.—The better qualities continue scarce, and without reduction in price.

# THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 2d. No. 28. CANTON, SATURDAY, MARCH, 18TH, 1837. No. 80.


## LITERARY,

*( From the Indo Chinese Gleaner )*

### MEMORABILIA OF HEANG CHUNG.

A statesman and general under the Ming Dynasty, A. D. 1460.

Chung's first entrance into public life was from the literary rank of Tsin-sze. He was attending on the Emperor Ying-tsung, when that monarch and his northern Court fell into the hands of the Tartars, by whom Chung was doomed to the menial office of attending on horses. This duty however afforded him the means of making his escape He stole two horses, and galloped off southward till both the horses were tired out, after which he travelled bare-footed seven days and seven nights, before he arrived at the territory in possession of the Chinese.

Chung next gave a display of his discrimination in a case in which he was the means of saving a number of people's lives. He was appointed to fill an official situation in the province of Canton, where a rumour of pirates and banditi existed. It was reported to the military officers that several hundreds of banditti were carrying off whole families from a village; and the army was about to act against them, when Chung interposed and said, it was perfectly incredible that banditti would burden themselves with whole families, the report must be some false alarm, which the event proved to be the case; and no lives were lost,

In the course of seven years he obtained considerable promotion. His post however was an unpleasant one, being infested by bordering banditi, who made descents for the sake of plunder. He stated to the Emperor that the object of these people, was not murder, but plunder; that to destroy them entirely would wound the feelings of benevolence, and on the other hand, to forgive them precipitately would excite feelings of disregard, and a want of respect: all that he asked of the Emperor was permission to act without reporting for a while; which was acceded to. He then returned from Court and spread a report that he was going to raise a powerful army that would exterminate the banditti; which stratagem had the desired effect, viz. that of bringing the borders to submission from an apprehension of impending danger.

Chung displayed his talents in ameliorating the condition of the people under his immediate government. The water for many miles around was brackish and unfit for use, which evil he remedied, by cutting aqueducts which conducted better water from other districts. In consequence of this act of benevolence, the people (blindly) sacrificed to him during his life time, as a god.

When the Chinese troops struggled ineffectually against the bordering Tartar tribes, he wrote to the Emperor, stating that the timidity of the Chinese soldiers arose from want of adequate authority in the generals. The men fear the enemy, said he, more than their own officers. Let it be decreed that all who RETREAT shall be put to death, and then their only chance of life will be in fighting the enemy. This proposal of his was acceded to.

Chung was afterwards appointed to act himself as a General, in which character he displayed great intrepidity and courage. He was engaged, in greater or less important battles, upwards of THREE HUNDRED TIMES, and was the means of suppressing very serious rebellions. He however discovered great severity, and but little regard for the lives of men, so that he was impeached to the Emperor and charged with having slaughtered unnecessarily several hundred thousands of lives.

He replied, "In former times Ma-yuen* when fighting the battles of his country in Cochin-China, where he died in the service, was accused of collecting pearls for himself, when the fact was that he only collected pearl barley to carry home to China: Tang-gae † who had long served and deserved well of his country, was at last, under a false accusation, inclosed in a cage, and died by the hand of the executioner; the one never received emolument and the other lost his life; it is my happiness to live under an Emperor, who can discriminate and prevent my becoming a succession to those victims of jealousy, malice, &c"—The Emperor stood his friend on this occasion and protected him. Again however, a conspiracy of eunuchs and the principal Minister effected his complete degradation, and he was reduced to the plebeian rank. The general murmurs of the Court and of the country caused his restoration, and the fall of his principal enemy He declined entering again into active service, but retired and spent twenty-six years in private life, when he died at the age of 82. He was a frank, intrepid, liberal minded, and independent man: well skilled in military affairs, and diligent in the business of Government.

* Ma-yuen, on setting out on one of his expeditions was attended by a splendid number by of all the officers of the Court. When he bade them farewell, he suggested the following piece of good advice to them. "All men in honor, are yet liable to be abased: as for you Gentlemen, if you wish to avoid degradation, keep a firm restraint upon yourselves in your high situations —endeavour to remember my plain address to you." The event turned out as he feared, with one of the leading Ministers "who being puffed up with his honors, brought misery upon himself." When taking leave of his friends on his last expedition, he said, "I have long feared, that it would not be my lot to die in the service of my country."—His army perished by the heat in Cochin-China, and he himself died in a mountain cave.

† Ma-yuen and Tang-gae both lived during the 2nd century. (Vide Sing-poo.)

IMPERIAL PLOUGHING.—A Yu-she has accused the officers of Court for negligence at the Imperial ploughing match. It has long been a custom in China, derived from high antiquity, for the Emperor and the nobles of his Court, to go out into the fields, personally, once every year, and plough a certain piece of ground. The Emperor ploughs nine furrows, the princes of the Empire five, the nobles four, and so on in rotation, according to the various gradations of rank. At the late annual ploughing there appears to have been great negligence on the part of the nobles. When his Majesty had performed his share of the ceremony, he departed, instead of ascending the stage to witness the performances of his nobles, as was usual. The princes then did their part, and also departed. After which, the civil officers first dispersed, and the military officers, staring for some time at each other, ploughed but one furrow, and went away. "All which," the Emperor says, "was extremely negligent and improper. The princes, although they did no more than their duty, yet by their exactness in the performance of it, shewed that they had a respect for ancient ceremonies for which they deserve praise and reward. But as to the nobles, if at the annual ploughing they could be thus careless and negligent, just because I did not personally inspect them—how much more sluggish and negligent will they be, when placed in offices of trust in various parts of the Empire: let them by no means escape severe punishment. Let the Censor who accused the military officers be rewarded by increase of rank—but where is the Censor who should have accused the civil officers? let the nobles of the Court examine into this, and if it shall appear that the Censor of the civil officers was there witnessing the abuse of the ceremony, and neglected to report, let him be tried for the offence: but if it shall appear that he himself first decamped, and did not wait to see the ceremony performed, let him be more severely dealt with."

### CAPT. HORSBURGH.

*From the Singapore Free Press 6th February.*

As we are now publishing from the Asiatic Journal for last September, a brief sketch of the industrious and useful career of the late lamented Mr. HORSBURGH, the occasion seems to invite us to return, as we intimated our intention in a former number of doing, to the proposed scheme for erecting a Light-house, or series of Light-houses, as well in commemoration of the name and services of that eminent hydrographer, as to impart additional value to the important information which he has communicated to the world. Our countrymen at Canton, among whom the desire originated, are, we think, entitled to claim not only the merit of merely proposing a public tribute to his memory, but also of suggesting at the same time a plan in itself of the highest utility, and calculated to ensure success by the interests which it can scarcely fail to engage in contributing to its accomplishment. The primary intention, in fact, and secondary object become so intimately blended, that it cannot be said to be more a plan to confer honor on the dead, than to provide for the safety of the living by the important aids to navigation which it contemplates and embraces. The project however, as it derives its origin from the services rendered to mankind at large by Mr. HORSBURGH, will no doubt, even continue when carried into effect, to be associated with his name; and the HORSBURGH LIGHT HOUSES may thus also serve to proclaim to a future and distant generation the esteem in which exertions in the cause of humanity were held in this, and that the example of a benefactor of his age has not been in vain. But calculations of a more business-like nature here interpose, and in recalling us from any dreams of the future remind us that, in imitation of the sagacious Mrs Glass while engaging in a much more humble undertaking, we must begin with the beginning and "*first catch*" our light-houses. Towards the attainment of this grand object the sums already subscribed in Canton promise well, amounting as they do to about Sp. dollars 4,200 by the latest accounts; but this we trust and believe is only a much-as around which contributions worthy of the name and cause which inspired the undertaking are yet destined to accumulate. The liberal spirit evinced in that quarter is well worthy of imitation, and we hope that the earnest feeling with which the Canton Committee appear to be imbued in furthering the undertaking will extend itself to those whom they have appointed to co-operate with them in other places—"in every quarter of the globe," as they themselves say, "from whence the pages of the *Directory* have pointed the way to the East." Projects of this description require to be pushed forward with vigour by those to whom the care of advancing them is entrusted, and nothing, as we believe experience amply testifies, is more conducive to their failure than that long delay in setting about their accomplishment which affords entrance to the languid indifference which so often succeeds an opposite tempest of mind. We should not of course recommend any degree of haste inconsistent with due enquiry on *every* essential point—but the most eligible sites on which to construct a chain of lights in this neighbourhood would no doubt be determined among nautical men, acquainted with the intricacies of its navigation, without dispute or difficulty. Respecting *Pedra Branca*, which has been proposed or rather fixed upon for one, there is not likely to be any difference of opinion—and we think the next step ought to be to settle the other points on which it would most conduce to the security of navigation in the Straits to have lights established. A very competent judge residing in this Settlement has we understand suggested a floating light on the 24 fathom bank, on the North Stands—and a stationary light-house on *Bara* Island, as sufficient to render the navigation of the Straits of Malacca easy to all—an opinion which consists with what we have ourselves before heard expressed by others. In addition to these, a light on *Pulo Sapata*, in the Chinese Sea, as suggested by a correspondent of this paper some months ago, would prove of the highest importance, as the thick weather and currents which prevail in the North East monsoon, place vessels running down from China at that season of the year, in imminent danger of being wrecked upon the coast of that Island. The establishment of a light house in that situation may however be from some causes impracticable—and it is of course to those quarters where their feasibility is beyond all dispute that the public attention should in the first place be directed.

The next important question connected with the establishment of light-houses in the Straits is of course the expenses attending their erection and maintenance. On this point we are without any guide—but we have heard the cost rated at about 7,500 dollars for one on *Pedra Branca*—3,000 Drs. for that on *Bara* Island—and 10,000 Drs. for the floating light on the North Sands These however are mere rough estimates, framed upon no particular data and, we should say, rather under than above the mark. But no just approximation can we presume be made without reference to those whose particular avocation it is to superintend such undertakings—more particularly in the case of a floating light. It is desirable, we should think, that estimates by a competent person should be laid before the public with as little delay as possible; and every requisite means taken to shew within what limits the undertaking may be finally and successfully completed. With respect to the expenses of maintenance and superintendence after the light-houses should be constructed, there is no doubt we believe that the Government in India would provide the requisite funds by imposing a tonnage duty, upon the numerous vessels which annually pass through the Straits and partly perhaps by a small tax upon the Opium Trade, which to such an immense value is yearly conveyed down the Straits of Malacca. The tonnage duty on vessels would require to be very moderate in order to provide a very considerable fund for that purpose—and would besides be more than fully made up by saving the time and trouble of nightly anchoring as they now do on a voyage down the Straits—that being a precaution which the presence of lights on the places mentioned would enable them with the utmost safety to dispense with. To raise a sum by subscription which would suffice as well to construct light-houses on the sites above specified, as also to leave a surplus of which the annual interest would be sufficient to defray the expenses of keeping them up, must we imagine be beyond the expectations even of the most sanguine—if that would require, as we believe it would, not less than an annual outlay of Sp. drs. 5,000 and probably more. We entertain, however, no apprehensions on that score —the establishment of these lights would of course of such inestimable advantage to shipping that a general voluntary contribution for the purpose from that source would, we are sure, not be wanting, even if Government should not interpose with regulations to secure it.

### SINGAPORE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

We are happy to have it in our power to announce that a meeting to establish a Chamber of Commerce at this Settlement was held yesterday at the Reading Room, when the proposal met with general approbation, as will be seen from the following Report of the proceedings, which we have received for publication. Another meeting to make the measure final will be held as soon as the Committee, which has been appointed to that task, has prepared a series of Regulations for the use and government of the Chamber.

The following is a minute of the proceedings referred to, viz.—

"At a Meeting of the Merchants, Agents, and others interested in the trade of Singapore, convened by circular, and held at the Reading Room on Wednesday the 8th Feby. 1837, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of establishing of Chamber of Commerce at this Settlement.

A. L. JOHNSTON, Esq.

IN THE CHAIR.

It was proposed by ELLIS JAMES GILMAN, Esq., seconded by R. C HEALEY, Esq., AND UNANIMOUSLY RESOLVED,—

1st.—That an Association be formed under the designation of "THE SINGAPORE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE," for the purpose of watching over the commercial interests of the Settlement.

Proposed by E. BOUSTEAD, Esq., seconded by W. S. LORRAIN, Esq.,

AND UNANIMOUSLY RESOLVED,—

2nd.—That all Merchants, Agents, Shipowners and others interested in the trade of the place, be eligible to become Members of this Association.

Proposed by THOS. SCOTT, Esq., seconded by J. S CLARK, Esq.

AND UNANIMOUSLY RESOLVED,—

3rd.—That a Provisional Committee be now appointed to draw up Rules and Regulations for the government of the Chamber, and to report thereon to a general Meeting to be convened as soon as the same are prepared.

Proposed by W. S. DUNCAN, Esq., seconded by LEWIS FRASER, Esq.,

AND UNANIMOUSLY RESOLVED,—

4th.—That the said Provisional Committee consist of the following five gentlemen:—

EDWARD BOUSTEAD, Esq.
THOMAS SCHILLING, Esq.
ALEXANDER GUTHRIE, Esq.
ELLIS JAMES GILMAN, Esq.
WILLIAM RENSHAW GRANT, Esq.

(Sgd.) A. L. JOHNSTON, *Chairman.*

(Sgd.) E. J. GILMAN, *Secy.* ( pro. tem. )

### *Comparative Statement of the Census of 1834 and 1836 ( Census not taken in 1835. ) of the population of Singapore.*

| | 1834. | | 1836. | | Increase. | | Decrease. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. | Males. | Females. |
| Europeans | 16 | 13 | 16 | 10 | " | " | " | 3 |
| Indo Britons | 55 | 50 | 63 | 50 | 8 | " | " | " |
| Native Christians | 180 | 140 | 224 | 201 | 30 | 61 | " | " |
| Armenians | 5 | 12 | 6 | " | " | " | 6 | " |
| Jews | 6 | 4 | " | " | " | " | 2 | " |
| Arabs | 55 | 11 | 33 | 8 | " | " | 22 | 3 |
| Malays | 5,172 | 4,279 | 5,122 | 4,840 | " | 221 | 51 | " |
| Chinese | 5,944 | 623 | 12,870 | 679 | 6,926 | 56 | " | " |
| Natives of the Coast of Coromandel | 1,858 | 1,391 | 2,246 | 1,857 | 388 | 466 | " | " |
| Natives of Hindostan | 439 | 155 | 427 | 155 | " | " | 12 | " |
| Javanese | 400 | 200 | 500 | 322 | 100 | 94 | " | " |
| Bugis and Balinese &c. | 1,341 | 1,018 | 1,032 | 930 | " | " | 314 | 88 |
| Caffries | 37 | 20 | 17 | 24 | " | 4 | 20 | 1 |
| Siamese | " | " | 2 | 1 | 2 | " | " | " |
| Parsees | " | " | 2 | 1 | 2 | " | " | " |
| Total Males | 19,432 | | 22,755 | | 3,782 | 426 | 457 | 103 |
| " Females | | 4,897 | | 7,829 | | 164 | | |
| Total | 24,329 | | 30,584 | | | | | |
| Total Increase in 1836. | | | | | 6,255 | 338 | | |

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE VICTORY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Ship Victory, Manila Bay March 4th 1837.

Dear Mr. Editor,

I feel much obliged by your insertion of a portion of the illfated Victory's log, but through the omission of the column relating to the pumpwell and other nautical remarks, the narrative is not in such *ship-shape* order as I could have wished, had I been at hand to aid you in the task.

For example, at 10 A. M. on the 7th of January reef'd the fore sail, at 11.30 wore ship At noon handed the Courses and were then under close reef'd fore top sail and treble reef'd main top sail. on the larboard tack, blowing a hard gale at N.N.E. with severe gusts and a very high confused sea, which swept the decks and broke over the Ship in every direction. At 2 P. M. on the 8th. the gale still increasing, and shipping so much water as to render it difficult to keep the pumps at work owing to the butts and gang-casks continually breaking adrift, and the Ship straining and labouring excessively, furled the fore top sail, and hove to under treble reef'd main top sail.

From this time, both pumps were going with but little intermission, when at 10.30 P. M. the well gained rapidly, a sudden leak was announced with from 2 to 4 feet water in the hold; turned the hands out, set the reef'd fore sail and close reef'd fore top sail, and bore up for the coast of Luconia: by midnight the guns, a chain cable empty butts, water casks, and some cargo had been thrown overboard, the leak still gaining upon us.—It was about this time when a most tremendous sea broke over the ship, laid her on gunwale under, and threw the helmsman over the wheel and seriously injured him; by some unaccountable cause every spoke broke short off the wheel and but for the celerity with which the relieving tackles were manned, the ship must have broached to; the gunner was also much hurt, and five of our best hands were from this moment required to man the relieving tackles; this awful sea carried away the larboard quarter gallery, stove in the starboard quarter boat, washed away the waist bulwark and the heavy strain on masts and rigging broke two lower shrouds. We then scuttled the deck abaft the caddy and cast overboard stores and cargo indiscriminately. At 4 A. M. the leak had increased to 6.6 and was still gaining against every effort at both pumps.

The launch and spars were unshackled, hatches battened down and the stern and inner quarter gallery deal lights being well secured, rousted the heavy mess which continually broke over us and laid the lee gunwale under, but the constant rush of water on deck being occasionally beyond what the ports and scuppers could deliver, tended materially to impede the working of the pumps, and at noon with 9 feet in the well and about 10 leagues from the coast with as much sail on the ship and masts would bear, it was very evident our only hope for safety rested on gaining as speedily as possible, a weather shore and smooth sea. At 2 P. M. the ship betrayed every indication of becoming water logged, steered wild and rose with less

buoyancy to the sea, and the Lascars, who behaved very well throughout, were by t is time nearly exhausted.—Cut away the lee bower anchor and renewed every exertion to save the ship and work our way to the main hold in readiness to bale.—An anxious look out was now kept for land, but the weather was so hazy that fires and lights on the shore first indicated our near approach, at 8 P. M.

And now when all our exertions were cheered with a prospect of speedy relief and safety, one of those disgraceful occurrences took place which too frequently sully the maritime character of our country and involve ships, lives, and property in imminent peril. Some of the European had plundered the cases of gin when they were being thrown overboard, although a vigilant look out was stationed, and whilst spelling the pumps at 8 P. M. three of these scoundrels were exceedingly riotous, and Thomas Jeffery, the stoutest man on board, assaulted the Lascars at the lee pump in the most furious manner, and set the officers and myself at defiance. I never was so thoroughly disgusted with the conduct of men calling themselves British Seamen as at this moment, and most assuredly had any attempt been made to rescue the ringleader, I should not have hesitated an instant to inflict the severest example; however the shew of arms forced the prisoner in irons and deterred his shipmates.—The least reflection will convey conviction on every person's mind as to the fatal consequences which might have ensued had this mutinous and disorderly conduct taken place the night before. But nothing can extenuate such unmanly behaviour, for the plunder was committed, and the riotous excess was in train, before the peril of our situation had been overcome. Why are such crimes suffered with impunity? why is the merchant service of England without a code of vigorous and efficient maritime laws? These are questions which every commercial, and every naval man startle at, but which they have not yet grappled with with becoming energy & unanimity! and I say again, the neglected and unprotected condition of the merchant service of England casts a reproach on the Government of our Country. There are many serious cases of mutiny on board ships that never meet the public eye, but those which have been published to the world, are sufficient for the evil thereof, and loudly proclaim that our mercantile Navy is in a state of degradation and decline, exposed to the wily schemes of disaffected and mutinous seamen, the luring designs of pettifogging lawyers, and the tender mercies of a jury who have no defined law to guide them one way or the other! A very serious mutiny occured on board the ship *Amelia Thompson* on her present voyage, and every harbour East of the Cape of Good Hope, can bear witness to other cases of the kind. The commercial Navy of the United States of America is governed by maritime laws and has the benefit of Marine Courts competent to adjudge and condemn, and thus within the jurisdiction of every port, offences meet with that speedy and ready redress which the welfare of all commercial enterprize necessarily demands; masters of American Vessels have the power to inflict corporal punishment, their authority is defined and recognised by their Government, whilst Great Britain, first and greatest as a Maritime power launches forth her fleets and ships without adequate protection and support, and involves all to whom respect and obedience are due, in one chaos of doubt and hazard, through the difficulties incurred by legal proceedings, and the liabilities which result therefrom!

Pardon Mr. Editor, this long digression, but the question is one which discipline demands, and humanity requires, and it should be speedily investigated and thoroughly established under the dictates of a just and impartial enquiry and before a competent tribunal!—

I will now resume my narrative of the Victory and our disasters, and had not this disgrace attached to some of our crew, I should ever reflect with pride and satisfaction at the zeal and energy by which surrounding dangers were overcome, conscious as I am, that no difficu ty impeded our exertions or checked every ready resource.

> "Though perils did
> Abound as thick as thought could make them, and
> Appear in forms more horrid," yet unpronous duty
> Urged us on, and hope unshaken,
> Never yielded to despair!"

Having restored order, all hands were stationed for the night, and gliding along the coast with a smooth sea, we gradually gained upon the leak till 10 P. M.; however to shew our safety depended on smooth water, several intervening hours of variable winds and a chopping sea, filled the decks every lurch and roll, and plainly told that the ship had settled down, as we had still 7 feet water in the hold at 8 A. M. notwithstanding incessant working of both pumps; at noon on the 9th 6 feet in the Well; Point Capones bearing E. N. E. 3 or 4 with light winds and a smooth sea. During the 10th and the whole night of the 11th, we were beating into, and across, the Bay of Manila against a strong breeze under double reefed top sails and reef'd main sail, and anchored off the city at 10 A. M. on the 11th, which completed four days and nights of incessant labour, and most of this time every officer and man were continually drenched, those amongst us who had any clothes remaining found them wet, in fact there was not a dry spot in the whole ship On the 12th apprehension of the ship being on fire roused us again, and I verily believe that the excessive heat found in the hold would very soon have produced spontaneous ignition; indeed when the several Commanders of American Vessels came on board, they were so fully assured that we were on fire, that I was urged to slip and run the ship on shore, and here I must do justice to the prompt, zealous and friendly assistance and attention I received from them and Captain Wildridge of the Runnymede upon this, and other occasions. Thank God we have escaped all these perils, and I hope every one belonging to the *Victory* shares with me in feelings of gratitude for our safety! I am happy to say the cargo has turned out in much better condition than we had reason to expect. Warehousing the betel-nut has completely recovered what was thought had perished.—Throughout all those operations and by the zealous application of my agents, we have experienced the utmost liberality from the Government, restrictions have been withheld and customs have been abandoned to serve our views in a very generous manner. We are proceeding in a due course of legal measures for the final disposal of the *Victory* and this stage of our affairs requires the patience of Job, but what cannot be cured, must be endured; with sound timbers and a staunch frame as attested by the surveys, the Spanish-built with ready means can make a good Ship of her, but to hazard repairs on my own responsibility would be incurring the risk of heavy expences, and waste of time, and prove highly detrimental to the interest of all parties concerned.—I am Mr. Editor.—Your's truly.

CHRIS. R. BIDEN.

P S. A survey has been held on the Cotton at the Custom-house which was found so completely saturated with salt water and many of the bales burst and internall in such a state of burning heat, that it became necessary to open, dry, and restrew the whole.

---

H. B. M's. COMMISSION.

Sir,—I hear it reported abroad that the Viceroy's answer to Capt. Elliot's application to come to Canton has been approved of by the Emperor. It is therefore possible that we may before long again see the Commission among us in Canton.

It is on every account most desirable that a step of such importance to the interests of all here should not be rashly taken. The Chinese are forcing away foreigners, some of them British subjects. If the Commission is not prepared to sanction this; and, yet more, should it's members think it their duty to oppose it, their coming will place them and us in a curious position

It is known that measures are in progress against the Linthi fleet, and that the local Government has positive orders to put an end to this part of the trade. Are the members of the Commission prepared for this knotty point? Or is the presence of a British authority in Canton to save ion whatever the Chinese may do?

Deep interests are involved in these questions, and some others; as in the case of a homicide at Whampoa or Canton; and it may be questioned whether any so great good can be hoped for from the coming of these Gentlemen to Canton, as to outweigh the risk of the consequences which may follow

At any rate, I would suggest whether the Merchants and all other British subjects should not be first consulted. It is their interests which are at stake, and it would be, methinks, scarce fair to make them undergo dangers of which they disapproved If on the other hand it should be proved that it is wished that the Commission should come to Canton, it's powers and the objects of its coming being first understood, a great deal of awkward responsibility will be removed from the a, and in case of things, as probable, turning out badly, the commercial community will have but itself to blame.

If you consider the above worth a corner in your paper and a few remarks *pro or con*, it will oblige Your humble servant.

March, 17th 1836. A BRITISH SUBJECT.

---

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS,

Dear Mr. Editor,

I beg you will have the goodness to give this a place in your paper, and will feel obliged if you will inform me through the medium of your columns, if I can obtain back from the consignee (of a ship now in Whampoa) the amount of Duty I have been forced to pay on goods brought up here absolutely by the negligence of the commander or the commanding officer.

My Bills of Lading were signed for goods deliverable in Canton, with instructions from the owner to ship them for elsewhere in certain cases, to effect which I obtained an order from the consignee; requesting the commanding officer to *keep the goods on board until called for*. The officer acting directly against the face of this (Yankee) Ordr, has sent up the goods, and I have to pay a heavy duty on the same! Pay, how am I to set in the affair?

Your's obediently,

NO YANKEY.

Canton, 14th March, 1837.

P. S. I hope this will be sufficient to hint at some of our *now a day's* Consignees, and *called by name* Captains.

---

# CANTON PRESS,

March 18th 1837

We published some time ago the Viceroy's report to the Emperor concerning H. B. M. Superintendents at Macao, favorable to Capt. Elliot's application to be allowed to come to Canton. We now hear that that report was received in Pecking on the 14th of the 12th moon, (23th January); the Imperial answer to it is dated the 18th of the first moon (2nd February and was received here on the 8th of the 2nd moon (14th inst) The Imperial Edict grants the request of the Governor of Canton, that Capt. Elliot should be allowed to reside at Canton, and we may consequently expect to see H B. M. Commissioners arrive here very soon.

Seven members of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce are now absent, and the public is interested to know, how these vacancies have been filled up; it would be desirable that the Committee should inform the public of the names of the new members, which has not hitherto been done.

We understand that the Governor still persists in his resolution to expel from Canton several of the older foreign residents as named in one of his former Edicts, and it is probable that they will be obliged partially to obey. It is somewhat singular that two thirds of the then named individuals, have, actuated of course by circumstances not connected with the Governor's order, already left Canton. This coincidence with the commands of the local Government will no doubt by them be construed into acts of laudable obedience.

In another part we give Captain Biden's letter detailing the circumstances under which the *Victory* was oblige l to put into Manila.

*Fire at Macao.*—The day before yesterday, the cannon from the forts announced that a fire had broken out in the town, and some Chinese houses in the Prava Pequena were soon observed to be burning. Our people immediately went to the spot, and their exertions arrested the progress of the flames, which were soon subdued without spreading to the neighbourhood. After the fire had been put out, a scuffle took place, in which the Alferes J. M. S. Britto, and three others of our people, and two Chinese or perhaps more were wounded, not only on the spot of the fire, but in other streets also from the attacks of some straggling slaves on the latter. Our Governor, who went to the spot, seeing the riotous conduct of the rabble, directed that the Alderman in charge of the Chinese affairs should immediately address a letter to the Mandarin demanding satisfaction and punishment of the rioters; and while this letter was being drawn up, a message was sent to the mandarin complaining that our good offices should have met such bad returns from the Chinese. The Mandarin sent his secretary and other confidential servants to offer satisfaction to the Governor, promising that he would do it in person on the next day, and asking the Governor to withdraw the troops and slaves from the street. Thus public tranquility was restored, every body went home, and the official letter was sent that same night.

Yesterday the Mandarin visited the Governor and thanked him for the assistance given at the fire, and said after many excuses for what had happened, that he could not have foreseen this disturbance; it was only afterwards that he knew it had been caused by vagabond Chinese, who some three days ago had behaved in the same manner at the Chinese bay, that these vagabonds had then fled, but returned; but that he, the Mandarin, would institute a rigid examination, and punish severely the guilty parties.

We congratulate Macao that this disturbance has so soon been quelled without compromise of our national dignity; and this we owe to the presence of mind and prudence of our Governor. *Translated from the Macaista Imparcial.*

The above account of the fire does not explain the cause of the riot that followed, which was that several Portuguese and Foreigners, in order to prevent the spreading of the flames, began to pull down some of the adjacent houses, which the Chinese would not suffer. We hear it said that the Governor's presence was but little heeded by the Chinese, whose violence of attack was such that the Garrison, one of it's officers having been wounded, would have had to withdraw, had not the Custom-house slaves been ordered to their assistance. The Governor himself was threatened by the mob, and some of the foreigners would also have suffered in their skin more severely than they did, had not the length and rapidity of their legs soon carried them beyond pursuit of the hostile Chinese.

A fire broke out in the suburbs of Canton at about midnight on the 13th. It began at the northern part of Sha-ming, distant about a quarter of a mile from the foreign Factories, but the wind being southerly, the safety of these was not endangered. It broke out either in or near a fire work shop, and burned with great violence, spreading into and destroying several oil and tea-ware-houses, but was apparently nearly got under at about 2 o'clock, when it broke out afresh with great violence, having attacked another Oil-shop. Soon after it exhausted itself from want of fuel, the houses near having been pulled down. We had opportunity to observe that the engines from bad management are not near so efficient as they might be made, it being now the practice of the firemen to play the water high into the air, whence it descends so thicker than rain into the burning houses, and of course doing very little or no good It would be well to point this out to the Chinese in charge of the engines.

We give in this paper a translation of a document issued by the Mandarin of Macao against the shipping of Cumsingmoon, which seems to have drawn upon it the particular animadversion of the local Government, and it is generally spoken of as probable that some serious demonstrations are to be made to prevent it for the future. The threat of placing cannon at different military and naval stations near Cumsingmoon, seems for this once not to be an empty one, and we hear it said that several positions commanding the Cumsingmoon, are being fortified. We also hear mention made of five ships about being constructed to aid in destroying the audacious foreigners, and of unusual activity in the naval department, the complement of which is to be made up with Salt-Junks, which for that purpose have been surveyed by order of the Vice-roy.

The *Cowasjee Family* has arrived, and by her we have received Calcutta papers to the 20th January and the Singapore Chronicle to the 11th and Free Press to the 16th February. We extract the following from the latter paper.

"The fate of the Bombay ship *John Fanneman*, Capt. Wilson, for whose safety fears have for some time past been entertained, is at last put beyond a doubt. Yesterday the second and third Officers, and forty-three lascars, belonging to that unfortunate vessel arrived here by the Cochin Chinese ship *Lirfang*, from *Quin-Hon*, bringing accounts we are sorry to state, of the loss of the *Fanneman* on the night of the 18th Dec. on the *North Shoal* of the Paracels in the China Sea. The whole of the crew, with the exception of the chief-officer and four lascars reached *Quin-hon* in safety in the boats, where they were nearly five weeks, and Capt. Wilson, the fourth Officer and the remainder of the crew are hourly expected here in another Cochin Chinese vessel. We learn with pleasure that during the whole of their stay at *Quin-Hon* they experienced the kindest treatment from the Cochin Chinese Fuller particulars connected with the loss of the vessel will no doubt transpire after the arrival of Capt. Wilson himself."

We have since learnt that the *Cowasjee Family* spoke the other Cochin-Chinese vessel but a few days sail from Singapore. Capt. Wilson and the remainder of the crew were on board, but it is with much regret that we learn that the chief mate, Mr. Shakespeare, a very promising young man, was drowned in attempting to save himself from the ship.

In another column will be found a letter signed "No Yankee" which we have admitted merely as touching a question important to our commercial community, on which we believe there has been frequent difference of opinion. We are not aware of who our correspondent is, and therefore refrain from giving an opinion upon a mere *ex parte* statement, but we totally disapprove of the manner and spirit in which the letter is written; the writer's signature does not recommend him to us, nor does another remark, evidently evincing little friendship for our American neighbours, in which we beg to assure our readers, we do not participate, nor any one of right feeling, we believe, at the present day.

Our Correspondent "A British Subject" has addressed us on a topic which well merits the deepest attention of those interested in the China trade. We have above already stated that the Emperor has consented to the Superintendents coming up to Canton, and we earnestly hope that every step they take will be maturely considered, so as not to involve the property and even lives of the British now resident here. We cannot but suppose that H. M. Superintendents are acting up to orders received from the Home-Government, in coming to Canton, and if such is the case, we see not how they can, as our Correspondent suggests, take the sense of the British residents as to whether their presence here is desired by them or not. If however the Superintendents act on their own responsibility, they ought to be very careful how they put into execution a plan, which it cannot be denied is fraught with great dangers. A very serious objection to the residence of the Superintendents in Canton appears to us to be, that coming under no other powers than those vested in Lord Napier, the Chinese will not treat his successors more respectfully than they treated him, nor will they scruple, should any occurrence render the official interference of the Superintendents necessary, and disagreeable to the Chinese, to send them away as they did their predecessor, knowing that they have in that instance done so with impunity, which may again be the case; but worse than this, we fear that in any case of disturbance or other serious disagreement between the British and Chinese, the latter will look upon the Superintendents as hostages by which they may be enabled to bring the former to their terms.

We see these and other disadvantages possibly resulting from the Superintendents' visit to Canton, but no advantages likely to be derived, to balance the good against the evil.

---

## SHIPPING AT CUM-SING-MOON.*

EDICT FROM THE GOVERNOR.

I, Tang, President of the military board, Governor of the two Kwang provinces &c. again issue an edict on the subject of the merchant vessels of the various barbarian nations anchoring at Cum-sing-moon under the jurisdiction of the Heang-shan-yuen, which it is authenticated is strictly prohibited The ancient laws upon this point are inimutable stern and conclusive.

Formerly when vessels anchored there, it was by chance when they were driven there by stormy weather; but of late years their number has greatly increased, and they congregate there merely to smuggle and cheat the revenue; they are thus constantly causing disturbances and daringly setting the laws at defiance.

I, the Governor, have received an Imperial mandate to enquire well into this matter and to carry the laws into effect against offenders.

Now at Cum-sing-moon there are several respectable families living, who being greatly alarmed at the disturbances caused by the crews of the ships anchored there, when they went on shore, unanimously petitioned their magistrates to protect them by exacting the laws against the barbarians.

I immediately instituted enquiries, but found the ships had all left the place; but fearing the return of some who might be ignorant of the prohibitory laws, I, in the 12th moon of last year issued an edict on the subject, a copy of which I ordered the Hong merchants to transmit to each of the barbarian traders.—This is on record.—

It appears upon examination that the barbarian traders have long been permitted to come to Canton. They ought to be truly grateful to the Great Emperor for this benificent indulgence.

I, the Governor, sincerely wishing to guide and nourish the outside barbarians, in the close of last year issued an edict for their instruction. Most of them having good principles, I supposed they would have understood and obeyed it. But all are not alike gifted; and altho' the number of the obedient is not small, yet I apprehend that amongst them there may be found some ignorant fools who, esteeming my edict as mere empty words, heed it not and continue to defy the laws.—Who then can be responsible for their not returning to Cum-sing-moon?

I have therefore transmitted orders to the Admiral to station several men of war in and about the waters of Cum-sing-moon which are to be under the orders of himself and the Heang-shan Hoo and Yuen.

They are vigilantly to cruise about and guard the place.

Having thus acted in this affair I forwarded a duly prepared report to His Majesty.

That none may say they do not understand, I again and for the third time, issue an edict; let them not therefore imagine I am trifling with them.

In consideration of the barbarians coming from afar I do not rule them with stern majesty.

I again issue this edict, enjoining the Hong-merchants to explain it to the foreigners, that they may order their ships now here to obey the laws. Those which hereafter arrive may either come up to Whampoa and discharge their cargoes, or remain at Lintin. But Cum-sing-moon being in the inner waters they must not be permitted to enter. By acting thus the laws will be respected, disturbances prevented, and peace and harmony be enjoyed by both natives and foreigners.

But if there be any one so regardless of this edict as to enter the Cum-sing-moon harbor, I the Governor will assuredly visit him with the utmost rigor of the law. The men of war stationed there shall have instructions to expel such intruders by force. I will not allow it to be said that I am merely playing and will allow them to do as they like.

If the Hong-merchants pass over this edict as if it were of no consequence, and fail to impress its contents on the foreigners, most assuredly their punishment will be truly awful.

I will say no more to them.

Let the foreigners also weigh well in their minds the subject of this edict, lest hereafter they have no room for repentance.

A special Edict.

Taou Kwang, 17th Year, 2nd Moon, 10th day,

March, 16th 1837.

* We must apologise to our readers, should this translation be found to be too hastily made, for which the few hours before our paper went to press, ere we received the Chinese document, must account.

NOTICE.—The parcels and letters forwarded from China to Batavia per the Colonial Dutch Ship "JOHANNA and SUSANNA" Commander B. BRANDT, have all been lost, in consequence of the Ships boat, in which the Captain was going on shore taking with him the letters and parcels etc: etc: (after a passage of ten days), having been upset at the entrance of the harbour.

M. J. SENN VAN BASEL.

Canton, 16th March 1837.

NOTICE—is hereby given that the Undersigned will receive Sealed Tenders of Cash for Bills of £1000 (payable at thirty days sight, in sets of £200 each) on the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury on or before 12 o'clock the 21st Instant.

Macao, 6th March, 1837. EDWARD ELMSLIE.
*Secretary & Treasurer to the Superintendent.*

P S Please to superscribe the word "Tender" on the envelope of the letter.

WANTED by an Englishman having a competent knowledge of Book keeping and General business a situation in a mercantile House. Address A. Z. to the care of the Printer of the MACANESE IMPARCIAL, MACAO.

CANTON GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The office and Records of the Chamber are open to the members every day excepting Sundays; and the Secretary will be in attendance from 12 till 3 o' Clock.

By order of the Committee,
WILLIAM SCOTT,
*Secretary.*

Canton General Chamber of Commerce
No. 2 Danish Hong 4th Feby. 1837.

NOTICE.—SAMUEL WETMORE Jr., in this day admitted a partner in our establishment,
WETMORE & Co.

Canton, February 1st 1837.

NOTICE.—The interest of Mr. JOHN TEMPLETON having ceased on the 30th June last in our business, the same will in future be conducted under the Firm of MIDDLETON & Co.
JOHN TEMPLETON & Co.

Canton, 28th January, 1837

NOTICE.—The Co-partnership hitherto existing under the firm of Markwick Edwards & Co. ceased this day. All Persons having claims against the said firm are requested to forward them, and all Persons indebted to the same are requested to pay the amount to the undersigned.

ROBT. EDWARDS.
Canton 31st Dec, 1836. No. 3 Imperial Hong.

NOTICE.—ROBT. EDWARDS respectfully informs his Friends and the Public that the Business hitherto carried on under the firm of Markwick Edwards & Co. as auctioneers and Commission Warehouse keepers will be continued by him.

Canton, 31st Dec. 1836. No. 3 Imperial Hong.

NOTICE.

THE SECRETARY of the BOOK SOCIETY OF CANTON will be obliged to any person who will give him information concerning the following volumes which belong to the Society.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leigh Hunt's Journal | No. 21 |
| Westminster Review | No. 47 |
| Literary Gazette | No. 994 |
| Nautical Magazine | Nos. 49 and 50 |
| Marheson's China | |
| Fraser's Magazine | No. 24 |
| Foreign Quarterly Review | No. 33 |
| Saturday Magazine | Nos. 46 and 47 |
| Penny Magazine | Nos. 49 and 50 |
| Sporting Magazine | No. 72 (belonging to the Macao Book Society). |

18 January, 1837.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have established a house here in connexion with Robert Wise, & Co. Liverpool. Robert Wise, Farbridge & Co. London, and the firm of Robert Wise Holliday & Co. at Manila, Singapore, Batavia and the Cape of Good Hope.

ROBERT WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co.

Canton 1st January 1837.

NOTICE.

THE interest of SAMUEL RUSSELL and AUGUSTINE HEARD in our house ceased on the 31st December 1836.

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, January 2nd.

NOTICE.

Messrs. STANFORD & MARKS beg to inform the Gentlemen of Canton that they have received per "Neptune" "Trusty" and "Clifton." A large stock of Choice Wines, Beer, Cyder and Porter in Casks and Bottles.—An Invoice of "Stunt's" Boots and Shoes. A Quantity of Leman's Biscuits and Spice nuts. A fresh Invoice of Snuffs from "Purter." A large Stock of Stationery consisting of every sort of Paper and several complete sets of account Books—Playing Cards, Nautical Almanacs for 1837 &c. &c.—Musical Snuff Boxes 4 and 6 Tunes.—Accordeons 6. 8. 9. and 10 Keys with Books of Instructions.—Dressing Gowns, Camlet Boat Cloaks.—Iron Chests from 18 Inches upwards.—Blankets—An extensive assortment of Perfumery.—Also Fresh York Hams—Berkeley, Cheddar & other Cheese. Dor set Butter Raisins, Patras Currants in Jars and Tins and various other articles which will be ready for inspection in a few days.

Canton, 23 Dec. 1836.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } $ 100 @ 1.
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c..... " " " 1 50.
" Policies and folio pages. " " " 2.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

NOTICE.—The interest of WILLIAM H MORSE, in the business of our House, commences with this date.

OLYPHANT & Co.

Canton, March 1st, 1837.

NOTICE—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventy-six lines at two Dollars for each translation.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

*The Agents for the Society are from this day,*

In LONDON, ... Messrs. PALMERS MACKILLOP DENT & Co.
" CALCUTTA, Messrs. MACKILLOP STEUART & Co.
" BOMBAY, Messrs. FORBES & Co.
" SINGAPORE, Messrs. A. L. JOHNSTON & Co.
" MANILA, ... Messrs. RUSSELL & STURGIS.

DENT & Co,
Canton, 1st, July, 1836. *Secretaries.*

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to notify the same, in order that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for this Society are,
London, Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. & Co.
Bombay, Messrs. Mc.Gregor Browning & Co.
Madras, Messrs. E. S. Monrat & Co.
Singapore, Messrs. Guthrie & Co.
Messrs. Cockerell & Co. Sons, CALCUTTA.

BELL & Co.
Agents CANTON.

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE RUBY, Captain WARDEN, will leave Whampoa for the above Ports, on the 12th March. Apply to

DENT & Co.

Canton, 27th February, 1837.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER FOR LONDON.

THE Ship EMMA EUGENIA, D. BUCHAN, commander; can have early despatch. For terms apply to

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, March 3rd, 1837.

FOR SALE ON BOARD THE BARQUE ISABELLA.

ROUGH spars of various sizes, lower masts, topmasts, Jib-booms and other spars.
200 Teak sheathing boards 4 and 5 Inch thick.
20 Teak side boards, 14 feet long and 21 Inches wide.
Also: all kinds of ship's stores.
Apply to Capt. HILLER on board, or
STANFORD & MARKS, at Canton.

Canton, 14th September, 1836.

MADEIRA Wine,

FOR SALE Superior Old MADEIRA WINE—in Pipes Hogsheads & quarter Casks—From the well known House of KELLY & Co. Apply to

Canton 10th September, 1835 DENT & Co.

TO LET.

FROM the first of September next, the house on the S. E. side of Prays Grande, formerly the Spanish Factory, and now occupied by Dn. Anna Joaquina Lopez, with large cool apartments. Any Gentlemen wishing to take the said house, will please to address to Januario Joze Lopes, at Macao.

Macao, 15th August, 1836.

FOR SALE.

Very superior MALMSEY in pints and quarts.
*Chandler's & Cox'* SHERRY, in pints and hogsheads.
*Hirch's* PORT, in pints.
*Bass'* PALE ALE. in hogsheads.
CREAM, MILK and CUSTARD, preserved in tins.
JAMS and JELLIES.
One well finished and very powerful COPYING PRESS, with ink, brush, books, damping board, thin paper, &c. complete.
Percussion single barrel RIFLE GUNS, with *spare fowling piece barrels.*
Small gold WATCHES.
Superior drawing PENCILS.
All on moderate terms. Apply at No. 7 French Hong to
JOHN SMITH.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR La Rose, St. Emilion and Medoc Clarets, also Cognac Brandy. Apply to
DENT & Co.
or Capt. CROCKET at Lintin

FOR SALE.

AT the CANTON PRESS OFFICE, The first volume of the CANTON PRESS Newspaper, in boards at $ 6.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current.
For one year payable in advance..... $ 12
For six Months..... " ..... $ 7
For three " ..... " ..... $ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory, at 30 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each, or at Messrs. Markwick Edwards & Co. in Canton and Macao.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Dutch *Pleiades*, Berg, from Lombock Brit. *Hero*, Hughes, from Calcutta, January 16th. *Countess of Durham*, Todd, from Samarang. *Falcon*, Middlemist, from London and Java. *Cowasjee Family*, Wallace, from Calcutta, left Sandheads 31st January and Singapore 18th February. Amer. *Oneida*, Tripp, from Manila.

PASSENGERS.—Per *Cowasjee Family*, Messrs. C. B Adam and J. Fergusson.

SAILED or DESPATCHED.—Am. *Henry Clay*. Gilman, for Manila Brit. *Rob Roy*, Mackinnon, for Calcutta. Amer. *Hanover*, Leach, for Batavia. *Delight*, Storey, for Singapore *Roman*, Benson, for New-York. Brit. *Inglis*, Wise, and *Euphrates*, Bucklain, for London. Amer *Neponset*, Scobie, and *Sarah and Amelia*, Gardner, for New-York. This day for Calcutta, the *Cowasjee Family* the *Ruby* to sail in a few days.

PASSENGERS per *Roman*, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Butler, and Mr. P. A. Cany. Per *Inglis*, Messrs J. C. Cousens and J. H. Middleton Per *Cowasjee Family;* Messrs Bell and Lindsay.

The *Victory*, C. Biden, has been condemned at Manila. The *John Bunderman*, hence to Singapore, was lost on the North Island of the Paracels. The chief officer and some of the crew drowned; the remainder reached the Cochin-Chinese coast whence they were sent to Singapore. The *Polonais* we notice, bound here, which put back to Singapore, struck on a shoal "not laid down in any chart," near Balabac.

We hear that letters received from Manila state that the Fairy has at last been found scuttled and sunk in deep water with her masts and even sails standing, in or near the bay of Santa Maria in the Island of Mindanao. We also hear that one of the Manila-men belonging to her, who has been imprisoned at Manila and examined, states that not the Manila-men, but the Lascars were the parties who murdered Captain Mackay; a story which, considering the circumstances attending the commission of the crime, deserves no credit whatever. We hope soon to hear further particulars, and that the hopes of more of the guilty party being arrested, as is now anticipated, may be realized.

The *Lord Lowther*, *Ada*, *Emma Eugenia*, and others are loading for Great Britain.

LATEST DATES from ENGLAND 31st October P *Morrison*. UNITED STATES 16th Oct. P *Benares*. CALCUTTA, 31st January P *Cowasjee Family*. SINGAPORE, February 17th P *ditto*. JAVA, 31st January P *Falcon*. MANILA 4th March P *Charles*. BOMBAY, 3rd January via Bengal.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From the STRAITS, *Cecilia*, *Peloncle*, *David Clark*. ENGLAND, *Sarah Berry*, *Psyche*, *Cassador*, *Formidable*, *Hindu*, *John Dugdale*. JAVA, *Mercury*, *Ann*. BENGAL, *Hyder*, *Lady Kennaway*, CALCUTTA, *Sir C. Malcolm*, *Heroine*, *Salsette*. MANILA, *Don Antonio*. BOMBAY, *Cornwallis*, *Andover*, *John Fleming*, *Great Tarrant*, *Lady Grant*, *Governor Phillips*, *Neptune*.

## SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

| Vessel's Name. | Flag. | Commander. | Tons | Where from. | Consignees. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hospital Ship .... | | | 900 | | |
| Lord Lowther .... | British | Vincent .... .... | 1400 | London .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Omega .... .... | Ameri. | Russell .... .... | 300 | Manila .... | Gordon & Talbot. |
| Albion .... .... | " | Putnam .... .... | | Liverpool .... | Olyphant & Co. |
| Asia .... .... | British | J. Pearson .... | 1012 | Calcutta .... | Jardine Matheson & Co |
| Splendid .... .... | Ameri. | Rogers .... .... | | Manila .... | Wetmore & Co. |
| John Gilpin .... | " | Welch .... .... | 280 | " | " |
| Champlain .... | " | Ritchie .... .... | | Liverpool .... | " |
| Emma Eugenia .... | British | Buchan .... .... | 360 | London .... | " |
| Amelia Thompson .. | " | Tomlinson .... | | V. Diemens Ld. | Dent & Co. |
| Ruby .... .... | " | Warden .... .... | 300 | Calcutta .... | " |
| Emily Taylor .... | Ameri. | Hallett .... .... | | Manila .... .... | Russell & Co. |
| Commerce .... .... | | Fleming .... .... | | London .... .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Bengal Merchant .. | British | Campbell .... .... | | Sydney .... .... | Dent & Co. |
| Pleiades .... .... | Dutch. | Berg .... .... .... | 461 | Lombock .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |

## SHIPPING AT LINTIN &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, *Crockett*, *Lord Amherst*, Boats to Dent & Co. The *Hercules*, *Ivancey*; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Swan to D. & M. Rustomjee. *Isabella*, to Stanford & Marks.

| Vessel's Name. | Flag. | Commander. | Tons | Where from. | Consignees |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aurelia .... .... | Port. | Barros .... .... | 160 | Bombay .... | Dent & Co. |
| Jardine (Schr.).... | British | ——— .... .... | 160 | Singapore .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Lady Hayes .... | " | Burnett .... .... | 350 | " .... | Russell Sturgis & Co. |
| Osage .... .... | Ameri | Furber .... .... | | Liverpool .... | " |
| Griffin .... .... | " | Little .... .... | | Manilla .... .... | " |
| Cesar .... .... | Port. | Ramos .... .... | 800 | Bombay .... | Capt. Ramos |
| Red Rover .... | British | H. Wright .... | | Calcutta .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Alice .... .... | " | Wright .... .... | 220 | Manila .... .... | Dent & Co. |
| Morrison .... .... | Ameri. | Ingersoll .... | | Liverpool .... | Olyphant & Co. |
| Trincule .... .... | British | Rea .... .... | 250 | " .... | Fox Rawson & Co. |
| Ann .... .... | " | Pybus .... .... | | Calcutta .... | Dent & Co. |
| Louisa .... .... | Dutch. | Le Doux .... .... | 368 | Sourabaya .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Motichund Amichund | British | White .... .... | | Bombay .... | " |
| Duncan .... .... | Ameri. | Randall .... .... | | Batavia .... .... | Russell & Co. |
| Gaillardon .... .... | British | Bowman .... .... | | Calcutta .... | Turner & Co. |
| Countess of Durham .... | " | Todd .... .... .... | | Samarang .... | Wetmore & Co. |
| Hero .... .... | " | Hughes .... .... | 300 | Calcutta .... | Fox Rawson & Co. |
| Falcon .... .... | " | Middlemist .... | 345 | London .... | Russell & Co. |
| Oneida .... .... | Ameri. | Tripp .... .... .... | | Manila .... | W. S. Hathaway. |

# THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.)-Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T.) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods. 1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 60 Cys, 1 Ton.—64 Cys, 1 Cwt.—4 Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Spun. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 2d. No. 28. CANTON, SATURDAY, MARCH, 18TH, 1837. No. 80.

## IMPORTS.

| | PER. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **COTTON MANUFACTURES.** | | | |
| Cambrics - - 40 yds. - ii | Pce. | $ 3. a 4. | |
| Chintzes - - 28 „ - ii | „ | 4 a 6 | |
| Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet - | „ | 2.25 a 2.50 | dull. |
| „ „ blue - - | „ | 1.25 a 2 | |
| Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in | „ | 4. a 5. | |
| „ „ 80 „ - | „ | 8. a 9. | |
| „ grey - 40 „ 38 in | „ | 4½ a 5. | in demand. |
| „ „ - 60 „ 38 in | „ | 6½ a 7½. | |
| „ „ - 80 „ 38 in | „ | 8. a 10. | |
| Am. brown Cots. 30 „ 36 in | Pl. | 3. a 3.10. | |
| Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in | Pl. | 36 a 40 | |
| „ „ „ 30 @ 32 in | „ | | |
| Calcutta - - - 18 @ 24 in | „ | 34 a 35. | |
| **WOOLLENS.** | | | |
| Broadcloth Ex. Sup'fine 60@62 in | Yrd. | 1.80 a 2 20 | |
| „ Span[h] Stripes 60@62 in | „ | 1.15 a 1.25. | dull. |
| „ Superfine - - 58@60 in | „ | 80 a 90. | |
| „ Worsteds - - - - | „ | 60 cts. | |
| „ Worleys - 25 yds. in | Pce. | 11 a 11½. | No sale. |
| „ Sup[r] Selct. Cutgs large | Pl. | 30 a 40. | Cts. dull. |
| Flannel - - - - - | yd. | 15 a 20. | |
| Cambleets, double 58 yds. 30 in | Pce. | | |
| Fine singles - - - - | „ | 26 a 28. | dull. |
| Second - - - - - | „ | | |
| Dutch - - 40 yds. 33 in | „ | 28 | |
| „ - - 60 „ 28 „ | „ | 22 | No demand. |
| Bombasets - - - - | „ | 11 a 12 | |
| Longella scarlet - - - | „ | | |
| Assorted colors - - - | „ | 8½ a 9½. | |
| Woollen yarn - - - - | „ | 105 a 120. | Limited demand. |
| **COTTON.** | | | |
| Bengal old or inf. - - | Pl. | | |
| „ sup[r] and fine - | „ | 7.5 a 9.8 | |
| Bombay old or inf. - - | „ | | |
| „ sup[r] and fine - | „ | 7.5 a 10. | |
| Madras - - - - - | „ | 8. a 9.7 | |
| Manila - - - - - | „ | | |
| **METALS.** | | | |
| Copper Shea'[g] 16 oz. @ 32 oz. | Pr. | $ 34½. | |
| „ S. American slab - | „ | 24. | None. |
| „ nails assorted - | „ | 40. | |
| „ old - - - - | „ | 18. | |
| Lead English Pig - - | „ | 6½ | |
| „ Spanish - - - | „ | | |
| Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - | „ | 1.80 a 2. | |
| „ Rod ½ @ in - - | „ | | |
| „ Nailrod ½ and under | „ | 3 a 3.50. | Declining. |
| „ Hoop. ½ @ in - - | „ | | |
| „ Scrap - - - - | „ | 1. a 1.20 | Not Saleable. |
| Steel English - - - - | „ | | |
| „ Swedish - - - - | Cub | 3½ a 4 | |
| Spelter English - - - | Pl. | 6. | |
| Tin Plates - - - - - | Box | 8 | Large stock. |
| Quicksilver - - - - | Pl. | 105. | |
| **SKINS** Rabbit - - - - | 100 | 60. a 65. | |
| Beaver - - - - - | each | 4. a 6. | |
| „ Fox - - - - - | „ | 1. a 1.15. | |
| Otter—Sea - - - - - | „ | 40. a 55 | |
| „ „ tails - - - | „ | 2.50 a 3 | |
| „ Land - - - - - | „ | 5. a 7. | |
| Seal - - - - - - | „ | 2. a 2.50. | |
| **OPIUM** Patna old - - - | Ch. | 840 | |
| „ „ new - - - | „ | 780 | |
| Benares old - - - - | „ | 740 | |
| „ new - - - - | „ | 710 | |
| Malwa old - - - - - | „ | 610 | |
| „ new - - - - - | „ | | |
| Turkey - - - - - - | „ | 580 | Nominal. |
| **RICE** Bengal - - - - | Pl. | 1.70 | |
| „ Java - - - - - | „ | 1.50 a 1.60 | |
| „ White table - - - | „ | 1.80 | |
| „ Manila - - - - | „ | 1.55 a 1.65 | |
| „ Paddy - - - - | „ | 30 pct less. | than Rice. |
| **STRAITS PRODUCE &c** | | | |
| Bird's nest, fine white - - | Cy. | 30. | |
| „ „ inf. „ - - - | „ | 11. a 16. | |
| „ „ black - - - | „ | 1½. a 3. | No demand. |
| **Bees Wax** - - - - - | Pl. | 26. a 28. | |
| **Betel nut** - - - - - | „ | 3½ a 3½. | |
| **Cloves** - - - - - - | „ | 34. a 38. | |
| „ Mother - - - - | „ | 10. a 12. | Overstocked. |
| **Camphor Baroos** - - - | Cy. | 6 a 25. | |
| **Gambir** - - - - - | Pl. | 2½. a 3. | |
| **Mace** - - - - - - | „ | | |
| **Nutmegs** - - - - - | „ | | |
| **Pepper** - - - - - - | „ | 9. a 9½. | |
| **Rattans** - - - - - - | „ | 2.50 a 3.10. | supplies. |
| **Tin Banca** - - - - - | „ | 27. a 28. | Nominal. |
| „ Singapore &c. - - - | „ | 24. a 26. | First quality. |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | | |
| Amber large 1st quality - - | Cy. | 3. a 13 | |
| „ small fragments - | „ | 20 cts a 1½. | |
| **Asafœtida** - - - - - | Pl. | 4½. | |
| **Bichdemar** - - - - - | „ | 12. a 36. | |
| „ good - - - - - | „ | 36. a 50. | |
| **Cochineal** - - - - - | „ | 140. a 200 | |
| **Coral** large beads or pieces | Cy. | | Dull. |
| „ fragments - - - | Pl. | 40. a 50. | |
| **Cow Bezoar** - - - - - | Cy. | 16. a 25. | No demand. |
| **Cudbear** - - - - - - | Pl. | 12. | |
| **Cutch Pegue** - - - - - | „ | 4. a 4½. | |
| **Elephants Teeth** or Ivory - | „ | 70. a 100. | |
| „ „ cuttings - - | „ | 60. a 65. | |
| **Fish maws** - - - - - | „ | 25 a 55. | |
| **Flints** - - - - - - | „ | 40 cents. | |
| **Ginseng** crude - - - - | „ | 75. | |
| „ clarified. - - - - | „ | 100 | |
| **Mother of Pearl Shell** - - | „ | 9. a 10. | None in mkt. |
| **Myrrh** - - - - - - | „ | 3. a 4. | |
| **Olibanum** - - - - - - | „ | 3½. a 8 | Large stock. |
| **Putchuck** - - - - - - | „ | 20 a 28. | Nominal. |
| **Rose Maloes** - - - - - | „ | | |
| **Saltpetre** at Lintin - - - | „ | 8½. a 9½. | Sales. |
| **Shark's fins** - - - - - | „ | 15. a 30. | |
| **Smalts** - - - - - - | „ | 30. a 50. | limited demand. |
| **Stock fish** - - - - - | „ | 5. a 6. | |
| **Thread Gold and Silver** - - | Cy. | 32 a 33 | Large stock |
| **Wood Ebony** Mauritius - - | Pl. | 3 a 3½ | dull. |
| „ „ Ceylon - - - | „ | 2½ | |
| „ Sandal Indian - - - | „ | 22. | in demand. |
| „ „ Timor - - - | „ | 10. a 18 | |
| „ „ Sand[l] Islands - - | „ | 8. a 10 | |
| Napan „ - - - | „ | 150 | |

## EXPORTS.

| | WT. in T. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SILK MANUFACTURES.** | | | |
| Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in | 36 | $ 13½ | |
| „ col'd „ „ by „ | 30 | 15. | |
| Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine | 12 | 5.70 a 6. | |
| „ fringed 45 in | 15 | 5.10 a 5.50 | |
| „ 7-8 „ „ | | | |
| Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - - | 11 | 7. | |
| „ Sarsnet, Nankin silk | | | |
| „ Canton - - | — | 6½ | |
| Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in | 18 | 7.50 a 7.80 | |
| „ „ „ 30 „ | 16 | 6.60 a 6.70 | |
| „ figured „ 32 „ | 20 | 10. | |
| „ „ „ 30 „ | 18 | 9. | |
| Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 | 24 | 12.50 | |
| „ „ 30 „ 29 | 32 | 16.50 a 16.75 | |
| „ black „ „ 24 | 24 | 10.75 a 11.50 | |
| „ „ „ 29 „ | 30 | 12.75 a 13. | |
| Satins Levantines 30 29 | 33 | 14.75 a 15. | |
| „ „ „ 24 „ | 30 | 13. | |
| Lutestrings mixt 18 „ 24 | 18 | 7.10 a 7.90 | |
| „ black „ „ 29 | 28 | 10.30 a 10.50 | |
| Pongees white 30 „ 30 | 30 | 11.75 a 12 | |
| „ „ 30 „ 29 | 29 | 1.50 a 11.75 | |
| „ „ 30 „ 32 | 32 | 13. a 13.50 | |
| „ Szechuen 19 „ 19 | 27 | 4.25 a 4.30 | |
| Sarsnets black N. 30 „ 29 | 27 | 11.40 a 11.75 | |
| „ „ C. „ „ 19 | 25 | 10 a 10½ | |
| „ „ „ „ 29 | 22 | 7.80 a 8.10 | |
| „ white 60 „ 29 | 34 | 17 a 17.20 | |
| „ colored 30 „ 29 | 21 | 2.40 a 12.60 | |
| „ crossbarr'd „ 24 | 18 | 10.75 | |
| Satins black 18 „ 29 | 44 | 17 a 17.50 | |
| „ „ 18 „ 29 | 36 | 14.25 a 14.50 | |
| „ colored 18 „ 29 | 33 | 17.20 a 17.40 | |
| „ high „ 18 „ 29 | 36 | 18.75 a 19 | |
| „ damasked crimson | 38 | 21 a 22. | |
| „ „ colored | 38 | 20 a 21. | |
| Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 | 44 | 15 a 15.50 | |
| „ „ colored „ „ | 33 | 16 a 16.40 | |
| „ „ „ 19 „ | 36 | 17 a 17.50 | |
| Canton black 29 „ | 34 | 10 a 10.20 | |
| Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st | Pl. | 4.70 a 6.90 | |
| „ „ black - - - | „ | 4.30 a 4.40 | |
| Shawls crape 7 4 embrd. - | 7 | 3.40 | |
| „ „ 55 a 58 in - | 5½ | 2.90 | |
| „ 8-4 Satin figd. 63 - | 8 | 2.15 a 2.25 | |
| „ 7-4 „ „ - | 4 | 1.85 | |
| „ „ damasked silk 54 a 47 | 4 | 2.50 | |
| Water silks col'd. 18 y. - 29 in | 32 | 14.45 | |
| **BLACK TEAS.** | Pl | Tael. | |
| „ Bohea Canton - - - | „ | | No demand. |
| „ Fokeen - - - | „ | | |
| „ Congou Souq. k'd. - - | „ | 22 a 26 | |
| „ Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd | „ | 28 a 36 | |
| „ Campoi - - - - | „ | 28 a 38 | |
| „ Souchong - - - - | „ | 40 a 56 | |
| „ Hung muey - - - | „ | 23 a 40 | |
| „ Pekoe - - - - | „ | 60 a 90 | |
| „ Ning Yong - - - | „ | 24 a 27 | nominal. |
| „ Ankoi - - - - | „ | 16 a 22 | |
| „ „ Pouchong - - | „ | | |
| „ Orange Pekoe - - | „ | 23 a 35 | |
| „ Caper - - - - | „ | 24 a 30 | |
| **GREEN TEAS.** | | | |
| „ Twankay - - - - | „ | 27 a 3 | Canton Tea |
| „ Skin - - - - - | „ | 20 a 36 | 12 a 13 |
| „ Hyson- - - - - | „ | 45 a 70 | 36 a 39 |
| „ Young Hyson - - - | „ | 28 a 42 | 24 a 26 |
| „ Imperial - - - - | „ | 52 a 69 | 40 a 45 |
| „ Gunpowder - - - | „ | 55 a 72 | |
| **RAW SILK.** Canton No. 1 | „ | T. | |
| „ „ „ „ 2 | „ | | |
| „ „ „ „ 3 | „ | | None. |
| „ „ „ „ 4 | „ | | |
| „ „ „ „ 5 | „ | | |
| Nankin Tsatlee - - - 6 | „ | 490 a 530 | Nominal. |
| „ Taysaam- - - - | „ | 380 a 400 | |
| **SUGAR RAW.** Canton 1st | „ | T. 5 5 | |
| „ „ „ 2d. | „ | 5.3 | |
| „ Pingfa - - - - | „ | 6.7 | |
| „ Candy Canton - - - | „ | 7.4 | |
| „ Chinchew - - - | „ | 14 | |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | | |
| Alum - - - - - - | „ | 1.85 a 1.95 | at Macao. |
| Aniseed star - - - - | „ | 10½ a 11 | |
| Camphor - - - - - | „ | | at Macao. None |
| Cassia at Whampoa - - - | „ | 11 50 a 12 | |
| „ Lintin - - - | „ | 9. | |
| „ buds - - - - | „ | 14 a 15 | |
| Canes bamboo - - - - | 1000 | 10 a 14 | |
| „ Wangees - - - - | „ | 1 a 14 | |
| China Root - - - - - | Pl. | 3½ | |
| Cubebs - - - - - - | „ | 17 a 18 | |
| Dragon's blood - - - - | „ | 80 a 100 | |
| Galangals - - - - - | „ | 3½ a 3½ | |
| Gamboge - - - - - - | „ | 65 a 70 | None good. |
| Glass beads - - - - - | „ | 17 a 22 | |
| Glue - - - - - - - | „ | 9 a 11 | |
| Ginger in Jars - - - - | Case | 5 a 5½ | |
| Harrall or Orpiment - - - | Pl. | 15 a 16 | |
| Lead white - - - - - | „ | 9 a 10 | |
| „ red - - - - - | „ | 10 | |
| Mo. of Pear' Shells Scoloo large | Pl. | | |
| „ „ blue edged small | „ | | Nodemand. |
| Musk warranteed - - - - | Cy. | 45 a 60 | |
| Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in | 100 | 92 | |
| „ 9½ yds. 12 in - - - | Ps. | 85 | |
| „ Canton made - - - | „ | 79 | |
| „ „ large - - - - | „ | 82 | None. |
| „ „ small - - - - | „ | 65 | |
| Yellow yds. in 1st. st. | „ | 78 a 80 | |
| „ „ „ 2d „ | „ | 66 a 70 | None. |
| „ „ „ 3d. „ | „ | 58 | |
| „ small „ - - - | „ | | |
| „ white „ - - - | „ | 55 a 85 | Wanted |
| Oils Aniseed - - - - | Cy. | 1.10 a 1.20 | |
| „ Cassia - - - - | „ | 1.65 | |
| Rhubarb - - - - - | Pl. | | |
| „ Dutch cut - - - | „ | | |
| Soy in Jars - - - - | Case | 5 a 8 | |
| Tobacco in baskets - - - | Pl. | 14 a 15 | |
| Tortoiseshell - - - - | P. | | |
| Turmeric - - - - - | „ | | |
| Vermillion 50 catties - - | Box. | | |

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER. BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also higher prices are obtainable for *Camblets, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Goods, on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton* &c. sometimes discharge at Macao or tranship their Cargoes, at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The shipments outside, and River Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pickles &c, Confectionary Stationery, Cutlery Crockery ware, &c.*, for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

*Note. Alum*, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c.; and *Raw Silk, Silk* piece goods &c, are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

### RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

| | s. d. |
|---|---|
| On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills. ..... | 5 |
| Government Bills 10 @ 30 days..... | none. ..... |
| United States Bank Bills 6 months sight..... | |
| Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents. none. | |
| E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight..... | 220 C. R. |
| E. I. Directors Bills, 60 ds. sight, Rs. ..... | |
| Private Bills, on Bombay, „ Co's. Rs. ..... | |

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 23.75 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 5 per Cent premium.. ..
„ „ „ „ small 96 a 98 „ 4 a 4½. .. .. „
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, .. .. .. 1 per Cent „
„ „ Old Carolus IV. .. .. .. 12 per Cent „
South American Republics .. .. .. .. None

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet .. £.
„ to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none. .. .. „
„ to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. .. „

### DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1st APRIL 1836 TO 28th FEBRUARY 1837.

| | | IN FEBRUARY. Price. | Chests | Value in Dollars. | APRIL TO JANY. Chests. | Value in Dollars. | Stock 1st March. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Patna ..... | old. | 800 | 461 | 408,800 | 4,456½ | 3,360,534 | 649 |
| „ ..... | new | | 56 | | | | 699 |
| Benares ..... | old | 730 | 91 | 66,430 | | | 295 |
| „ ..... | new | 710 | 139 | 98,690 | 2,284 | 1,691,130 | 133 |
| Malwa ..... | old | 685 | 573 | 666,505 | | | 1767 |
| „ ..... | new | 685 | 11 | 7,535 | 10,970½ | 8,939,960 | 5534 |
| | | | 1,725 | 1,367,960 | 17,811 | 11,931,624 | 4,810 |

Total Chests delivered in the last 11 months 19,536; Value 13,179,370 Dos.

### RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

| | GOODS TREASURE | | GOODS TREASURE | | GOODS TREASURE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay - - - - | 2½ . 2 | Singapore - - | 1 | ½ | Hol. or Hamburg .. | 3 2½ |
| Ceylon - - - - | | Manila - - - | | | Spain or Portugal. | 3 2½ |
| Madras - - - - | | Mallacca - - - | | | America U States .. | 2½ 2 |
| Calcutta - - - - | | Penang - - - | 1½ | 1 | Chili or Peru .. | 3 2½ |
| Rangoon - - - | | Batavia - - - | | | Mexico - - - - | 3 2½ |
| Mauritius - - | | Gt. Britain via Sg | 3 | 2½ | E.coast of China .. | 1 p.c. |
| Australia - - | | „ direct - - - | 2½ | 2 | Lintin &c. - - - | ½ p. |
| Sund. Islands - | | France - - - - | 2½ | 2 | | |

Note. Above rates are from 20th Oct. to 20th April annually; during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat higher. Risks on Blocks are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ ¾ per month.
The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

### WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd „ „ „ 1200 do. & under 1600 „ 0.7221091 „ „
3rd „ „ „ under 1200 do. 0.5062341 „ „

N B. The cubit is 14¼ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products.—The largest class pay from $ 4300 to $ 4320; 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3790; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Custom or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Tsels or $ 2223. Linguists fee $ 173½ and Comprador's fees $ 50. Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. On French and other Foreign vessels they are slightly varied. Receiden ships are charged only about $ 1300 in lieu of measurement &c.

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

### IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—The better qualities of Longcloths bleached and unbleached, continue in fair demand.

COTTON YARN.—we have not to notice any improvement in price in this article.

WOOLLENS.—but few transactions in these have come to our knowledge during the week; they continue very dull. Our quotations for *Longells* are 25 cents lower than before.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—PEPPER is falling, in consequence of several considerable importations. TIN. None but the best Straits Tin is in demand; the second quality would not fetch $ 20, the market being fully supplied with China tin.

LEAD.—is rather declining.

COTTON.—A further decline has taken place from the anxiety of holders to sell before further arrivals. A lot of about 1000 Bales of good Bombay has been sold within this day or two at 9. T. @ 9. 8., and several parcels of Madras and Bengal at not better rates than our quotations.

OPIUM.—For the Bengal drug there has been little or no demand for the last week. In Malwa considerable sales have been effected at a decline in price; and as the demand has been principally for the boats proceeding to Peking, a further reduction is expected when the further accession of stock by the *Ardaseer*. The deliveries to the 15th were, Patna, old 57, new 67; Benares, old 67, new 5; Malwa, old 483, new 150; Total 789 chests.

### EXPORT.

RAW SILK.—None of Canton in the market, and the transactions in Tsatlee and Taysaam have been very limited.

TEA.—Very little is doing, and we have no change to make in last

# THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 2d. No. 29. CANTON, SATURDAY, MARCH, 25TH, 1837. No. 81


## LITERARY,

*( From the Ta-ou Chinese Gleaner )*

A SINGULAR EDICT, RE-PECTING THE CAUSES OF THE DRAUGHT OF 1817.

*To the Editor.*

Sir, The following paper is at your disposal.

"An Edict has been respectfully received from on high :

"From the fifth moon of this year, a want of rain prevailed over the whole province of Chin le, and all around the seat of our Imperi l Government. But for several days past, successive reports have been sent up, that at Je-ho, Teen-tsin, and other places, abundant and refreshing showers have fallen. Still, in the vicinity of the capital parching drought continues. I have night and day, with burning anxiety, thought about, and have pushed my inquiries to discover the cause.

"The remissness and sloth of the Officers of Government, constitute an evil which has long been accumulating. It is not the evil of a day; and for several years I have given the most pres ing admonitions on the subject; and have punished many cases which have been discovered. So that recently there appears a little improvement, and for several seasons the weather has been favorable. The drought this season is not perhaps entirely on their account. I have meditated upon it, and am persuaded, that in all probability the reason why the azure heavens above, manifest disapprobation by withholding rain, only for a few hundred Chinese miles around the capital, is, that the dirty and more rebels, who escaped, are secreted somewhere near Peking. Hence it is, that the fertile vapours are fast bound, and the felicitous harmony of the seasons interrupted.

"I hereby order all the various Courts around Peking, to institute a stricter search than they have yet done. If they be satisfied by merely looking at the Mun-pae, (or list of inmates in every house,) it may be, that the rebels have changed their names, and blended themselves with families; and as the papers sent to me are quite nugatory, and intended only to prevent blame; and all the strong commands given to the officers and men become empty words which avail nothing.

"Let all concerned, from this time exert all their wisdom and strength, in searching where the population is crowded, and where facilities of concealment exist; let them search in all Nunneries, Monasteries, and Temples; in retired, mean, distressed, poor places. Let them by all the arts of the police pursue the scrutiny If they once succeed, the baleful construction of vapours, will be dissolved, and genial showers immediately induced. Exert yourselves. If you view this as mere matter of form, lay it aside, and remain inactive, then do you cease to be the servants of our—Ta-tsing Kwo —Tartar Empire, (denominated the great and the pure.) Respect this."

Mr. Editor,

I furnish you with the above facts, and leave speculation to such of your readers as may be disposed to turn their attention to these very singular documents. Amicus.

### LOCUSTS.

In the Chinese provinces on the sea coast, in latitude from 30° to 37° they are subject to inundations of considerable districts from excessive rains. In the Peking Gazette, for June, 1817, it is said, that when the waters are drained off, the spawn of a small fish left behind, which by the heat of the sun becomes a certain insect, called Hwang, (the usual term for locust) and which is extreinely destructive to the subsequent crop of grain; so much so, that the Emperor has directed the governors of provinces themselves to attend to it, and requires that the local officers be at the utmost pains to have them swept away and destroyed, to prevent the calamity which would inevitably arise, if left exposed to the sun. Perhaps the fact here stated, is not generally known, the insertion of it in the Gleaner, will oblige,

Your's, Amicus.

Military Review.—The Admiral of the Fokeen province reports to the Emperor, that having, from the present peaceful state of the coast about Fokeen, obtained leisure from his more regular duties, he has employed himself in inspecting the military of the several stations within his district. He states that although the troops had not been reviewed for some years before, yet they were nevertheless in good discipline: those belonging to the left camp of Kin-mun, and Nan-aou performed their exercise in a superior style, and went through the various evolutions in admirable order; they kept up a constant firing with the matchlocks without intermission; the lancers flourished their weapons and handled the large shields with great skill; the archers were expert, and the riflemen constantly hit the centre of the target: indeed, in every department the troops far surpassed expectation, and may be reckoned among the first class. The soldiers in the right camp of Kin-mun, and Tan-yin, all of them performed their evolutions in a good style, and fired with exactness; those who carried swords and shields fenced well, and the marksmen also hit the mark; these fully equalled my expectations, and may be reckoned in the second class. The sailors also, managed the helm, turned the sails, plied the oar, and performed the various feats of firing whilst ascending the masts, or swimming in the water, with readiness and amazing dexterity: the flags, naval stores, &c. were all complete, and the weapons were kept bright and sharp. The ships and gun-boa s, with the exception of those which were in dock, and of those which had been injured in storms, and were not yet repaired, were all in good order. The officers also, with a few exceptions, were found diligent and attentive to duty. Two sergeants, however, belonging to the left camp of Kin-mun and Nan-aou, being incapable of performing their exercise either on horse back or a-foot, and having several times successively failed of the mark in archery; having moreover, never signalized themselves in action, were degraded to the ranks and their places were filled by men from the ranks who had displayed more skill, and passed a good examination. With respect to the rest, all those officers commissioned and non commissioned, who had hit the centre of the target either on horse back or a-foot several successive times, were rewarded; while others who were but middling archers, but had signalized themselves in action, were allowed a period in which they might exercise, and undergo another examination. With respect to those who were altogether incapable, they were either degraded to a lower rank, or altogether deprived of office."

### MANCHOO MANIFESTO AGAINST THE MING DYNASTY.

*From Doctor Morrison's view of China.*

16 8. In the 3d. year of Theen-ming, correspond ing to the 46th year of Wan-leih, the Manchow Prince, about to enter on the subjugation of the Chinese, wrote down 'Seven great grievances,' of which he had to complain : on account of which, he felt high indignation, and which he was about to revenge. These he laid before Heaven, and announced them to the Deity in a solemn manner. His words are,

'Ere my Grandfather had injured a blade of grass, or usurped an inch of ground that belonged to Ming, Ming causelessly commenced hostilities, and injured him.—This is the first thing to be revenged.

'Although Ming commenced hostilities, we, still desirous of peace, agreed to engrave it on a stone, and take a solemn oath in confirmation of it, that neither Marchow nor Chinese should pass the respective limits; whoever dare to do so, should, the moment he was seen, be destroyed; and that the party which connived at any violation of this treaty, should be exposed to the judgments of Heaven. Notwithstanding this oath, Ming again passed the frontier with troops in order to assist a People called the Ye-hih.——This is the second thing to be revenged.

'When a subject of Ming passed over the frontier and committed depredations in my territory, I, agreeably to the oath above stated, destroyed him. But Ming turned his back on the former treaty confirmed with an oath, complained of what I had done; put to death an Envoy of mine; and having seized ten men on the borders, caused them to be slain.——This is the third thing to be revenged.

'Ming with troops, passed the frontier to assist the Ye-hih, and caused my daughter, already betrothed, to have her destination changed, and be given to another person of the Mun-hoo nation.——This is the fourth thing to be revenged.

'For many generations, I held as my frontier, the Chae-ho hill, and places adjacent; my people cultivated it: but Ming has refused to allow them to reap, and expelled them from thence.——This is the fifth thing to be revenged.

'The Ye-hih committed crimes against Heaven; but Ming acted with partiality and gave entire credit to their statements, whilst he sent a special envoy to me bearing a letter, in which he vilified and insulted me.——This is the sixth thing to be revenged.

Formerly the Ha-tah, assisting the Ye hih, twice came and invaded me. I announced it to Heaven, and reduced the Ha-tah. Ming formed a conspiracy with him and others, to attack me and restore to him his kingdom; and in consequence, the Ye-hih several times invaded the Ha-tah territory.

'In the contentions of neighbouring states, those who obey the will of Heaven conquer; those who oppose the intentions of Heaven are defeated and destroyed. How can those who died by the sword be restored to life; or those who have obtained the people, return them again! Heaven establishes the Princes of a great nation! Why does Ming feel resentment against my country alone?

'The Gih-lun, and other nations, united their forces against me, to invade me. Heaven rejected Gih-lun for commencing bloodshed; but my nation flourished as the Spring. Ming is now assisting the Ye-hih, who are under severe reprehension and wrath; and is thereby opposing the will of Heaven, reversing right and wrong, and acting in the most irregular manner.——This is the seventh thing to be revenged.

'To revenge these seven Injuries, I now go to reduce to order (or, to subjugate) the Dynasty Ming.' 'And he forthwith headed 20,000 horse and foot." (Vide, Tung-hwa-lub, 1 vol. 13 page.)

### CHINESE EXTRACTS.

*Translated for the Canton Press.*

Sun-tsih (Emperor of Tung-woo, one of the three Kingdoms) pronounced sentence of death on Yu-keih for preaching false and heretical doctrines among the people.

Lee-fwan, prime minister, recommended his majesty to spare his life, he said : "I have heard that he is able to command the winds and rain ; his reputation is spread far and wide. The present being a season of drought, had not your majesty better command him to pray for rain, and if he succeed mitigate his punishment."

Sun-tsih replied " we will consider of your suggestion ; let the prisoner be brought before us".

The minister then ordered the Jailor to free Yu-keih from his chains and wooden collar and to bring him in to the Imperial presence

His majesty ordered a platform to be raised which Yu keih was to ascend and pray for rain.

Yu-keih after bathing, and changing his garments, ascended the platform and fixed himself in a post exposed to the rays of a burning sun. He addressed the populace collected to see him in these words, " Tho' I will cause three cubits of refreshing rain to fall, yet the Emperor will have my life : I shall not escape."

A short time after the Emperor came to the platform ; and having commanded silence, informed the bystanders that if at noon no rain should fall, Yu-keih should be burnt alive. He then ordered his attendants to bring combustibles and place them around the platform.

Exactly at noon the wind began to arise in heavy squalls and the dark clouds to congregate in the Heavens.

The Emperor exclaimed " truly this man is an impostor ; altho' the rain clouds are present, yet it is noon and there is no rain. Let the combustibles be fired.

Just as the pile was being lighted, a column of black smoke was seen in the Heaven followed by a loud clap of thunder and immediately the rain fell in torrents, so that in a very short time all the rivers were overflowed and there was three cubits of water in the streets. Yu-keih then raised his voice, and the rain stopped and the sun shone forth.

Upon this the officers and populace having released him from the cords with which he was bound, fell down and knocked head to him, assuring him the Emperor would now pardon him.

Sun-tsih was greatly enraged when he heard of the officers behaviour and calling one of his body guard, gave him his own sword and sent him to slay Yu-keih.

## EXTRACTS.

Chronometers.—Chronometers constructed with glass balance springs, instead of the old metallic ones, are now in course of trial at the Royal Observatory. On comparing the glass with the metallic springs, when the temperatures were raised from 32 degrees to 100 degrees, it was found that while the loss in 24 hours in the gold spring was eight minutes four seconds, that of steel six minutes 25 seconds, and that of palladium two minutes 51 seconds, that of a glass spring was only 40 seconds. These differences are described by the inventors principally to the different degrees in which the substances had their elasticity reduced by an increase of temperature. As glass was thus found to suffer a much smaller loss of elasticity by this cause than metals, they proceeded to construct a glass balance suited to the correction of the small error still occasioned by this cause, employing a glass disc for this purpose. The compensation being complied, the next trial the inventors made, (uniformity of movement) of the glass spring, and it proved to be as perfect as any metallic spring. In common with all other instruments of the same kind they have shown a disposition to progressive acceleration, the cause of which is but little known, but which appears to be influenced by the action of the air.

*English paper.*

### PLANTATION AT CEYLON.

There are at present advertised for sale by auction in the *Ceylon Gazette* more than 6,000 acres of land, applied for by different individuals to Government for the purposes of planting. Most of this lies in the Kandyan country, and is intended principally for Coffee; and from various rumours we conclude that there are applications now in contemplation for a considerable quantity more. The Coffee that has been planted recently in the Interior is, we understand, thriving remarkably well; and by moderate calculations is expected in general to make a considerable return on the fourth year, and to defray the expenses of clearing and planting on the sixth year. A number of Nutmeg plants recently imported from Singapore, have been found to do well; and a small plantation of Sugar-cane lately made in the neighbourhood of Kandy has been found to answer, the juice extracted from the cane affording a fair proportion of sugar of good quality. It is said that a firm at Mauritius are about to engage extensively in the cultivation of sugar in Ceylon, being quite confident of success. The attention of English Capitalists is also directed, we are informed on good authority, to the resources of Ceylon as regards the production of the articles we have just spoken of, as well as the other staple exports of the Island, so that cultivation may be expected soon to convert it rich jungles into luxuriant gardens.

The planting of cinnamon on a small scale by a number of landed proprietors has increased latterly. An example having been set by some English and the more intelligent European descendants, is now being followed by the natives, who before were afraid to encourage the growth of the spice that had subjected them to such rigour in the times of monopoly.

There can be little doubt but that with the cheap and abundant labour to be had throughout the Island, these speculations (if they can be so called, having been already extensively tried with success) will turn out well, and the produce of them meet with an increased consumption though usually not with such pecuniary returns as it now brings. Within the last two years two new Mercantile Houses have been established at Colombo ; at this moment there is another about commencing business, and a fourth it is said, will soon arrive. Where the carcase is, the eagles will be gathered; and so it is that these gentlemen follow trade, but with this advantage that they always increase and improve that of which they partake.

Altogether it is very pleasing to witness the growing prosperity of the Colony, which now bids fair to hold that position in the East, which its rich, abundant and varied resources so eminently entitle it to.—*Observer Dec. 23th.—Ex Lahore.*

*The Siamese Twins.* In the *Journal Hebdomadaire des Sciences Medicales* is an account of our old acquaintances, the Siamese Youths, now at Paris, drawn up by a distinguished physician of that city. They are described as five feet in height, well proportioned, of great muscular strength, and very active ; they walk and run swiftly, and write as well as a single person. Their intellectual faculties are well developed. They speak English perfectly, but have forgotten their native tongue, as they rarely speak to each other. Two persons have en ivoured separately to converse with each at the same time, but both were invariably in one speaker, and conversed alone with him. They endured rain and fatigue in America ; the attack commenced at the same time on both, and the stages of the disease exactly corresponded. Their taste for food is the same, and though not gluttons, they both experience hunger and thirst, go to sleep and awake, at the same instant ; and to wake both it is only necessary to touch one. There is the utmost uniformity in their motions, as if both were set moved by one will. They have never been known to be angry with each other. One, who wishes to perform any act, makes no sign to the other, who, nevertheless, courses without the slightest hesitation.

A proposal to divide the connecting band in very disagreeable to them ; they have a bet remained, first they have always seen any surgical operation as humor as they are united. *Paris Journal for October.*

### SHIP JOHN BANNERMAN.

*From the Singapore Chronicle 16th February.*

So far back as our first number for this year we expressed some apprehension for the safety of the ship *John Bannerman*, and it is with much regret that the loss of that vessel has been confirmed during the past week by the arrival of two of Her Majesty's ships bringing the unfortunate crew and part of the crew of that unfortunate ship. We have been favored with a few particulars respecting the loss of the *Bannerman* which we publish for general information as coming from an authentic source. That vessel left Lintin on the morning of the 17th December ; on the night of the 18th at 10 P. M. when bearing a hard gale from the N. E., she lost her main and mizen topmasts, and while the hands were yet engaged in clearing away the wreck, the ship suddenly struck on the South Island about midnight. The current of the strait at the ordinary one S. S. W ¼ W., and at a time when a W. S. W. current of twenty miles per day prevails, the track would be to the westward of all dangers ; or without taking the current into account, the ship's position at 6 P. M. of the 18th December was 15 miles to the westward of the dead. From 8 to 10 P. M. the vessel's course was S. S. W., and upon the loss of her topmasts she veered up half a point, steering to the principal state appearing in with the land and he made no attempt to alter it, as the only wind. And although all hands were on deck when the ship struck, none it would appear had previously perceived nor heard the roar of the impending danger upon which they were so speedily to be dashed, but in the din and tumult of a gale of wind, the carrying away of masts, combined with the fear and anxiety of steering in a course free from danger, it is probable that none would be looked for nor contemplated. Within five minutes after the mishap the sea made a conspicuous break over the ship, when she began to fill rapidly. The vessel had broken her back ; attention to personal safety now naturally occupied the thoughts of all on board, and after the most in serious exertions the boats, three in number, were at length got out. The first however immediately broke adrift on being lowered with only four men in her, and passed through the breakers upon the shoal into smoother water. The second boat, with an officer and 18 men, then pushed off with the object of bringing back the first to the vessel as the greater proportion of the crew were still on board ship ; but this was found to be impracticable and after remaining a considerable time for the long-boat which had cut yet left the ship, or imagining that so unwieldy and heavy a craft could never pass over the reef, made the best of her way for the coast. The long boat with the commander, chief officer, and 53 men of the ill-fated *Bannerman* escaped across the breakers and in the attempt was swamped, having her bows stove in against the rocks. Every thing in the boat in the way of provision, water, compass es, charts, nautical books and instruments, was swept away, and at this time two it was when the chief officer, Mr. Shakeham, and four of the crew lost their lives. The boat was at length cast upon the shoal where the water was found to be but of insufficient depth to float her, and as it became necessary to make an effort for the preservation of their lives, all hands undertook the arduous task of dragging by main force this heavy long-boat across the shoal for upwards of a mile to distance. After incredible exertions on the part of both officers and men, this work, at first view apparently insurmountable, was happily accomplished, and the boat being once more floated and repaired as circumstances would admit put to sea with such means as the men possessed, consisting of a few old oars and three blankets stitched together as a sail hoisted upon one of them, running before a strong gale to preserve the boat in her injured state from foundering. As it was, the utmost and most preserving activity of all hands was requisite to keep the boat clear of water by incessant baling. In this calamitous condition,

without a morsel of bread or a drop of fresh water to, inspire them with hope or confidence, four days and four nights were thus wretchedly passed by these brave but unfortunate mariners. During this period several of the crew, by imprudently attempting to quench their thirst with salt water, became insane and ultimately died; while seven others after landing at Long-May on the 23rd December perished from mere exhaustion. The survivors, however, met with kind treatment from the Cochin-Chinese at Long-May, and on the day following their first landing, walked over the neck of sand on the western side of Quinhone harbour, crossing afterwards in native boats an extensive lagoon to Ty-ya a village situated upon a point of land running off the main in the neighbourhood of the city of Quinhone. At Ty-ya they had the satisfaction of again meeting with the second officer and the 18 men of the ships crew described above as having left the long-boat from inability to render assistance. Here also they remained until communication could be transmitted by the authorities of the country to the KING of Cochin-China of their hapless state. His Majesty, upon learning particulars and understanding the wrecked strangers were British subjects despatched an interpreter to Ty-ya with orders to attend to their wants. It gives us the most sincere satisfaction to add that the Messenger fulfilled his trust in the kindest and most benevolent manner by providing the whole party with houseroom, clothing, money, as well as provisions and vegetables. Captain Wilson expresses his sense of the hospitable reception given to himself and crew by the Cochin-Chinese as being "impossible to be surpassed any where." A testimony the more merited when we learn that in addition to the above marks of kindness and attention, His Cochin-Chinese Majesty also despatched two of his own ships from Turon to convey the strangers to this port. We cannot but form, after such substantial proofs, the highest opinion of his Majesty's benevolence, and we trust that some suitable acknowledgement may be made in return by the Indian government as well as by the Mercantile and shipping interests of India, the latter of whom are especially concerned in the encouragement of such friendly dispositions on the part of native princes. We have heard it said, indeed, that it was no great stretch of courtesy or manifestation of humanity that the Cochin-Chinese ships should have received orders to call in at Ty-yo on their way hither to take up the strangers, and thereby relieve the government at once of their presence and the expense of their maintenance; but we differ from that opinion entirely, and must say his Majesty of Cochin-China was under no obligation to have taken so parental a care of the foreigners he did; and, unless, therefore, he was in reality a personage who could feel for the misfortunes of others, we may rest assured the opportunity he on this occasion possessed of relieving them would have been disregarded by His Majesty.

## CHINESE SAVED BY THE SHIP

### BUSSORAH MERCHANT.

The following has been kindly transmitted to us by H. B. M's Commissioners.

EXTRACT FROM THE SHIP BUSSORAH MERCHANT'S LOG BOOK.

January 12th 1837 Lat. 11°. 15'. N. Long. 109°. 49'. E. At 9 A. M. observed someting to the westward resembling a wreck, shortened sail, and hauled towards it and found it to be a Junk without masts or udder rand otherwise in a most helpless state, with people on her deck beckoning and making signs and lamentations for assistance; although blowing very hard with much sea on. The starboard quarter boat was lowered and a small line taken to her as a messenger, by which we sent them our small hawser, and they made it fast to their windlass, but in the act of wearing ship to get our boat up (being on the starboard tack) dragged the windlass out of her which knocked one man overboard, who was picked up by our boat and brought to the Ship; it was then resolved that the people should be taken from the wreck at all hazards but before the Boat was dispatched for this purpose, strict orders were given to her crew not to approach the wreck too near, for two reasons; firstly she might be stove, and secondly, the people in the Junk evinced such a degree of eagerness to get from h r that they might have crowded the boat to excess, and endangered the lives of the whole; consequently signs were made to them to get a piece of wood fast to a line and put themselves on it singly, the Boat then picked them up brought them as close as was prudent to the Ship, and they were hauled on board by lines made fast round their middle we succeeded by this method in saving, in 3 trips, 18 men out of 19 which formed her Crew, and that man was drowned by his prematurely jumping overboard immediately after the hawser parted, we supposed he was under the impression, that we were about to desert them; from their anxiety for drink when they first came on board, we suppose they must have been a considerable time without fresh water.

(Signed) L. W. MONCRIEF *Commander.*
" G. SAXON *Chief Mate.*
" JAMES ALLEN 2d. *Mate.*
" P. DUNCAN *Surgeon.*

True Copy EDWARD ELMSLIE,
*Secretary & Treasurer.*

*Pulo Aor 16th January* 1837.

TO THE HONBLE RESIDENT
&c. &c. &c.
SINGAPORE.

Sir,

The above unfortunate men were landed at Pulo Aor on the morning of the 16th instant with the exception of the poor fellow who was knocked overboard by our hawser he died soon after we anchored here last night.

The Rajah of this place has promised to provide the remaining seventeen men with sustenance and a passage to Singapore upon the payment of $ 5 (five Dollars) per head which I trust you will be pleased to pay. I have &c.

(*Signed*) L. W MONCRIEF *Commander.*
*Ship Bussorah Merchant.*

(True Copy EDWARD ELMSLIE.
*Secretary and Treasurer.*)

***Statement of Tan-Chuen-Nakodah of a Chinese Junk picked up in the China sea by the Ship Bussorah Merchants.***

Tan-chuen states as follows—I was the Nakodah and owner of a Junk belonging to the Island of Pay-ho (in the strain of Formosa); I sailed from Pay-ho for the Island of Ty-wan on the 18th day of the 10th moon (26th November 1836) and sailed from the latter place to return to Pay-ho on the 8th day of the 11th moon (15th December 1836); I had on board a cargo of Rice belonging to the Chiuese government, six soldiers, four government men, and four Passengers. The crew of my Junk including myself were 10 in number making altogether twenty four persons. A few hours after we left Ty-wan; a heavy gale came on and carried away the masts and sails of the Junk and all her upper works. The gale continued for three days, and we were drifting about all the time When the gale had ceased, we found ourselves in the wide sea out of sight of land. On the morning of the 6th day of the 12th moon (12th January 1837) an English Ship hove in sight and 17 of us were taken on board of her, having been then 28 days at sea, and latterly without any water, during which time six of the people died, one fell overboard in endeavouring to get on board the ship On the 10th day of the same moon (16th January 1837) we were all landed at Tan-tech (Pulo-Aor) and were delivered over by the Captain of the English ship to the Chief of that Island. On the 14th day of the same moon (20th January) the Chief of Tan-teh sent us to this settlement where we arrived yesterday. (*Signed*) TAN-CHUEN.

Singapore, 24th January 1837.

(True Copy EDWARD ELMSLIE.
*Secretary and Treasurer.*

## IMPERIAL ORDER RESPECTING H. B. M. COMMISSIONERS.

( The following is a translation of the Vice-Roy's communication to the Hong merchants, dated 18th March 1837.)

On the 20th January the report was sent to Emperor, stating that Ellio, the barbarian, was to assume the management of the Merchants and Seamen of his country. The dispatch of the Privy Council containing the Imperial Edict, forwarded by a courier of the military board, arrived in Canton on the 18th March.

Governor Tăng had stated, that after the dissolution of the Company, no Taepan had yet come. In December last year the said nation gave a special appointment to one of its officers to proceed to Canton, and take the general controul of the merchants who had previously come to trade, and also of the Seamen etc.

Since the ships of the said nation continually arrive, there ought to be somebody to controul and occasionally to tranquilize them. Now the said barbarian has received a public official commission for the control of the merchants and sailors. Though his title and rank are not the same with that of a Taepan, the business of controuling does not differ.

He is therefore permitted, according to existing regulations, so as formerly the Taepan, to go up to Canton, and on his arrival at the Provincial City, to manage affairs. The Hoppo is therefore ordered to issue a permit.

When he in future either lives at Canton or at Macao, he ought to conform to the old laws. He is not permitted to exceed the proper time by loitering about and thus to give gradually rise to irregularities.

The high officers are held responsible and must not permit him to create disturbances. For this purpose they ought to issue private orders to the civilians, military officers and Hong-merchants to inform themselves occasionally about the true state of things, investigate and watch over him.

If the said Barbarian performs his duty improperly, acts irregularly and combines with traitorous natives to disobey clandestinely the laws, he shall be driven back to his country, in order to do away with the source of evil.

Let this edict be communicated to him. Respect this.

In accordance to the imperial decree, this letter was forwarded.

# CANTON PRESS,

March 25th 1837.

On the letter signed " No Yankee", which appeared in our paper of last week, the Register observes :"

" We cordially agree with our cotemporary in his disapproval of the tone and manner of the letter signed " No Yankee," which appeared in the *Canton Press* of Saturday last. For the sake of general harmony and good will we regret that it was ever written or printed; and we trust the writer will have the good sense and manliness to retract, as far as it is, now possible, the offensive matter; or, if he does not think proper to do this, that he will stand forth and avow himself."

We perfectly agree with our cotemporary and, had we given the subject a more attentive consideration would not have inserted the obnoxious letter at all, but receiving it only on the Friday preceding the publication of the paper, we wrongly thought that our remarks, condemning the unwarrantable attack on men, than whom no residents in Canton enjoy more the respect of their neighbours, would save us from the imputation that we participated in the slightest degree in feelings such as the writer of the letter " No Yankey" evinces, nor did we suppose to have given offence to our American subscribers by having published the letter, accompanied as it was by our condemnatory remarks.

If herein we were disappointed, we hope that this explanation will convince our American friends that we never intended to give offence, and are sorry that our motives should have been misinterpreted by some.

After having written the above, we received the communication signed "A constant reader" to which we give insertion with the more pleasure since it not only falls in with our own feelings, but being from the pen of a Gentleman, not an American, it may be considered as a type of the general feeling on the subject.

The Hong-merchants Hing tae and Gow-qua have been released, after having been in confinement during a considerable time; the cause of their imprisonment was some gold and sycee silver having been found on board of a Siamese Junk when about leaving the river, which Junk it had been their turn to secure. It is rumoured that their release is to cost them a large sum of money, and that before that is paid they are not allowed to transact business, at least no shipments can leave their Hongs. Thus the Chinese Government interferes with and ruins the only merchants with whom it will allow us to trade.

We give below the Vice Roy's letter to the Hong-merchants informing them that the Emperor had given permission for Capt. Elliot to come to Canton, provided he only controled British merchants and Sailors; if he interferes in any thing else, he is to leave the country directly. We have frequently already adverted to the impolicy of H. M. Commission, such as it is now constituted, and considering the footing on which it stands towards the Chinese Government, residing at Canton, where they will be at the mercy, and open to the insults of the Chinese, without, as far as we can see, being likely thereby to produce any good.

Our arguments against H. M. Commissioners coming to Canton under their present conditions are the following.

1. It will be a triumph to the Chinese
2. It will be a precedent for ever.
3. It will be as an admission of inferiority on our part.
4. It will be a condemnation of the late Lord Napier.
5. It will be an admission that he acted against or without orders from his Government, or that the British merely wished to try what might be obtained by bullying the Chinese.
6. It will be dangerous as showing that as the British have been outbullied in this, so they may in other matters.
7. It will be likely to lead to interruptions of trade in cases now passed over easily.
8. It will be a means of yet further hampering British subjects by making Chinese orders pass through or sanctioned by, British authorities.
9. It will be a converting of these authorities into Police Agents for the Chinese.
10. It will be a conversion of an office which should protect, into a means of annoyance for the interests of the Chinese alone.

Against all these disadvantages we cannot enumerate any advantages likely to result from H. M. Commissioners' residence in Canton.

About a week ago, at midnight, some thieves tried to set fire to a shop in China Street, by means of lighted matches, powder and other combustibles; before their designs could however be accomplished, one of them was seized, and taken to the Consoo house, where, preparatory to a severer punishment, probably death, the Cangue was put upon him. Incendiarism in China is a crime of frequent occurrence, and is generally committed by thieves, who hope, in the ensuing confusion, to reap a good harvest.

The foreign shipping at Whampoa has of late been made to feel the extreme watchfulness of the local Government to prevent the exportation of Sycee, since the Hong-merchant securing a ship must give his guarantee to the Government that such ship exports no Sycee; and it appears that the Hong-merchants have at first demurred to giving this guarantee, which caused the grand chop or permit for sailing to be retained. The required guarantee has however at length been given.

For the last two days the Hong-merchants have been in Consoo to take into consideration, as we hear, the state of the Hongs which cannot fulfil their engagements, and particularly that of the Hing-tae Hong.

We have taken from the records the following minutes of the proceedings of the Committee of the General Chamber of Commerce after they had been circulated among the members of the Chamber. The resolutions agreed to by the Committee touch upon topics on which there has frequently arisen difference of opinion, and it is desirable that principles should be established by which the conduct of merchants here can be guided. The Committee's labors will, we believe, at some early opportunity be laid before the members of the Chamber at a general meeting, where the principles laid down by the Committee will be discussed, and where, we hope, the points they involve will be definitively agreed on by the mercantile community. We shall endeavour to keep the public acquainted with the proceedings of the Committee, whenever any thing of public interest occurs.

Several changes have taken place in the constitution of the Committee as originally elected, as, some of the members being absent, others have been elected in their stead, viz.

| Members absent, | Elected instead. |
|---|---|
| Framjee Pestonjee Esq. | Nanabhoy Framjee Esq. |
| Thomas Fox Esq. | William Blenkin Esq. |
| Samuel Wetmore Esq. | Warren Delano Esq. |
| William Bell Esq. | A. C. Maclean Esq. |

### THE COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTIONS RESPECTING SETTLEMENT OF DUTIES.

In consequence of numerous complaints lately brought under the notice of the Chamber of Commerce, of the vexatious detention of ships, in not obtaining the "Grand Chop," caused by the non-payment of Duties on goods imported on them, the Committee has resolved earnestly to recommend to the general body of the foreign merchants of Canton, that they should ascertain on, or shortly after the landing of goods to their consignment, the rate of duty that is to be levied thereon;—and for the purpose of preventing, so far as may be practicable, the levying of an excessive or extortionate duty, the Committee would further recommend that an efficient person from each consignee should always be present at the examination and measurement of goods by the mandarins, as well as that the attendance of the Hong-merchant's purser should be procured. And finally, if notwithstanding these precautions, the mandarins should nevertheless persist in demanding an unreasonable rate of duty, the Committee recommend that complaint thereof be forthwith made to them, and they will use their endeavour to obtain redress in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to obtain that end: it being distinctly understood, that the object sought to be attained by such interference of the Committee between foreign merchants and the Chinese government, is that of preventing, so far as possible, the detention of vessels when ready for sea for want of the grand Chop.

Canton, 4th March 1837.

### DETENTION OF VESSELS AT LINTIN.

The Committee of the Canton General Chamber of Commerce having been applied to for their opinion as to the period for which inward bound vessels may be justified in remaining at Lintin, to transship cargo, in cases where no provision has been made for such an occurrence.—The following is the result of their deliberations.—

1st. That all vessels bound for Whampoa may remain fifteen days outside of the Bocca Tigris for the purpose of receiving or discharging cargo, when there is no stipulation to the contrary, but no delay in proceeding to Whampoa, after that period has expired, should subject the vessel to all penalties, to which she would be liable elsewhere, for undue detention of goods.—

2nd. That vessels bound to Lintin, under agreement to unload there, may be required to retain their cargoes on board, or pay for their being kept in a Lintin receiving vessel, for fifteen days after the Consignees letters reach Canton, at the end of which period it should be incumbent on the Consignees to receive them from on board.

Canton, 18th February, 1837.

A dinner in the English style was given yesterday by How-qua, the Hong-merchant, to twelve of his Mandarin friends at the Hotel of Messrs. Stanford and Marks. We conceive that these sons of Han must have encountered no small difficulty in handling their knives and forks, and hope they may have got through the task without drawing blood, which they stand in no danger of when using the unoffensive chopsticks. There seemed to be much conviviality among the guests, at least if measured by their vociferation; several toasts were given, of what nature we do not know, but after each effort of that kind we heard stunning knockings on the table, and loud " hep, hep, hep, hulah!"

We last week mentioned the loss of the *John Bowman* in the China Sea, and that the Crew, except the chief mate and some Lascars, had reached the Coast of Cochin-China. We have since, per *Ardaseer*, received the *Singapore Chronicle* of 18th February, from an extract of which in our columns, it will be seen that the Captain with the remainder of the Crew had reached Singapore in a Conchin-Chinese vessel. It is gratifying to learn that the King of Conchin-China has on this occasion shewn himself a friend to humanity, by affording every facility to the shipwrecked mariners to reach their homes; nor is this the first time on record several instances of his affording relief to sailors shipwrecked on his coasts. His subjects do not however seem to sympathize with him always; their conduct to the *Alexander's* crew was any thing but evincing hospitable feelings.

# CORRESPONDENCE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS,

My dear Mr. Editor,

I observe in your paper of the 18th, a letter which I apprehend all your readers and friends (I may say the foreign community of Canton) were sorry to see in your columns. Your paper has, there can be no question, been conducted on a plan of moderation and correct respect for private feelings; and it is a pity that you broke through your rule to admit the silly effusion of an angry, because disappointed, smuggler.

I believe that, at the present day, most men of sense and education, be their country what it may, are agreed as to the absurdity of fixing nicknames, as marks of scorn, on each other; and it may pretty safely be asserted that, when done by any individual, it is, in itself, a proof of his want of correct feeling, as of common sense—this is only as applies to those who have the courage or manliness to affix their names to their attacks; or who are ready to come forward and defend their conduct. What name must be given to him who makes use of the columns of a newspaper to make an attack meant to be anonymous, thus shielding himself under the wing of another, I leave to all but his fellows to say.

That the object of the party in question was the risking the ship and endangering all belonging to her, to save some paltry amount of duties, is plain. The Chinese have a proverb " burn a house to boil an egg" which your Correspondent seems to admire so much as to act on it, failing his first attempt, by trying to stir up an ill feeling on a large scale to satisfy his revenge.

Your contemporary of the Register has, in his last No, remarked on this with very correct feeling. If your Correspondent should have come forward, do not publish this. If he has not, it will be as well to show him that his paltry malice is regarded with contempt by his own countrymen. I address you in the name of several Englishmen whose opinions as to this are, I believe, those of nearly all the foreigners in the place.

Your's Mr. Editor,
A CONSTANT READER.

Canton, March 23d, 1837.

## CANTON GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The office and Records of the Chamber are open to the members every day excepting Sundays; and the Secretary will be in attendance from 12 till 3 o' Clock.

By order of the Committee,
WILLIAM SCOTT.
*Secretary.*

Canton General Chamber of Commerce
No. 2 Danish Hong 4th Feby. 1837.

NOTICE.—SAMUEL WETMORE Jr., is this day admitted a partner in our establishment,
WETMORE & Co.
Canton, February 1st 1837.

NOTICE.—The interest of Mr. JOHN TEMPLETON having ceased on the 30th June last in our business, the same will in future be conducted under the Firm of MIDDLETON & Co.
JOHN TEMPLETON & Co.
Canton, 28th January, 1837.

NOTICE.—The Copartnership hitherto existing under the firm of Markwick Edwards & Co. ceased this day. All Persons having claims against the said firm are requested to forward them, and all Persons indebted to the same are requested to pay the amount to the undersigned.
ROBT. EDWARDS.
Canton 31st Dec, 1836. No. 3 Imperial Hong.

NOTICE.—ROBT. EDWARDS respectfully informs his Friends and the Public that the Business hitherto carried on under the firm of Markwick Edwards & Co. as auctioneers and Commission Warehouse keepers will be continued by him.
Canton, 31st Dec. 1836. No. 3 Imperial Hong.

### NOTICE.

THE SECRETARY of the BOOK SOCIETY OF CANTON will be obliged to any person who will give him information concerning the following volumes which belong to the Society.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leigh Hunt's Journal | No. 21 |
| Westminster Review | No. 47 |
| Literary Gazette | No. 994 |
| Nautical Magazine | Nos. 49 and 50 |
| Matheson's China | |
| Frasers Magazine | No. 76 |
| Foreign Quarterly Review | No. 33 |
| Saturday Magazine | Nos. 46 and 47 |
| Penny Magazine | Nos. 49 and 50 |
| Sporting Magazine | No. 72 (belonging to the Macao Book Society). |

18 January, 1837.

### NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have established a house here in connexion with Robert Wise, & Co. Liverpool. Robert Wise, Farbridge & Co. London, and the firms of Robert Wise Holliday & Co. at Manila, Singapore, Batavia and the Cape of Good Hope.
ROBERT WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co.
Canton 1st January 1837.

### NOTICE.

THE interest of SAMUEL RUSSELL and AUGUSTINE HEARD in our house ceased on the 31st December 1836.
RUSSELL & Co.
Canton, January 2nd.

### NOTICE.

Messrs. STANFORD & MARKS beg to inform the Gentlemen of Canton that they have received per "Neptune" "Trusty" and "Clifton." A large stock of Choice Wines, Beer, Cyder and Porter in Casks and Bottles.—An Invoice of "Stunt's" Boots and Shoes. A Quantity of Leman's Biscuits and Spice nuts. A fresh Invoice of Snuffs from "Porter." A large Stock of Stationery consisting of every sort of Paper and several complete sets of account Books—Playing Cards. Nautical Almanacs for 1837 &c. &c.—Musical Snuff Boxes 4 and 6 Tunes.—Accordeons 6. 8. 9. and 10 Keys with Books of Instructions.—Dressing Gowns, Camlet Boat Cloaks.—Iron Chests from 18 Inches upwards.—Blankets—An extensive assortment of Perfumery—Also Fresh York Hams—Berkeley, Cheddar & other Cheese. Door set Butter Rainins, Patras Currants in Jars and Tins and various other articles which will be ready for inspection in a few days.
Canton, 23 Dec. 1836.

### NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } ₱ 100 @ 1.
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c. " " " 1. 50.
" Policies and folio pages. " " " 5.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

NOTICE,—The interest of WILLIAM H. MORRS, in the business of our House, commences with this date.
OLYPHANT & Co.
Canton, March 1st, 1837.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

## UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

*The Agents for the Society are from this day,*
IN LONDON,.. Mess. PALMERS MACKILLOP DENT & Co.
" CALCUTTA, Mess. MACKILLOP STEUART & Co.
" BOMBAY, Mess. FORBES & Co.
" SINGAPORE, Mess. A. L. JOHNSTON & Co,
" MANILA,.. Mess. RUSSELL & STURGIS.
DENT & Co,
Canton, 1st, July, 1836. *Secretaries.*

## ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to notify the same, in order that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for this Society are,
London, Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. & Co,
Bombay, Messrs. Mc.Gregor Brownrigg & Co.
Madras, Messrs. E. S. Moorat & Co.
Singapore, Messrs. Guthrie & Co.
Messrs. Cockerell & Co. Secs, CALCUTTA.
BELL & Co.
Agents CANTON.

## FOR SALE ON BOARD THE BARQUE ISABELLA.

ROUGH spars of various sizes, lower masts, topmasts, Jib-booms and other spars.
200 Teak sheathing boards ½ and ¾ Inch thick,
20 Teak wide boards, 11 feet long and 21 Inches wide.
Also: all kinds of ship's stores.
Apply to Capt. HILLAR on board, or
STANFORD & MARKS, at Canton.
Canton, 14th September, 1836.

## FOR BOMBAY.

TO sail from Whampoa with all despatch, the Sir CHARLES MALCOLM, Capt. JAMES LYON. For freight apply to
CURSETJEE FURDONJEE,
and
TAMOOLJEE RUSTOMJEE.
No. 3. Powshong.
Canton, 23d March, 1837.

## MADEIRA Wine,

FOR SALE Superior Old MADEIRA WINE—in Pipes Hogsheads & quarter Casks—from the well known House of KEIRS & Co. Apply to
Canton 10th September, 1835 DENT & Co.

## TO LET.

FROM the first of September next, the house on the S. E. side of Praya Grande, formerly the Spanish Factory, and now occupied by Da. Anna Joaquina Lopez, with large cool apartments. Any Gentleman wishing to take the said house, will please to address to Januario Jose Lopes, at Macao.
Macao, 15th August, 1836.

## FOR SALE.

Very superior MALMSEY in pints and quarts.
*Chevalier's & Cos'* SHERRY, in pints and hogsheads.
*Bass'* PALE ALE, in hogsheads.
CREAM, MILK and CUSTARD, preserved in tins.
JAMS and JELLIES.
One well finished and very powerful COPYING PRESS, with ink, brush, books, dumping board, thin paper, &c., complete.
Percussion single barrel RIFLE GUNS, with *spare fowling piece barrels.*
Small gold WATCHES.
Superior drawing PENCILS.
All on moderate terms. Apply at No. 7½ French Hong to
JOHN SMITH.

## FOR SALE.

AT the CANTON PRESS OFFICE, The first volume of the CANTON PRESS Newspaper, in boards at $ 6.

## TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current.

| | |
|---|---|
| For one year payable in advance | $ 12 |
| For six Months | " $ 7 |
| For three " | " $ 4 |

Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory, at 30 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each, or at Messrs. Markwick Edwards & Co. in Canton and Macao.

## *SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.*

ARRIVED.—Brit. *David Clark*, Hutchison, and *Sir Charles Malcolm*, Lyon, from Calcutta and Singapore. *Ardaseer*, MacIntyre, from Bombay.

SAILED OR DESPATCHED.—Brit. *Gaillardon*, Bowman, for Calcutta. Amer. *Duncan*, Randall, for Batavia. Brit. *Trinculo*, Rea, for Singapore. *Hero*, Hughes, for Calcutta. Amer. *Morrison*, Ingersoll, for Manila. Dutch, *Louisa*, Le Doux, for Batavia. Brit. *Red Rover*, Wright, for Calcutta.

We understand that the *Omega*, which was down in our Whampoa list, until last week, has left long since for the United States. We are anxious, to render our lists and notices of movements of ships as correct as possible and shall feel grateful to houses of business and others, connected with the shipping frequenting our port, for any assistance in this not unimportant part of our duty to our subscribers and the public.

The folllowing are the cargoes of the two vessels, despatched for England this month.

| | Euphrates | Inglis |
|---|---|---|
| Congo - - - - Piculs | 3676 | 8261 |
| Caper - - - - - " | —— | 128 |
| Souchong - - - " | 85 | 360 |
| Hongmuey - - - " | 39 | 208 |
| Pekoe - - - - - " | 24 | 34 |
| Orange Pekoe - " | —— | 38 |
| Hyson - - - - " | 330 | 555 |
| Young Hyson - " | 80 | 390 |
| Hyson skin - - " | 86 | 24 |
| Twankay - - - " | 777 | 1173 |
| Gunpowder - - " | 185 | 152 |
| Imperial - - - " | 138 | 110 |
| Piculs | 5479; | 11433 |
| Raw Silk - - - Piculs | 55; | 610 |

The *Lord Lowther*, *Ann*, *Rosina Eugenia*, and others are loading for Great Britain.

LATEST DATES from ENGLAND 31st October ₱ *Morrison*. UNITED STATES 14th Oct. ₱ *Roman*. CALCUTTA, 31st January ₱ *Crawford Family*. SINGAPORE, February 18th ₱ *Ardaseer*. JAVA, 31st January ₱ *Falcon*. MANILA 4th March ₱ *Gaudin*. BOMBAY, 12th January via Bengal.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From the STRAITS. *Peleneh*. ENGLAND, *Sarah Sherry*, *Pigeon*, *Cognbey*, *Formidable*, *Hindu*, *John Dugdale*, *Java*, *Courrier de Manille*, *Ann*. SYDNEY, *Hafgist*, *Lady Kennaway*, *Lady Nugent*. CALCUTTA, *Herculus*, *Salisbury*, *Sylph*. MANILA, *Don Antigua*. BOMBAY, *Cornwallis*, *John Fleming*, *Good Success*, *Lady Grant*, *Governor Findlay*, *Ternate*. MADRAS, *Thames*.

## SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

| *Vessel's Name.* | *Flag.* | *Commander.* | *Tons* | *Where from.* | *Consignees.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hospital Ship .... | | | 800 | | |
| Lord Lowther .... | British | Vincent .... .... | 1400 | London .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Albion .... .... | Ameri. | Putnam .... .... | | Liverpool .... | Olyphant & Co. |
| Asia .... .... | British | J. Pearson .. .... | 1016 | Calcutta .... | Jardine Matheson & Co |
| Splendid .... .... | Ameri. | Rogers .... .... | 350 | Manila .... | Wetmore & Co. |
| John Gilpin .... | " | Welsh .... .... | | " .... | " |
| Champlain .... | " | Ritchie .... .... | 300 | Liverpool .... | " |
| Emma Eugenia .... | British | Buchan .... .... | | London .... | " |
| Amelia Thompson.. | " | Tomlinson .. .... | 300 | V. Diemens Ld. | Dent & Co. |
| Ruby .... .... | " | Watson .... .... | | Calcutta .... | " |
| Emily Taylor .... | Ameri. | Hallett .... .... | | Manila .... .... | Russell & Co. |
| Commerce.... .... | " | Fleming .... .... | | London .... .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Bengal Merchant .. | British | Campbell .... .... | | Sydney .... .... | Dent & Co. |
| Pleiades .... .... | Dutch | Berg .... .... | 461 | Lombock .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Osage .... .... | Ameri. | Parker .... .... | | Liverpool .... | Russell Sturgis & Co. |
| David Clark.. .... | British | Hutchison .. .... | 668 | Calcutta .... | Lindsay & Co. |
| Sir C. Malcolm .... | " | Lyon .... .... | 800 | " | Tamooljee Rustomjee. |

## SHIPPING AT LINTIN &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, Crockett, *Lord Amherst*, Rees; to Dent & Co. The *Hercules*, Janney; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macomber to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Scudder D. & M. Rustomjee. *Isabella*, to Stanford & Marks.

| *Vessel's Name.* | *Flag.* | *Commander.* | *Tons* | *Where from.* | *Consignees* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aurelia .... .... | Port. | Barros .... .... | 160 | Bombay .... | Dent & Co. |
| Jardine (Schr.).... | British | Strachan .... .... | 160 | Singapore .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Lady Hayes .... | " | Burnett .... .... | 300 | " .... | " |
| Griffin .... .... | Ameri. | Little .... .... | | Manilla .... | Russell Sturgis & Co. |
| Cesar .... .... | Port. | Ramos .... .... | 800 | Bombay .... | Capt. Ramos |
| Alice .... .... | British | Wright .... .... | 300 | Manila .... | Dent & Co. |
| Ann .... .... | " | Fybus .... .... | | Calcutta .... | " |
| MotichundAmichund | " | White .... .... | | Bombay .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Can. of Durham .... | " | Todd.... .... .... | | Samarang .... | Wetmore & Co. |
| Falcon .... .... | " | Middlemist .. .... | 365 | London.. .... | Russell & Co. |
| Ondida .... .... | Ameri. | Tripp.... ... .... | | Manila .... | P. S. Rustomjee. |
| Ardaseer .... .... | British | Macintyre .. .... | | Bombay .... | H. & N. Cursetjee. |

# THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods.—1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—9⅓ Cys, 1 Cwt.—¼ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 2d. No. 29. CANTON, SATURDAY, MARCH, 25TH, 1837. No. 81

## IMPORTS.

| | PER | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **COTTON MANUFACTURES** | | | |
| Cambrics - - 40 yds. - | P. | $ 3. a 4. | |
| Chintzes - - 28 " - | " | 4 a 6 | |
| Handkfs. Monteithe scarlet | " | 2.25 a 2.50 | dull. |
| " blue - - | " | 1.25 a 2 | |
| Long-cloths white 24 yds. 36 in | " | 4. a 5. | |
| " " 30 " 36 " | " | 6. a 9. | in demand. |
| " grey 30 " 36 " | " | 4½ a 5. | |
| " " 60 " 38 " | " | 6½ a 7½ | |
| " " 80 " 38 " | " | 8. a 10. | |
| Am. brown Cots. 30 " 36 " | " | 3. a 3.10 | |
| Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in | P. | 36 a 40 | |
| " " 30 @ 32 " | " | | |
| Calcutta " 18 @ 24 " | " | 34 a 35. | |
| **WOOLLENS.** | | | |
| Broadcloth Ex. Sup. 60@62 in | Yrd. | 1.80 a 2.20 | |
| " Span. Stripes 60@62 in | " | 1.15 a 1.25. | dull. |
| " Supers - 58@60 in | " | 80 a 90. | |
| " Worsters - - | " | 60 cts. | |
| " Worleys 28 yds. in | Pce. | 11 a 11½. | No sale. |
| " Sup. Scots Cuts large | Pl. | 30 a 40. | Cts. dull. |
| Flannel - - - - | yd. | 15 a 20. | |
| Cambleta, double 55 yds. 30 in | P. | | |
| Fine singles - - - | " | 26 a 28. | dull. |
| Second - - - - | " | | |
| Dutch - - 40 yds. 33 in | " | 28 | |
| " " - 40 " 28 " | " | 22 | No demand. |
| Bombazets - - - - | " | 11 a 12 | |
| Longella scarlet - - | " | 8½ | |
| Assorted colors - - | " | | |
| Woollen yarn - - - | " | 105 a 120. | Limited demand. |
| **COTTON.** | | Fael. | |
| Bengal old or inf. - - | P. | 7.5 a 9.8 | |
| " sup. and fine - | " | | |
| Bombay old or inf. - | " | 7.5 a 10. | |
| " sup. and fine - | " | | |
| Madras - - - - - | " | 8. a 10.2 | |
| Manilla - - - - - | " | | None. |
| **METALS.** | | | |
| Copper Shea's. 16 or @ 32 oz | P. | 33½ | |
| " S. American slab | " | 25. | None. |
| " nails assorted | " | 40. | |
| " old - - - - | " | 18. | |
| Lead English Pig - - | " | 6 | |
| " Spanish " - - | " | | |
| Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - | " | 1.80 a 2. | |
| " Rod ½ @ in - - | " | | |
| " Nailrod ½ and under | " | 3 a 3.50. | Declining. |
| " Hoop. ½ @ in - | " | | |
| " Scrap - - - - | " | 1. a 1.20 | Not Saleable. |
| Steel English - - - | Cwt | | |
| " Swedish - - - | " | 3½ a 4 | |
| Spelter English - - | P. | 6. | |
| Tin Plates - - - - | Box | 8 | Large stock. |
| Quicksilver - - - | P. | 105. | |
| SKINS Rabbit - - - | 100 | 60. a 65. | |
| Beaver - - - - - | each | 4. a 6. | |
| " Fox - - - - - | " | 1. a 1.15. | |
| Otter-Sea - - - - | " | 40. a 55 | |
| " " tails - - | " | 2.50 a 3 | |
| " Land - - - - | " | 5. a 7. | |
| Seal - - - - - | " | 2. a 2.50 | |
| OPIUM Patna old - - | Ch. | 830 a 835 | |
| " " new - - | " | 765 | |
| Benares old - - - | " | 735 a 740 | |
| " new - - - | " | 710 | |
| Malwa old - - - - | " | 605 a 610 | |
| " new - - - | " | | |
| Turkey - - - - - | " | 570 | Nominal. |
| RICE Bengal - - - | P. | 1.70 a 1.80 | |
| " Java - - - - | " | 1.60 a 1.70 | |
| " White table - - | " | 1.85 | |
| " Manilla - - - | " | 1.90 a 1.70 | |
| " Paddy - - - | " | 80 pct less. | than Rice. |
| **STRAITS PRODUCE &c** | | | |
| Bird's nest, fine white - | Cy. | 30. | |
| " " inf. " - - | " | 11. a 16. | |
| " " black - - | " | 1½ a 3. | No demand. |
| Bees Wax - - - - | P. | 26. a 28. | |
| Betel nut - - - - | " | 3½ a 3¾ | |
| Cloves - - - - - | " | 34. a 38 | |
| " Mother - - - | " | 10. a 12. | Overstocked. |
| Camphor Baroos - - - | Cy. | 6. a 25. | |
| Gambir - - - - - | P. | 2½ a 3. | |
| Mace - - - - - | " | | |
| Nutmegs - - - - - | " | | |
| Pepper - - - - - | " | 8½ a 9. | |
| Rattans - - - - - | " | 2.50 a 3.10 | supplies. |
| Tin Banca - - - - | " | 25. | Nominal. |
| " Singapore &c. - - | " | 22. | First quality. |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | | |
| Amber large 1st quality - | Cy. | 3. a 13 | |
| " small fragments - | " | 70 cts a 1½ | |
| Asafœtida - - - - | P. | 4½ | |
| Bichdemar - - - - | " | 12. a 36. | |
| " good - - - | " | 36. a 50. | |
| Cochineal - - - - | " | 160. a 200 | |
| Coral large beads or pieces | Cy. | | Dull. |
| " fragments - - | P. | 40. a 50. | |
| Cow Bezoar - - - - | Cy. | 16. a 25. | No demand. |
| Cudbear - - - - - | P. | 12. | |
| Cutch Pegue - - - - | " | 4. a 4½. | |
| " " cuttings - - | " | 70. a 100. | |
| Elephants Teeth or Ivory | " | 60. a 65. | |
| " " cuttings - | " | 25 a 55. | |
| Fish-maws - - - - | " | 40 cents. | |
| Flints - - - - - | " | | |
| Ginseng crude - - - | " | 100 | None in mkt. |
| " clarified. - - | " | 9. a 10. | |
| Mother of Pearl Shell - - | " | 3. a 4. | |
| Myrrh - - - - - | " | 3½ a 5. | Large stock. |
| Olibanum - - - - - | " | 25 a 28. | Nominal. |
| Putchuck - - - - - | " | | |
| Rose Maloes - - - - | " | 6½ a 9½. | Sales. |
| Saltpetre at Lintin - - - | " | 15. a 30. | |
| Shark's fins - - - - | " | 30. a 50. | limited demand. |
| Smalts - - - - - | " | 5. a 6. | |
| Stock fish - - - - | Cy. | 32 a 35 | Large stock |
| Thread Gold and Silver - | P. | 3 a 3½ | dull. |
| Wood Ebony Mauritius - | " | 2½ | |
| " " Ceylon - - | " | 22. | in demand. |
| " Sandal Indian - - | " | 10. a 18 | |
| " " Timor - - | " | 8. a 10 | |
| " " Sandal Islands - | " | 150 | |
| Sapan " - - - | " | | |

## EXPORTS.

| | WT. in T. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SILK MANUFACTURES.** | | | |
| Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in | 36 | $ 13 | |
| col'd " by " | 30 | 15. | |
| Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine | 17 | 5 70. a 6. | |
| " fringed 45 in | | | |
| " 7-8 | 13 | 5.10 a 5.50 | |
| Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - - | 11 | 7. | |
| " Sarsnet, Nankin silk | | | |
| " Canton - - | — | 6½ | |
| Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in | 18 | 7.75 a 7.80 | |
| " " 30 " | 16 | 6.60 a 6.70 | |
| " figured " 32 " | 20 | 10. | |
| " " 30 " | 18 | 9 | |
| Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 | 24 | 11.50 | |
| " " 30 " 29 | 32 | 16.50 a 16.75 | |
| " black " 24 | 24 | 10.75 a 11.50 | |
| " " 29 | 30 | 12.75 a 13 | |
| Satins Levantines 30 29 | 33 | 14.75 a 15. | |
| " " 24 | 30 | 13. | |
| Lutestrings mixt 18 " 24 | 18 | 7.10 a 7.20 | |
| " black " 29 | 28 | 10.30 a 10.50 | |
| Pongees white 30 " 30 | 30 | 11.75 a 12 | |
| " " 30 " 29 | 29 | 11.50 a 11.75 | |
| " " 30 " 32 | 32 | 13. a 13.50 | |
| " Szechuen 19 " 19 | 27 | 4.25 a 4.30 | |
| Sarsnets black N. 30 " 29 | 27 | 11.40 a 11.75 | |
| " " C. " 29 | 25 | 10 a 10½ | |
| " " " 29 | 22 | 7.80 a 8.10 | |
| " white 60 " 29 | 34 | 17 a 17.20 | |
| " colored 30 " 29 | 31 | 12.40 a 12.60 | |
| " crossbar'd " 24 | 18 | 10.75 | |
| Satins black 18 " 29 | 44 | 17 a 17.50 | |
| " " 18 " 29 | 36 | 14.25 a 14.50 | |
| " colored 18 " 29 | 33 | 17.20 a 17.40 | |
| " high " 18 " 29 | 36 | 18.75 a 19 | |
| " damasked crimson | 38 | 21 a 22. | |
| " " colored | 38 | 20 a 21. | |
| Seushaws Nank. blk 28 29 | 44 | 15 a 15.50 | |
| " " colored " | 33 | 16 a 16.60 | |
| " " " 9 | 36 | 17 a 17.50 | |
| " Canton black 29 | 33 | 10 a 10.20 | |
| Sewing silks assort. colors. lb | Pl. | 4.70 a 5.90 | |
| " " black - - - | | 4.30 a 4.40 | |
| Shawls crape 7-4 embd. - | 7 | 3.40 | |
| " " 55 @ 58 in - | 5½ | 2.90 | |
| " 8-4 Satin figd. 63 - | 6 | 2.15 a 2.25 | |
| " 7-4 " - - - | 4 | 1.85 | |
| " " damas'd ol silk 54 @ 6 | 6 | 2.50 | |
| Water silks col'd. 18 y. 29 in | 32 | 15.45 | |
| **BLACK TEAS.** | Pl | Tael. | |
| " Bohea Canton - - | " | | No demand. |
| " " Foksen - - | " | | |
| " Congou Souq. k'd. - | " | 28 a 36 | |
| " Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd | " | 28 a 36 | |
| " Campoi - - - - | " | 28 a 38 | |
| " Souchong - - - | " | 40 a 56 | |
| " Hiaou muey - - | " | 23 a 40 | |
| " Pekoe - - - - | " | 60 a 90 | |
| " Ning Yong - - - | " | 24 a 27 | nominal. |
| " Ankoi - - - - | " | 16 a 22 | |
| " " Pouchong - | | | |
| " Orange Pekoe - - | " | 23 a 35 | |
| " Caper - - - - | " | 24 a 30 | |
| **GREEN TEAS.** | | | |
| " Twankay - - - | " | 27 a 3 | Canton Tea |
| " Skin - - - - | " | 20 a 36 | 12 a 13 |
| " Hyson - - - - | " | 46 a 70 | 36 a 39 |
| " Young Hyson - - | " | 28 a 42 | 24 a 26 |
| " Imperial - - - | " | 52 a 69 | |
| " Gunpowder - - | " | 55 a 72 | 40 a 45 |
| **RAW SILK. Canton No. 1** | " | T. | |
| " " " 2 | | | |
| " " " 3 | | | None. |
| " " " 4 | | | |
| " " " 5 | | | |
| Nankin Tastlee - - - 4 | | 490 a 530 | Nominal. |
| " Taysaam- - - - 2d. | | 380 a 400 | |
| **SUGAR RAW.** Canton 1st | " | T. 5.5 | |
| " " 2d. | " | 5.3 | |
| " Pingfa - - - - | " | 6.7 | |
| " Candy Canton - - | " | 7.4 | |
| " Chinchew - - | " | 16 | |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | | |
| Alum - - - - - | " | 1.95 a 1.95 | at Macao. |
| Aniseed star - - - - | " | 10½ a 11 | |
| Camphor - - - - - | " | | at Macao. None. |
| Cassia at Whampoa - - | " | 11.30 a 12 | |
| " Lintin - - - | " | 8. | |
| " buds - - - - | " | 14 a 15 | |
| Canes bamboo - - - | 1000 | 10 a 14 | |
| " Wangees - - - | " | 7 a 12 | |
| China Root - - - - | Pl. | 3½ | |
| Cubebs - - - - - | " | 17 a 18 | |
| Dragon's blood - - - | " | 80 a 100 | |
| Galangals - - - - | " | 3½ a 3½ | |
| Gamboge - - - - - | " | 65 a 70 | None good. |
| Glass beads - - - - | " | 17 a 22 | |
| Glue - - - - - | " | 9 a 11 | |
| Ginger in Jars - - - | Case | 5 a 5½ | |
| Hartall or Orpiment - - | Pl. | 15 a 16 | |
| Lead white - - - - | " | 9 a 10 | |
| " red - - - - | " | 10 | |
| Mo. of Pear' Shells Sooloo large | Pl. | | |
| " blue edged small | " | | No demand. |
| Musk warranted- - - - | Cy. | 55 a 60 | |
| Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in | 100 | 92 | |
| " 9½ yds. 12 in - - - | Pc. | 86 | |
| " Canton made - - - | " | 79 | |
| " " large - - - | " | 82 | None. |
| " " small - - - | " | 65 | |
| Yellow yds. in 1st. st. | " | 79 a 80 | |
| " " " 2d " | " | 66 a 70 | None. |
| " " " 3d. " | " | 58 | |
| " small " " - | " | | |
| " white " " - | " | 53 a 55 | Wanted. |
| Oils Aniseed - - - - | Cy. | 1.10 a 1.20 | |
| " Cassia - - - - | " | 1.65 | |
| Rhubarb - - - - - | Pl. | | |
| " Dutch cut - - - | " | | |
| Soy in Jars - - - - | Case | 5 a 9 | |
| Tobacco in baskets - - - | Pl. | 14 a 15 | |
| Tortoiseshell - - - - | P. | | |
| Turmeric - - - - - | " | | |
| Vermillion 40 catties - - | Box. | | |

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER. BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

Note. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also higher prices are obtainable for *Camlets Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Goods, on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton* &c. sometimes discharge at Macao or tranship their Cargoes at Lintin &c. to other Vessels bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rents outside, and Rice Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pickles &c, Confectionary Stationery, Cutlery Crockery ware,* &c., for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

Note. *Alum,* and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c. and *Raw Silk, Silk* piece goods, &c., are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

### RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

| | s. d. |
|---|---|
| On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills. | 5 |
| Government Bills 10 @ 30 days. none | |
| United States Bank Bills 6 months sight. | |
| Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents. none. | |
| E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight. | 210 C. R. |
| E. I. Directors Bills, 60 ds. sight, Rs. | |
| Private Bills, on Bombay, " Co's. Rs. | |

Gold, 22 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 24.20 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 5 per Cent premium
" " small 96 a 98 4 a 4½ " "
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, " " 1 per Cent "
" Old Carolus IV. " 12 per Cent "
South American Republics None

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub. feet - £.
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet.

### DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1st APRIL 1836 TO 28th FEBRUARY 1837.

| | IN FEBRUARY. | | | APRIL TO FEBY. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Price. | Chests | Value in Dollars. | Chests. | Value in Dollars | Stock 1st March |
| Patna ..... old. | 800 | 461 | 408,800 | 4,436½ | 3,20[illegible],[illegible]50 | 600 |
| " ..... new | | 50 | | | | 400 |
| Benares ..... old | 733 | 91 | 66,439 | | | 300 |
| " ..... new | 710 | 139 | 98,690 | 2,381 | 1,691,130 | 731 |
| Malwa ..... old | 685 | 571 | 666,505 | | | 1700 |
| " ..... new | 685 | 11 | 7,535 | 10,970½ | 8,939,964 | 6850 |
| | 1,725 | 1,247,969 | | 17,811 | 14,931,618 | 4,881½ |

Total Chests delivered in the last 11 months 19,536; Value 13,179,578 Dos.

### RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th. Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agencies of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

| GOODS TREASURE | | GOODS TREASURE | | GOODS TREASURE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay .... | 2½ | Singapore .... | 1 ½ | Hol.or Hamburg .. | 3 ½ |
| Ceylon .... | | Manila .... | | Spain or Portugal.. | 3 |
| Madras .... | | Mallacca .... | | America U States .. | 3½ |
| Calcutta .... | | Penang .... | 1½ | Chili or Peru .... | 5 |
| Rangoon .... | | Batavia .... | | Mexico .... | 5 |
| Mauritius .... | | Gt. Britain via S.C. | 3 | E.coast of China .. | 1 p.c |
| Australia .... | | " direct .... | 2½ | Lintin &c.s .... | ½ |
| Sand. Islands .. | | France .... | 2½ | | |

Note. Above rates are from 20th Oct. to 20th April annually: during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat higher. Risks on Birds are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ ¾ per month.
The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

### WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd " " 1200 do. & under 1600 " 0.7221091 "
3rd " under 1200 do. 0.5662341 "

N.B. The cubit is 14¼ inches, measurement is taken on each outer of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremost to the Rudder mast or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products.—The largest class pay from $ 4300 to $ 4320; 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3720; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Comshaw or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Taels or $ 2223. Linguists fee $ 1734 and Comprador's fees $ 50. Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. On French and other Foreign vessels they are slightly varied. Resident ships are charged only about $ 1300 in lieu of measurement &c.

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

### IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—These share the general dullness of the market.

COTTON YARNS.—There was a little briskness in the demand, but it has subsided now.

WOOLLENS.—One or two sales of middling quality *Spanish stripes* have been reported to us, only realizing our lowest quotation. *Longells* have declined and are without demand.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—TIN is declining, also PEPPER of which the importation has of late been considerable. BETELNUT remains without material alteration.

RICE.—Has improved a little.

LEAD.—Is still declining.

COTTON.—In consequence of the market being almost entirely bare of good quality of the Bengal and Bombay staple, Timewolly has advanced a few mace; in other respects the market remains very depressed, and without we fear any prospect of improvement, as fresh supplies are daily expected, and our stock is already heavy for the season of the year.

OPIUM.—The arrangement which we before alluded to, has been entered into between the Mandarins and smuggling boats—the fee being considerably encreased; there is at present therefore no interruption to the trade, but the demand is very limited, which confirms the report of the markets in the interior being very bad. Malwa, at the reduced price, has been going off a little more readily than the Bengal drug—but holders of either description do not appear very firm, and a further decline may have to be submitted to.

### EXPORTS.

TEAS.—Nothing or little doing in them, the few Shipments now made being chiefly on Chinese account.

# THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 2d. No. 30. CANTON, SATURDAY, APRIL, 1st, 1837. No. 82.


## LITERARY,

*( From the Indo Chinese Gleaner )*

Chinese JUSTICE has been a topic of high eulogium; and there is often a reasonable mode of talking, and a plausibility about it, which is now and then very imposing; but the want of truth and reality in these hypocritical and specious pretences, is shockingly great. In confirmation of these remarks, I beg to submit to the GLEANER, the following translation of an original document.

"PEKING GABETTE, AUGUST 9, 1817.

"Chow, the Yü-she (for Censor) of Ho-nan, kneels, to report, with profound respect, in the hearing of His Majesty, the following circumstances, and to pray for his sacred instructions

"The clear and explicit statement of punishment, is a means of instruction to the people; the infliction of punishments, is a case of unwilling necessity. For all courts there are fixed regulations to rule their conduct by, when cases do occur that require punishments to be inflicted in questioning. Magistrates are not, by law, permitted to exercise cruelties at their own discretion.

"But of late, district Magistrates, actuated by a desire to be rewarded for their activity, have felt an ardent enthusiasm to inflict torture. And though it has been repeatedly prohibited by Imperial Edicts, which they profess openly to conform to; yet they really and secretly violate them

"Whenever they apprehended persons of suspicious appearances, or those charged with great crimes, such as murder, or robbery, the Magistrates begin by endeavouring to SEDUCE the prisoners to confess, and by FORCING them to do so. On every occasion they torture by pulling, or twisting round the ears, (the torturer having previously rendered his fingers rough by a powder) and cause them to kneel a long while upon chains. They next employ what they call, the Beauty's Bar*; the Parrot's Beam†; the refining furnace‡, and other implements, expressed by other terms which they make use of. If these do not force confession, they double the cruelties exercised, till the criminal dies, (faints,) and is restored to life again, several times in a day. The prisoner unable to sustain these cruelties, is compelled to write down or sign a confession (of what he is falsely charged with,) and the case any how is made out, placed on record, and with a degree of self glorying, is reported to your Majesty. The Imperial will is obtained, requiring the person to be delivered over to the Board of Punishments, for further trial.

"After repeated examinations and undergoing various tortures, the charges brought against many persons are seen to be entirely unfounded.

"As for example, in the case of the now degraded Taeu-tae, who tried Lew te-woo; and of the Chechow, who tried Pih-keu-king. These Mandarins inflicted the most cruel tortures, in a hundred different forms, and forced a confession. Lew-te-woo, from being a strong robust man, just survived—life was all that was spared. The other, being a weak man, lost his life: he died as soon as he had reached the Board at Peking. The snow-white innocence of these two men was afterwards demonstrated by the Board of Punishments.

"The cruelties exercised by the local Magistrates in examining by torture, throughout every district of Chih-le, cannot be described; and the various Police Runners, seeing the anxiety of their superiors to obtain notice and promotion, begin to lay plans to enrich themselves. In criminal cases, as murder and robbery; in debts and affrays, they endeavour to involve those who apppear to have the slightest connexion. The wind being raised, they blow the spark into a flame, and seize a great many people, that they may obtain bribes from those people, in order to purchase their liberation. Those who have nothing to pay, are unjustly confined, or sometimes tortured, before being carried to a Magistrate. In some instances, after undergoing repeated examinations in presence of the Magistrate, they are committed to the custody of people attached to the Court, where they are fettered in various ways, so that it is impossible to move a single inch; and without paying a large bribe, they cannot obtain bail. Their oppressions are daily accumulated to such a degree and for so long a time, that at last death is the consequence.

"Since there is at this period particular occasion to seize banditti, if there be suspicious appearances, as the age or physiognomy corresponding to some offender described; it is doubtless proper to institute a strict inquiry.

"But it is a common and constant occurrence, that respecting persons not the least implicated, who are known to possess property and to be of a timid disposition, pretences are made by the Police to threaten and alarm them. If it be not affirmed, that they belong to the Pih-leen-keaou, (a proscribed Sect,) it is said, that they are of the remnant of the rebels, and they are forthwith clandestinely seized, fettered, and most liberally ill-used, and insulted. The simple country people become frightened and give up their property to obtain liberation, and think themselves very happy in having escaped so.

"I have heard that in several provinces, Chih-le, Shan-tung, and Ho nan, these practices have been followed ever since the rebellion; and wealth has been acquired in this way by many of the Police Officers. How can it be that the local Magistrates do not know it? or is it that they purposely connive at these tyrannical proceedings?

"I lay this statement with much respect before your Majesty, and pray that measures may be taken to prevent these evils. Whether my obscure notions be right or not, I submit with reverence.

IMPERIAL REPLY,

"It is recorded."

* A torture said to be invented by a Judge's wife, and hence the name. The breast, small of the back, and legs bent up, are fastened to three cross bars, which causes the person to kneel in great pain.

† The prisoner is raised from the ground by strings round the fingers and thumbs, suspended from a supple transverse beam.

‡ Fire is applied to the body.

### A HUNDRED NEGATIVE PRECEPTS.

RESPECTING THE MIND.—Let not corrupt thoughts arise. Be not over anxious and grieved. Envy not those who have, nor despise those who have not. Complain not of heaven, and blame not men. Think not of old evils. Speculate not on distant things.

THE BODY.—Love not beauty without bounds. Be not greatly intoxicated. Stand not in dangerous places. Do not give way to anger. Do not associate with worthless characters. Do not enrage men who love to strike.

HABITUDE.—Do not abuse the good things of providence. Do not love extravagance. Be not over anxious about being completely provided for. Think not of things which are above your station. Do not deteriorate the grain. Do not destroy life.

THINGS IN GENERAL.—Do not neglect the relations and duties of life. Do not practice corrupt things. Do not oppose the commands of your parents or teachers. Do not speak much. Provoke not a guest to anger. Between two parties, do not speak swords here and flatteries there. Do not stir up troubles. Be not the president of a lantern-head society,* (a kind of club.) Do not cut and carve the poor. Do not deceive and oppress the orphan and widow. Do not wrongfully accuse any one. Do not learn unprofitable things. Do not conceal the produce of your field. Be not backward in paying the taxes. Do not receive stolen property.

CHILDREN.—Let them not eat too much. Let them not eat raw, cold, fat, or greasy things. Let them not wear embroidery, gold and gems. Do not let them associate with bad people. Do not suffer them to speak much. Do not let them learn unprofitable and mean things. Do not let them be proud. Suffer them not to visit gambling shops, or brothels. Suffer them not to run into the winds or waves, or dangerous places. Suffer them not to rail at any one. Do not let them be idle. Do not let them beat the slaves.

WEALTH.—Be not ashamed of bad food and coarse clothing. Do not build summer houses. Do not associate with great people. Be not over fond of feasts. Do not learn to imitate the rich and great.

WORDS.—Do not talk of men's domestic affairs. Do not tell secrets. Do not conceal the errors of worthless men. Do not mention men's private name. Do not injure a person's parents. Do not put a stop to any good affair. Do not bring up other men's concerns (in conversation.) Do not laugh at men's appearance. Do not blame a man for the faults of his relatives. Do not be fond of making game of any one. Do not swear. Do not declare a man's errors before his face. Do not blame wickedness too much. Do not plainly call yourself true. Do not make up stories to injure men. Do not be proud of your wealth. Do not complain of your poverty. Do not associate with the rich and great. Do not speak with a fierce aspect. Do not despise men's poverty. Do not interrupt men in conversation. Do not call yourself clever. Do not lie. Do not help and abet others to do iniquity. Do not recite corrupt composition. Do not speak of gambling or whoredom. Do not say any thing, that has a beginning but no end. Do not curse or rail at men. Do not speak of the knavish tricks of men and women. Do not discuss the goodness of food and clothing. Do not bitterly complain of your condition. Do not interrupt men's pleasant chit chat. Do not revile the sages.

ON WRITING.—Do not write one character [or word] that may injure men. Do not write one character to accuse men. Do not write one character to the injury of morals. Do not write one character that deviates from what is right.

BOOKS.—Do not put a needle in a book. Do not take a book for your pillow. Do not give books to women to lay by their needles and thread in. Do not roll up books or turn down the leaves. Do not turn over the leaves in hurry and confusion. Do not throw books in heaps and tear them.

LETTERS.—Do not wipe a table or any thing filthy with paper that has letters on it. Do not stop up windows or walls with paper that has letters on it. Do not cover jars or bottles with paper that has letters on it. Do not fold money, &c. with paper that has letters on it. Do not place such paper in your mouth to chew it. Do not give such paper to women to cut out patterns with.

* These small clubs are sometimes convivial, when the president is to take care that the lamps be light and well trimmed,—and sometimes religious, at the feast of lanterns, on the 15th of the first moon. When a number of persons club together to furnish lamps, to light up on the occasion, the care of the lamps in this case also falls on the president who is the head of the lanterns; hence the term "lantern-head society."

### CHINESE DIVORCES.

It is pretty certain, from observation, that where divorces are easily obtained, the state of moral virtue is very low and the duties and obligations of relative life, but little understood. There may, however, be an extreme in this as well as in other things; it may be made too difficult: and the consequences to virtue and to society, in that case, are very injurious. The law of God is doubtless, in this, as in all other things, the best and least expensive guide. Still, some of our readers may not be displeased to know the Chinese law on this subject. The following causes of divorce are enumerated in the Chinese criminal code.—They are all unfortunately supposed to arise from the woman—A wife may be divorced,

1. For barrenness.
2. For adultery.
3. For refusing to serve her father-in-law and mother-in-law.
4. For much speaking—we suppose evil speaking is meant.
5. For theft.
6. For jealousy.
7. For disease—e. g. some inveterate kind of leprosy, &c.

There are, however, THREE EXCEPTIONS in favor of the wife, admitting even that several of the above can be clearly proved.

These are—1. If she have mourned three years for her father-in-law or mother-in-law. 2. If, when the parties were married, the husband was poor, but has since become rich. 3. If, at the time of their marriage, the woman's parents or relatives were alive, but have since died, so that she has no home left to go to—If any one of these three things can be proved, she cannot be legally put away.—In case of a wife's deserting her husband, the law enjoins that she be beaten one hundred blows, with a rod, and leaves it at the husband's option either to give her away to another man, or to sell her. If a wife elopes from her husband, and marry another man, she is to be put to death by strangling.—From these notes, the reader will perceive that the Chinese law is sufficiently severe in regard to the offending female.—The law gives the wife no power to divorce her husband—a SEPARATION, however, she may claim. The subject of DIVORCE has occupied the attention of many eminent divines, lawyers, and statesmen in different parts of the world. Most views of the question, it appears distinct, are of great importance to the morals and well-being of society. The ease with which divorces can be obtained in some of the Continental nations of Europe, and the difficulty with which they are obtained in Great Britain,—are both considered extremes. At the present time, when the state of public affections, of private life, and of the poor,—a most considerable one in the British Islands, peculiarly this subject also may be discussed. To know the practice of civilized nations in the particular of divorce, is desirable.

## EXTRACTS.

### THE EAST INDIA AND CHINA ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF TRADE TO THE EAST, AND A LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Commercial world are all aware of the constitution and objects of the East India and China Association. The constitution is narrow and its object exclusive: on a foundation so constructed, no edifice of any valuable or permanent kind can be reared. To a thinking man it presents all the appearance of a party, and in that light all its applications to Government, and all its public movements will be regarded. The protection of Trade and Commerce is a very laudable, necessary and desirable object, but to be of any public weight or any public effect, it should be of the trade and commerce of the Port of London generally. Such an object is elevated, magnanimous and noble, and an association for that purpose would if it were established, combine much talent, energy, support and public effect. Such an association was urged on the attention of the last public meeting of the East India and China Association, but they would not entertain the idea; stating distinctly through the medium of the Chairman, that their Association was *exclusive*. Its exclusiveness will be its nothingness, and, with the exception of its furnishing a good office for a secretary, we do not apprehend that much benefit will flow from its institution. It is not of the character, respectability, and talent of its members that we have any doubt, for these are unquestionable, but it is the exclusiveness of the Association that will negative all its power of doing any public good or of conferring any benefits on those who connect it. It is conceived in the spirit of an age that is gone by—it is an East India Company on a small scale, without a charter—it is a fragment of that Company, taken after death. Make the association general—let it fold in its ample embrace brokers, merchants, shipowners, agents and traders of all descriptions, for the protection of the trade of the port of London generally, and the commercial public will go with it, and it with them; but as it stands now it will be powerless with government—useless to itself—and an object of jealousy to the mercantile public; and if we are not mistaken, its own members, unsupported by any public sympathy and unproductive of any effect on government, will soon become weary of it. When a General Association for the protection of the trade of the port of London was suggested to the meeting, of A LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, it was objected that there were such a variety of conflicting interests in trade that the formation of such an Association—such a Chamber of Commerce—was impracticable. We should like to know how the Chamber of Commerce at PARIS, HAMBURG, BRUSSELS, CALCUTTA, BRISTOL, &c. &c. reconcile conflicting interests? Chambers of Commerce exist in those places, and conflicting interests are reconciled there, and why not here? M. SMITH, the proprietor of *Prince's Price Current*, united that funds in his hands, to the amount of £300, had now accumulated for the formation of such a Chamber. Here is money to commence with—abundance of materials exist in the City of London for the formation of such a Chamber—when such a Chamber is formed it will do all that the East India and China Association proposes to do, and much more—it is an association in which merchants, brokers, agents, ship-owners and traders of all kinds may join—it will have public sympathy for its companions and public good for its object—it would tell with government very influentially—and would be a source of much good and greatness to the trade and commerce of the port of London in general—all that is wanted is an architect. We have conversed with several merchants on 'Change, who are very cold on the subject of this East India and China Association, but are disposed to form a LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. All we want is a public meeting to start with; and such a meeting is now in contemplation. *Mercantile Journal.*

### CATCHING TURTLE ON THE ISLAND OF ASHTOLA IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

*Journal of the Geographical Society.*

"A party went on shore one night for the purpose of catching turtle, a description of which may not be uninteresting. We left the ship at sunset, and reached the shore about dark, then hauled the boat upon the beach; and when this was done formed ourselves into two distinct parties, and dispersed to different parts along the beach. Having reached the place where we thought it likely that the turtle would land, we lay down, hauling a cloak over us, and waiting a little while in silence. The moon had risen some time, and was reflecting her silvery rays on those desolate regions; the opposite coast in the distance, which is very mountainous, and the ship riding at anchor, all together a beautiful effect; the sea was perfectly calm, and everything appeared to be sleeping in the stillness of the night, and not a creature being heard among the party, on the part of the shore the reader is aware we were on. The first thing that attracted the notice of the party, was the appearance of the turtle; and its being had just gone on shore, it was immediately made, i. e.—when we saw the first, to our great delight, coming on shore just opposite us. It looked like a black rock moving slowly and steadily out of the water. We did not interrupt its progress until it had got some dozen yards upon the beach, when a rush was made towards it; and it was a matter of some trouble to us to turn it, without giving it time either to defend itself behind its smallness by throwing the sand with its flippers or fins, which they do with much force that it is always dangerous to come near them. It took six stout men then to turn the largest that was caught; and the following incident will further show the immense strength of these animals. One of our men, the gunner, wandered away by himself to the further end of the beach, where he thought he could get off the rock on board, and looking for a moment that he would be able to turn one turtle which he found; but, on the contrary, to his surprise, not being about long before enjoying a happy ride making towards the beach, he allowed it to come up some way, and then ran over to it and attempted to turn it. All his endeavours were however fruitless; and by some means he got his head between the shell and the water, with the turtle fairly departing in its usual manner, and well there on right shoulders he tried to withdraw it. The turtle then began to crawl towards the sea, dragging the man with it; and he was in imminent danger of being carried off, when he began to call for assistance. Our party were at first somewhat alarmed at the cries, thinking that some serious accident had happened, and immediately ran towards the place from which the sound proceeded, when we arrived just in time to save the poor fellow from a watery grave. The turtle was close to the edge of the reef, and was carrying him off as if he were nothing; nay was it without some difficulty that we released him from his perilous situation—dragging the turtle above high-water mark and turning it over. The man got off with only a few bruises, but was much frightened; and we all had a good laugh at him for his adventure."

### CAPT. CHADS.

We insert in a following column, a list of the subscriptions made in Bombay for the purpose of presenting Captain Chads with a piece of plate. The whole amount to 4,700 rupees, which, at the present rate of exchange, will produce no more than £500.—*Bomb. Courier.*

### STATUE OF SIR JOHN MALCOLM.

The statue of Sir John Malcolm, the arrival of which we noticed some time since, has just been placed upon its pedestal in the Town Hall. As far as we can judge, there never was a work of the kind which gave more general satisfaction. As a likeness—in which respect statues are so apt to disappoint—it is most striking. The majestic features of the original have, indeed, been copied with wonderful fidelity; though perhaps, after all, it would have been difficult for the artist to err in this respect. The attitude, too, is appropriate and much admired; and the drapery has been arranged with the best effect. Instead of the toga, which in spite of classical associations, we think objectionable for a modern, owing to the utter impossibility of connecting it in any way with his life and actions, a large military cloak, descending from the shoulders, and falling to the ground, has been used to relieve and support the figure. From beneath this the left hand appears leaning upon a sword, which, though

a handsome one, we regret to say, is an antique, and not in keeping with the rest of the work. The right hand rests upon the hip, and it strikes us insufficiently reposed; though this has been denied. The dress is that of a general officer; and above it is displayed the grand cross and ribbon of the Bath.

It has been objected to the works of Chantrey that, though exquisitely finished, and true to nature, they are mere 'portrait statues.' How far this may be true in general we cannot say. But in this present instance the criticism, it strikes us, is not at all applicable; and we would appeal to the expressions, and above all, to the looks of delight and admiration which the statues produce to prove, that the 'ideal' has in this instance at least, been successfully embodied. No copy, however exact and beautiful, would create such feelings; and the artist himself, we understand, looks upon it as one of his happiest efforts.—*Bombay Courier 27 Dec.*

SUBSCRIPTION

*For the purpose of presenting Captain Chads with some testimonial in acknowledgement of his services to the Mercantile and Shipping interests of Bombay in suppressing piracy in the Straits*

*A future meeting of the subscribers to determine the nature of the testimonial and the mode of presenting it.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Chamber of Commerce | Rs. 500 |
| Remington and Co. | 500 |
| Remington and Co. for the underwritting interests under their management | 500 |
| Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Sons and Co. | 500 |
| Framjee Cowasjee | 300 |
| Roger D'Faria, and Co. | 150 |
| Khimchund Motichund | 150 |
| Bomanjee Ardaseer Hormasjee | 100 |
| Cursetjee Ardaseer and Co. | 150 |
| Cursetjee Cowasjee | 150 |
| Ferguson, Turner and Co. | 200 |
| Dirom Carter and Co. | 100 |
| Ramdass Heerechund | 100 |
| Bowden and Co. | 100 |
| McGregor, Brownrigg and Co. | 153 |
| Vincajee Meerjee | 100 |
| Rattonjee Eduljee | 100 |
| Higginson and Cardwell | 50 |
| Gisborne, Menzies and Co. | 100 |
| Jucheriah Noor Mahommed | 200 |
| Meethe Seyanee | 200 |
| Ibrahim Cadoo | 200 |
| Aga Mahomed Rahim Sherazee | 100 |

*Ibid.*

MANILA.

The following proclaim of the Captain General of Manila we translate from O Macaista Imparcial of 20th March. As we hear, an attempt has been made by the Soldiers in Manila to proclaim the constitution of 1812, but without success.

"The anxiety which has been felt during the last few days, obliges me to address you to acquaint you with my intentions, all pretext of uneasiness, that may be removed that confidence may be restored, and that a quiet which the loyal and pacific inhabitants of these isles enjoy, may not be disturbed, and that the union of all, on which the conservation of these dominions essentially depends may be consolidated. It is well known that my conduct has ever been regulated by the principles of justice and order; I therefore expect that no doubt will be entertained of the sincerity of my promises, and that my views will be well received and supported by all who have at heart the glory of the Spanish name, the integrity of the national territory, and the happiness of the beautiful country we inhabit.

The illustrious Government of our August Queen Dona Isabel II, has already made known, that it has not lost sight of the peculiar circumstances of these possessions, and that it is desirous of conferring on them such boons as are compatible with their welfare. Subsequently, as we know from the latest accounts, the Queen Regent, wishing to confirm more and more the national rights, chose such means as to her appeared the best, but at same time gave a clear proof that she was not forgetful of the Philippine Islands, by establishing for them modifications of much importance, adapted to the wants of these countries, and sufficiently justified by the sorrowful experience of the occurrences in other countries formerly belonging to us.

Though no Royal decree has yet been received, nor any official advice, of what nature the royal decisions are with respect to the ultramarine possessions, we have no reason to doubt, that they will be the fittest for her subjects here. Whatever they may be, I am firmly resolved to obey them, and to make them obeyed; my duties, my political opinions and the confidence I owe to the illustrious mother of our innocent Queen, in appointing me to the Office I hold, all do and it shall not break my word; I shall execute, as far as in me lies, the orders I may receive from her Supreme Government, and this as soon as they shall have been put into my hands. I am perfectly convinced that thus the safety of this country and the tranquility of it's inhabitants will be best preserved, since every deviation from it, which might cause disunion among us, would be fatal to all.

I hope that this sincere manifestation of my principles will be well received by every one, and that it will contribute towards dispelling the unfounded suspicions which some of you may have entertained. I expect therefore that we will all unite to preserve the public tranquility, and this precious portion of the Spanish Monarchy; whereby we doubtless do good service to the just cause, which our nation at present sustains at such heavy cost.

The authorities of all kinds, the military officers and all lovers of order, and desirous of the common good, will find me ready to hear what they may consider conducive to gaining these important ends; but every body knows that to attain them would be impossible if discord should arise among us, and mutual distrust; to avoid this misfortune, it will be necessary to listen with much caution to any insinuations tending to sow discord among the Spaniards. If you continue to have, as hitherto you have had, confidence in your Government, we shall continue to enjoy tranquility; of this you are all assured by—The Governor and Captain General,

PEDRO ANTONIO DE SALAZAR.

Manila, 21st February 1837.

# CANTON PRESS,

April 1st 1837.

THE CONSOOND.

We stated last week that the Hong-merchants, had been in Consoo several times, to deliberate on the state of the Hongs, and how best the impending failure of several may be averted, and by what means the money necessary to pay the claims of Foreigers might be raised. The very best way to satisfy Foreigners would be to pay them out of the Consoo-fund, which, had each Hong-merchant as regularly paid his quota to it, as he is in the habit of charging the 3 per Cent Consoo-duty to the Importer, ought to be more than sufficient to pay *from it every claim that may be made on it from insolvency of any of the Hongs for which purpose alone it was instituted.* But very different we fear has been the manner in which this fund has been appropriated, having, it is thought, been chiefly spent in presents to the Imperial and local Governments; and here we may mention that from the Consoo-fund an annual present of 6 lakhs of dollars is made to the Emperor, and any "squeezes" which the local Government may choose to subject the Cohong to must likewise be defrayed from this fund; it's original purpose has thus been altogether perverted, nor does the fund itself, we fear, exist, except by name, since, if our information be correct, the individuals of the Cohong are only called upon to pay such part of it as will suffice for the payment of the different objects as above explained, the remainder of the three per Cent are nominally put to the debit of the Hong-merchant, who however retains the money; thus it happens, that when any of them fail the Consoo fund has large demands against them, and the payment of the debts, if made at all, will be protracted during a number of years, as the funds for that purpose can only be raised from the trade of the succeeding years, thus burdening succeeding traders to China, with the losses their predecessors have or ought to have incurred. This state of things loudly demands to be redressed, the security we have at present in our dealings with Hong-merchants being reduced to very little indeed, and if the same way of conducting business is allowed to continue, the position in which the Importer will find himself, will be worse every year. The Chinese Government, not only for limiting us in our dealings to the small number of Hong-merchants, ought to be answerable for every debt they are unable to pay, but this also because it has not only suffered but even caused, the fund which was specially raised as a guarantee for the solvency of the Hongs to be perverted to other purposes, chiefly to the profit of that very Government. This will be a must important point to settle with the Peking Government whenever we shall have diplomatic relations with it.

We believe that the deliberations of the Hong merchants have not yet been concluded, nor have they, several of the Creditors of the Hongs becoming urgent, and threatening with an appeal to the Vice-roy, yet succeeded to propose a scheme for payment satisfactory to them. They have, we believe, thought of making the proposal to raise a new Consoo fund, for which foreigners are to act as trustees, by recovering from all imports in future to be made, a certain percentage, which it was thought would in about five years be, sufficient, to pay the debts now owing by the insolvent Hongs. This, if acceded to by foreigners here, would certainly be an excellent way for the Co-hong to get over the difficulty; it reminds us of the proposal made by a debtor, retained in Jail by his creditor, for whose maintenance the latter had to pay a daily 3 pence; which was, that the creditor, instead of paying him those three pence and keeping him in Jail, should release him and pay him two pence only per day, another halfpenny should be the creditors profit on the transaction whilst the balance of a daily halfpenny should go to the credit of the debtor until his debt was cleared off.

The Co-hongs proposal would thus subject the foreign trade to come, during five years to a heavy impost for losses sustained before, making Peter pay what Paul owes, and it's members would thus escape, free from responsibility for the improvidence with which they had risked and lost the property of others, only to play the same game over again. We wish that these matters could be arranged without having recourse to the local Government, since it is well known that the punishment of a defaulter among the Hong merchants, is of the severest kind, probably more severe than he deserves, considering the many difficulties he has to encounter, and the many exactions from that same Government he has to meet; but still we fear, that for the safety of the trade in future, the only way of obtaining redress, and of placing the Import trade on a safer footing will after all be an appeal to the local Government, however much we may regret the necessity urging such a step.

The Vice-Roy of Canton has reported at length to the Emperor his proceedings with regard to foreigners and to the Opium trade and exportation of Syce Silver, and copies of these reports have through the Hong merchants been transmitted to the several foreign merchants here. The length of the document prevents us from giving a translation, but being for a great part merely a repetition of the memorials sent to the Emperor about the Opium trade, particularly of that of Heu-kew, and Choo-tsun, it will not be neccessary to give more than a short summary of the contents. The Governor congratulates himself on having been able in most instances to have executed his Majesty's wishes; he takes credit to himself for having prevented the shipping going to Cum-sing-moon; further for having sent away the foreigners that had staid here too long, all of whom had left Canton with the exception of Jardine, Dent, and Turner, but that they likewise would have to leave at the expiration of the second moon for if they still continued to be disobedient, their punishment would be really awful. He further takes credit to himself for having restored the Chinese graves at Macao, which had been disturbed by foreigners making a road over them, and for having prevented them (not Portuguese) from riding in chairs such as are used by Chinese of rank, and by Chinese carried porters; he commends in this particular the conduct of the Portuguese, whose chairs, he says, are of less pretension, and are carried on the shoulders of black slaves.

Thus several of those points being satisfactorily arranged, the Vice-Roy has to lament that all his endeavors to prevent the Opium trade and the exports of Sycee, have hitherto proved unavailing. He has however commanded all the naval and military officers to be doubly vigilant, and he, the Vice-Roy will once more make great efforts towards the suppression of those evils.

If we understand the meaning of our Cotemporary correctly, of which we are not quite sure, he has of late marvellously changed his opinion as to the efficiency of H. M. Commission, and now expects that the unfurling of the British Flag by the Superintendents in Canton will be *"the proud and powerful token of protection to the foreign trade of Canton."* Our Cotemporary of the *Register* assuredly forgets the conditions on which the Superintendents are permitted to visit Canton; he forgets that they are merely to come to Canton "to control and occasionally *to tranquillise* British subjects," he forgets that the Chinese officers are ordered to surround the persons of the Superintendents with spies, to keep the local Government informed about their proceedings, nor does the *Register* keep in mind that if they act at all contrary to the wishes of the local Government if they create disturbances, or combine with traitorous natives, the commissioners are immediately to be driven back to their own country."

In the remarks we are about to make on the Commissioners' coming to Canton, we beg first to premise that we merely speak of their office, and not of them personally, and that we have no object but candidly to lay before the public our opinions on the subject, which, we believe, are held by a great number of Residents here.

We mentioned in our last number, what we feared would be the consequences of the Commission's residence in Canton, the first of which would be that the Chinese had completely gained the point for which Lord Napier struggled to vain, we mean that they have forced British officers acting under the Commission with which Lord Napier came to China, to communicate with the local Government only through the Hong merchants. No people on earth are so vainglorious as the Chinese and not a little will their vanity be tickled by thus having humbled, as they conceive, the British Government in the person of their envoys, who came out with so bold a front and such a show of determination, making demands which, on being disallowed, are quietly abandoned, and every thing is allowed to proceed as the Chinese prescribe. The Chinese well aware how little earnest the British were or appear to have been in this instance, will not hasten to listen to complaints or demands which may in future be made by British officers, and thus their importance in the eyes of the Chinese Government has been reduced to very little.

We have before stated that in cases of difference with the local Government, should f. i. a homicide be committed, or even any case of smuggling be found out, and the guilty person have escaped, the Government will seek redress from him that controls his countrymen, and the Commissioners may thereby be placed in even a more than usually humiliating position, by proving to the Chinese that they cannot exert any authority over their countrymen, and to the world at large how completely they are at the mercy of the local Government of Canton.

Our Cotemporary considers it "a matter of much importance that the British flag should again be seen flying at Canton;" we admit that it would be, were it there as an emblem of the good understanding between the British and Chinese Governments, but this it is not now, and the Superintendents, instead of being able to afford protection to British subjects, now only possess the means of annoying them.

The Register, no doubt with commendable feeling for his own calling goes on to say that "The Superintendents in conjunction with Howqua may put an end to the liberty of the *Press* in Canton, but they will not dare to do so, etc." This implies a strange mistrust in the honesty and fairness of Superintendents; what, a British subject to league with Chinese to prevent even the expression of his countrymen's thoughts! the mere idea is too absurd almost to comment upon, and we shall not therefore expatiate further on the feasibility of such a scheme.

We observe that our Cotemporary has commented upon our remarks, or rather what we called our ten arguments against the coming to Canton of the Superintendents, but that instead of opposing argument to argument, he contents himself with calling ours false, nor will he allow that any of the consequences we predicted, would follow this step of the Superintendents; he shrewdly observes "that we "do not admit the truth of any of the ten *arguments*, "brought forward by our Cotemporary; and it "will be an easy task for us to meet them when the "time calls; that is, when any of the ten effects "follow the ten causes." If we understand this right, our Cotemporary, after any of the ten effects shall have taken place, will undertake to prove their nonexistence. We congratulate him on this task, but fear his eloquence will be thrown away.

Canton has, during the last three days, been visited by very severe thunderstorms, accompanied by very heavy squalls of wind and rain. On Thursday morning two Chinese were struck dead by lightning near the town, but the severest of these storms we experienced on the morning of yesterday.

The squall came on at a little before five, and during about a quarter of an hour it blew a perfect hurricane, doing considerable injury on the river. We hear of six passage boats having been upset, of which two were from Fasan, one from Hong-shan, one from Kun-kiu, and the other two we did not learn wherefrom. How many lives may have been lost in all of them we have no means of ascertaining, but it is probable that a great number of people were drowned, since we hear that in the Boat from Hong-shan there were no less than 120 passengers of which only about fifty survived. These passage boats generally are vessels of considerable size, very high out of the water, containing one large hold or cabin to accommodate her passengers, and to judge from appearances, frequently stow as many as 3 or 400.

The *Union*, one of the finest foreign schooner boats sailing between this and Macao, was during the squall, while at anchor, ran foul of by a large Chop-boat, and sustained considerable injury, by having her side stove in, fortunately sufficiently above the watermark as not to make any water.

Besides the above several chimnies were blown down, and several houses were more or less injured by the violence of the gale.

Ever since the Chinese Government has affected to be very vigilant in preventing the Opium trade, the shew of preventive boats at Lintin has been greater than before, and among these boats has been observed some newly built, which for swiftness surpass the smuggling boats themselves. These are four of them, which are said each to mount seven guns, and in approbending smugglers they might be very useful; but we hear that instead of chasing they levy a kind of black mail upon smugglers, and this we presume fully answers the actual intention of the local Government, whose report to the Emperor, of which the heads are given above, appears to be a document preparatory to the legalization of the trade on some future day.

We hear that by the arrival of the *Manilla* at Manila from the United States, news have been received from Newyork to the 21st November; money was very scarce and the rate of discount 2½ per Cent; provisions were high, flower quoted at 5½ $ per Barrel, and beef 18 @ 19 cents per lb.

From Mazatlan news from the United States to a later date, we hear to the 29th November, have been received, when the commercial distress had not abated. The election for the Presidency of the United States had fallen on Martin van Buren.

We have heard that the Portuguese authorities of Macao have orders from the Court of Lisbon to expel from that settlement the small number of members of the "Society of Jesus" yet remaining in this country. No reason is assigned, but if the report is true, which we hope it may not be, we presume the confiscation of their property will be the real motive. We shall be sorry if this is the case, as the society still labours, though of course comparatively feebly, in the path which led so many of their body in former days to high office and renown, enabling them alone to overcome the jealousy and dislike of the Chinese to foreigners, and repeatedly drawing down upon them warm encomiums from the highest quarters on their industry, zeal, and disinterestedness. What the position of foreigners in China might now have been, had the Jesuits not been interfered with, principally as we believe from motives of jealousy, it is scarcely to imagine, and we hope that the amiable and respected members of the Macao College may be allowed to pursue their self imposed tasks of conversion and education as long at least as the Chinese do not interfere. The Jesuit missions, under their care, distributed through China, number, we understand, still some hundreds of thousands of Christians, who are supplied with instructors, native and foreign, from the body at Macao. We give a proof of the learning of these Gentlemen when we mention, that it reckons as one of it's members the Revd. Mr. Gonsalves, one of the most profound of Chinese scholars, and known as the author of some valuable Works on the language.

*Delay of Post.* Our readers must not be surprised at this heading. The Chinese have not a regular post-establishment, for the convenience of the public; but they have a well-organized establishment for the conveyance of governmental documents, throughout the *empire*; and we have recently observed in the Gazettes, complaints from several quarters, of the illegal period for conveyance of documents from one place to another being exceeded. For this offence, the magistrates in whose districts delay has arisen, are always subjected to a court of inquiry, and the immediate offenders, the couriers, are punished by the bild office.s. Post-stations are in general established at distances of from four to six or eight miles; and are supplied with horses for the use of the couriers, as also of officers of all ranks, who may be travelling on missions of importance, requiring expedition. This secondary use of the post-houses is sometimes taken advantage of by the relatives of subaltern officers, who when the superiors of their official kinsmen are travelling on public business, quarter themselves to their cortege, and thus travel from place to place, with merchandize, not only at a great saving of expense to themselves, but also in some measure free from examination at the custom-houses through which they pass. This has been carried to such an excess, that, according to a statement of one of the censors, the retinue of the late Cochinchinese mission, including the carriage of goods and of baggage, amounted to between 400 and 5000 men. This statement has called forth an edict from the emperor, addressed to the governors and lieut.-governors of all the provinces, to put a stop to this illegal practice. His majesty also directs, that on the next visit of the Cochinchinese mission, which will be in the course of the current year, the number of which their retinue is to consist is to be fixed before their journey from Kwangsi to Peking is commenced.

*The Yellow River.* It appears from numerous cases of officers being rewarded, on several occasions in the course of last year, for their successful exertions, to restrain the Yellow River within its bounds, that the districts watered by it have recently been exposed to very imminent danger of inundation. It has often been remarked that the Yellow River is one of his celestial majesty's most troublesome subjects. And it appears, that the emperor seeks for more than human strength to keep it under control; and many temples to the river gods are endowed by government. A new one has lately been built, and his majesty was applied to for an inscription to place therein; in answer to which application, he promised to write one himself.

*Dismissal.* In a despotic government, the downfall from high favor to unqualified displeasure of their imperial masters is common among ministers. Yang Mingyang, late lieut.-governor of Shensi, is the son of Yang Yuchun, who, in concert with the present premier Changling, acquired a high reputation and great favor from the war in Turkestan, against prince Jehangir, in 1826-28. He has held the government of Shensse since 1831, and has borne a good reputation. He has, however fallen under the imperial displeasure, and is suddenly dismissed from all official employment, on a charge of negligence, and partiality shown in the appointment to office of his fellow-townsmen.

*Chinese Repository for February 1837.*

## BIRTHS,

At Macao on the 17th March the Lady of Cn. Pearson, Esq. of a son, and on the 21st, the Lady of A. F. Boyd, Esq. of a daughter.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day commenced business as general Agents and Commission Merchants under the firm of POLLEXFEN, MILNE & Co

JOHN MILNE.
GEORGE POLLEXFEN.
J. M. MACDONALD.

Bombay, 14th October, 1836.

---

NOTICE.—The business hitherto carried on by the undersigned will from this date be conducted by CHARLES MARKWICK,—At No. 3 Imperial Hong.

ROBERT EDWARDS.

Canton, 1st April, 1837.

---

NOTICE.—Referring to the above advertisement I beg leave to solicit from my friends and the Public, a continuance of the Patronage that has heretofore been given to the Auctioneering and Warehouse Keeping, of the late establishment of Mr. ROBERT EDWARDS. No. 3 Imperial Hong.

CHARLES MARKWICK.

Canton, April 1st, 1837.

---

CANTON GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The office and Records of the Chamber are open to the members every day excepting Sundays; and the Secretary will be in attendance from 12 till 3 o' Clock.

By order of the Committee,
WILLIAM SCOTT.
*Secretary.*

Canton General Chamber of Commerce
No. 2 Danish Hong 4th Feby. 1837.

---

NOTICE.—SAMUEL WETMORE Jr., is this day admitted a partner in our establishment,

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, February 1st 1837.

---

NOTICE.—The interest of MR. JOHN TEMPLETON having ceased on the 30th June last in our business, the same will in future be conducted under the Firm of MIDDLETON & Co.

JOHN TEMPLETON & Co.

Canton, 28th January, 1837.

---

NOTICE.—The Copartnership hitherto existing under the firm of Markwick Edwards & Co. ceased this day. All Persons having claims against the said firm are requested to forward them, and all Persons indebted to the same are requested to pay the amount to the undersigned.

ROBT. EDWARDS.

Canton 31st Dec, 1836. No. 3 Imperial Hong.

---

NOTICE.—ROBT. EDWARDS respectfully informs his Friends and the Public that the Business hitherto carried on under the firm of Markwick Edwards & Co. as auctioneers and Commission Warehouse keepers will be continued by him.

Canton, 31st Dec. 1836. No. 3 Imperial Hong.

---

NOTICE.

THE SECRETARY of the BOOK SOCIETY OF CANTON will be obliged to any person who will give him information concerning the following volumes which belong to the Society.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leigh Hunt's Journal | No. 21 |
| Westminster Review | No. 47 |
| Literary Gazette | No. 994 |
| Nautical Magazine | Nos. 48 and 50 |
| Matheson's China | |
| Frasers Magazine | No. 76 |
| Foreign Quarterly Review | No. 33 |
| Saturday Magazine | Nos. 46 and 47 |
| Penny Magazine | Nos. 49 and 50 |
| Sporting Magazine | No. 72 (belonging to the Macao Book Society). |

18 January, 1837.

---

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have established a house here in connexion with Robert Wise, & Co. Liverpool. Robert Wise, Farbridge & Co. London, and the firms of Robert Wise Holliday & Co. at Manila, Singapore, Batavia and the Cape of Good Hope.

ROBERT WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co.

Canton 1st January 1837.

---

NOTICE.

THE interest of SAMUEL RUSSELL and AUGUSTINE HEARD in our house ceased on the 31st December 1836. RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, January 2nd.

---

NOTICE.

Messrs. STANFORD & MARKS beg to inform the Gentlemen of Canton that they have received per "Neptune" "Trusty" and "Clifton." A large stock of Choice Wines, Beer, Cyder and Porter in Casks and Bottles.—An Invoice of "Stunt's" Boots and Shoes. A Quantity of Lemon's Biscuits and Spice nuts. A fresh Invoice of Snuffs from "Porter." A large Stock of Stationery consisting of every sort of Paper and several complete sets of account Books—Playing Cards. Nautical Almanacs for 1837 &c, &c.—Musical Snuff Boxes 4 and 6 Tunes. Accordeons 6. 8. 9. and 10 Keys with Books of Instructions.—Dressing Gowns, Camlet Boat Cloaks.—Iron Chests from 18 Inches upwards.—Blankets—An extensive assortment of Perfumery.—Also Fresh York Hams—Berkeley, Cheddar & other Cheese. Dor set Butter Raisins,—Patras Currants in Jars and Tins and various other articles which will be ready for inspection in a few days.

Canton, 23 Dec. 1836.

---

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } $ 100 P 1.
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c. . . . . " " " 1. 50.
" Policies and folio pages. " " " 2.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

---

NOTICE.—The interest of WILLIAM H. MORSE, in the business of our House, commences with this date.

OLYPHANT & Co.

Canton, March 1st, 1837.

---

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portugeese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

---

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON,

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

*The Agents for the Society are from this day,*

In LONDON,.. Mess. PALMERS MACKILLOP DENT & Co.
" CALCUTTA, Mess. MACKILLOP STEUART & Co.
" BOMBAY, Mess. FORBES & Co.
" SINGAPORE, Mess. A. L. JOHNSTON & Co,
" MANILA, .. Mess. RUSSELL & STURGIS.

DENT & Co.
*Secretaries.*

Canton, 1st, July, 1836.

---

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to notify the same, in order that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for this Society are,

| | |
|---|---|
| London, | Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. & Co. |
| Bombay, | Messrs. Mc.Gregor Browning & Co. |
| Madras, | Messrs. E. S. Moorat & Co. |
| Singapore, | Messrs. Guthrie & Co. |
| | Messrs. Cockerell & Co. Secrs, CALCUTTA. |

BELL & Co.
Agents Canton.

---

FOR SALE ON BOARD THE BARQUE ISABELLA.

ROUGH spars of various sizes, lower masts, topmasts, Jib-booms and other spars.
240 Teak sheathing boards ½ and ¾ Inch thick.
20 Teak wide boards, 11 feet long and 21 Inches wide.
Also: all kinds of ship's stores.
Apply to Capt. HILLAR on board, or

STANFORD & MARKS, at Canton.

Canton, 14th September, 1836.

---

FOR BOMBAY.

TO sail from Whampoa with all dispatch, the Ship CHARLES MALCOLM, Capt. JAMES LYON. For freight apply to

CURSETJEE FURDONJEE,
and
TAMOOLJEE RUSTOMJEE.
No. 3. Powshong.

Canton, 23d March, 1837.

---

TO LET.

FROM the first of September next, the house in the S. E. side of Praya Grande, formerly the Spanish Factory, and now occupied by Da. Anna Joaquina Lopez, with large cool apartments. Any Gentlemen wishing to take the said house, will please to address to Januario Jose Lopes, at Macao.

Macao, 15th August, 1836.

---

FOR SALE.

Very superior MALMSEY in pints and quarts.
*Chamber's & Co's* SHERRY, in pints and hogsheads.
*Black's* PORT, in pints.
*Bass'* PALE ALE, in hogsheads.
CREAM, MILK and CUSTARD, preserved in tins.
JAMS and JELLIES.
One well finished and very powerful COPYING PRESS, with ink, brush, books, dampling board, thin paper, &c. complete.
Percussion single barrel RIFLE GUNS, with spare *fowling piece* barrels.
Small gold WATCHES.
Superior drawing PENCILS.
All on moderate terms. Apply at No. 7½ French Hong. to

JOHN SMITH.

---

FOR SALE.

AT the CANTON PRESS OFFICE, The first volume of the CANTON PRESS Newspaper, in boards at $ 6.

---

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current.
For one year payable in advance. . . . . $ 12
For six Months. . . . . " . . . . . $ 7
For three " . . . . . " . . . . . $ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory, at 50 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each, or at Messrs. Markwick Edwards & Co. in Canton and Macao.

---

## *SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.*

ARRIVED.—Brit. *Governor Findlay*, E. Parry, from Bombay, January 19th. Amer. *Niantic*, ———, from Newyork, Novbr. 1st, and Manila March 20th. *Asia*, Cole, from Sourabaya, January 28th. *Aurelius*, Stoddard, from Boston, October 24th, and Sourabaya February 14th. *Henry Clay*, Gilman, from Manila. Brit. *John Fleming*, Black, from Bombay. Amer. *Morrison*, Ingersoll, from Manila, March 18th. *York*, Meyer, from Newyork, October 24th.

PASSENGERS.—Per *Niantic*, Mr. H. Smith; per *Morrison*, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, and Miss White.

SAILED or DESPATCHED.—Brit. *Ann*, Pybus, and *Ruby*. Warden, for Singapore and Calcutta. *Bengal Merchant*, Campbell, for Bristol *Alice*, Wright, for Sydney, N. S. W. This day. Amer. *Champlain*, Ritchie, and Brit. *Countess of Durham*, Todd, for Batavia. The *Pleiades* for Lombock, and *Griffin* for the Sandwich Islands, are, we believe, to be despatched in a day or two.

PASSENGERS.—Per Ruby, Messrs. Mac Culloch and Bibby.

The *Governor Findlay* passed the *Cornwallis*, bound here, in the Carimata passage. The *Ternate* had left Bombay for China, and the *Lady Grant* and *Eleanor* were to follow soon after.

The following ships from China had arrived at Bombay, before the *Governor Findlay* left: the *Helen*, *Charles Forbes*, *Allalevie* and *Fort William*.

The following is the cargo of the *Bengal Merchant*.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Congo | Piculs | 4,289 |
| Caper | " | 51 |
| Souchong | " | 401 |
| Hongmuey | " | 87 |
| Hyson | " | 123 |
| Twankay | " | 78 |
| | Picul | 5,023 |

The *Lord Lowther*, *Asia*, *Kamo Bugonia*, and others are loading for Great Britain.

LATEST DATES from ENGLAND 31st October ✓ *Morrison*. UNITED STATES 20th Novbr. via Manilla. CALCUTTA, 31st January ✓ *Countess Findlay*. SINGAPORE, February 18th ✓ *Ardaseer*. JAVA, 14th February, ✓ *Asiatic*. MANILA 20th March ✓ *Niantic*. BOMBAY, 19th January ✓ *Governor Findlay*.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From the SOUTH, *Falcon*, ENGLAND, *Sarah Berry*; *Pigeon*, Carpenter, *Formidable*, *Hindu*, *John Dugdale*. JAVA, *Governor de Manille*, *Ann*, SYDNEY, *Lady Blomfield*, *Lady Harriet*, CALCUTTA, *Hercules*, *Guimaray*, *Ralph*, MANILA, *Don Juan*, *Bombay*, BOMBAY, *Overseer*, *Eleanor*, *Good Success*, *Lady Grant*, *Toronto*, MADRAS, *Thames*.

---

## SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

| *Vessel's Name.* | *Flag.* | *Commander.* | *Tons* | *Where from.* | *Consignees.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hospital Ship .... | | | 800 | | |
| Lord Lowther .... | British | Vincent .... .... | 1400 | London .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Alfalem .... .... | Amer. | Putnam .... .... | | Liverpool .... | Olyphant & Co. |
| Ann .... .... | British | J. Pearson .... .... | 1012 | Calcutta .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Splendid .... .... | Amer. | Rogers .... .... | 700 | Manilla .... | Wetmore & Co. |
| John Gilpin .... | " | Welch .... .... | | " .... | " |
| Sumatra Magnate .... | British | Brothers .... .... | | London .... | Dent & Co. |
| Amelia Thompson .. | " | Tomlinson .. .... | 300 | Ys. Bissoon Ld. | Russell & Co. |
| Emily Taylor .... | Amer. | Hallett .... .... | | Manilla .... | Russell & Co. |
| Commerce .... .... | " | Fleming .... .... | | London .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Phlades .... .... | Dutch. | Berg .... .... | 661 | Lombock .... | |
| Ganges .... .... | Amer. | Parker .... .... | | Liverpool .... | Russell Sturgis & Co. |
| David Clark .... | British | Hutchison .. .... | 666 | Calcutta .... | Lindsay & Co. |
| Sir C. Malcolm .... | " | Lyon .... .... | 600 | " .... | Turnbull Rankin & Co. |
| Falcon .... .... | " | Middlemist .. .... | 363 | London .... | Russell & Co. |

---

## SHIPPING AT LINTIN &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Ann*, Crockett, *Lord Amherst*, Rees, to Dent & Co. The *Hercules*, Jauncey; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Manning to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Swan; to D. & M. Rustomjee. *Isabella*, to Stanford & Marks.

| *Vessel's Name.* | *Flag.* | *Commander.* | *Tons* | *Where from.* | *Consignees.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aurelia .... .... | Port. | Barros .... .... | 160 | Bombay .... | Dent & Co. |
| Jardine (Schr.).... | British | Strachan .... .... | 160 | Singapore .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Lady Hayes .... | " | Burnett .... .... | 200 | " .... | " |
| Griffin .... .... | Amer. | Little .... .... | | Manzanillo .... | Russell Sturgis & Co. |
| Cæsar .... .... | Port. | Ramos .... .... | 800 | Bombay .... | Capt. Ramos. |
| MotichundAmichund | British | White .... .... | 350 | Bombay .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Oneida .... .... | Amer. | Tripp .... .... | | Samarang .... | F. B. Hathaway. |
| Ardaseer .... .... | British | MacIntyre .... | | Manila .... | Ys. & M. Cursetjee. |
| Governor Findlay .. | " | E. Parry .... | | Bombay .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Niantic .... .... | Amer. | | | " .... | Russell & Co. |
| Asia .... .... | " | Cole .... .... | | New-York .... | |
| Aurelius .... .... | " | Stoddart .... | | Boston .... | Russell Sturgis & Co. |
| Henry Clay .... | " | Gilman .... .... | | Manila .... | Dent & Co. |
| John Fleming .... | British | Black .... .... | | Bombay .... | " |
| Morrison .... .... | Amer. | Ingersoll .... .... | | Manila .... | Olyphant & Co. |
| York .... .... | " | Meyer .... .... | | New-York .... | Gordon & Talbot. |

---

those marked ✓ are to be cleared from this date

# THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Chs.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Commn. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. 1 pecul. 1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods. 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys. 1 Ton.—84 Cys. 1 Cwt.—100 Cy. 1 lb.—Mowcy weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin. 1 Mace. 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Spanish dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 2d. No. 30. CANTON, SATURDAY, APRIL, 1st, 1837. No. 82

## IMPORTS.

| | PER. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **COTTON MANUFACTURES** | | | |
| Cambrics - 40 yds. 1 | P. | $ 3. a 4. | |
| Chintzes - 28 " 1 | " | 4 a 6 | |
| Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet | " | 2.25 a 2.50 | dull. |
| " blue | " | 1.25 a 2 | |
| Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in | " | 4. a 5. | |
| " " 30 " " | " | 3. a 3. | |
| " grey 40 " 38 in | " | 4½ a 5. | in demand. |
| " " 36 " 38 in | " | 6½ a 7½ | |
| " " 30 " 38 in | " | 8. a 10. | |
| Am. brown Cots. 30 " 36 in | " | 3. a 3.10. | |
| Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in | Pl. | 36 a 40 | |
| " " " 30 @ 32 in | " | | |
| Calcutta " 18 @ 24 in | " | 34 a 33. | |
| **WOOLLENS.** | | | |
| Broadcloth Ex. Sup' 60@69 in | Yd. | 1.80 a 2.20 | |
| " Span' Stripes 60@69 in | " | 1.10 a 1.25. | dull. |
| " Sapere 58@60 in | " | 80 a 90. | |
| " Worsters 60 cts. | " | 60 cts. | |
| " Wurleys 23 yds. 16 in | Pc. | 11 a 11½. | No sale. |
| " Sup' Sclet. Cuts large | Pl. | 30 a 40. | Cts. dull. |
| Flannel - - - - - | yd. | 13 a 20. | |
| Cambleen, double 55 yds. 30 in | Pc. | | |
| Fine single - - - - | " | 26 a 28. | dull. |
| Second - - - - - | " | | |
| Dutch - - 40 yds. 33 in | " | 28 | |
| " - - - 40 " 28 " | " | 22 | No demand. |
| Bombazets - - - - | " | 11 a 12 | |
| Longalls scarlet - - - | " | 8½ a 9½ | |
| Assorted colors - - - | " | | |
| Woollen yarn - - - | " | 70 a 90. | Limitted demand. |
| **COTTON.** | | Tael. | |
| Bengal old or inf. - - - | Pl. | 7. a 9.8 | |
| " sup' and fine - - | " | | |
| Bombay old or inf. - - | " | 7.8 a 10. | |
| " sup' and fine - - | " | | |
| Madras - - - - - | " | 8. a 10. | |
| Manila - - - - - | " | | None. |
| **METALS.** | | | |
| Copper Sheets, 16 oz. @ 32 oz | Pc. | $ 34½. | |
| " S. American slab - - | " | 24. | None. |
| " nails assorted - - | " | 30. | |
| " old - - - - | " | 18. | |
| Lead English Pig - - - | " | 5½ a 6. | |
| " Spanish " - - - | " | | |
| Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - - | " | 1.80 a 2. | |
| " Rod 4 @ in - - - | " | | |
| " Nailrod 4 and under | " | 3 a 3.50. | Declining. |
| " Hoop ⅜ @ ½ in - - | " | | |
| " Scrap - - - - - | " | 1. a 1.20 | Not Saleable. |
| Steel English - - - - | " | | |
| " Swedish - - - - | Tub | 24 a 6 | |
| Spelter English - - - - | Pc. | 6. | |
| Tin Plates - - - - - | Box | 8 | Large stock. |
| Quicksilver - - - - | Pl. | 104. | |
| SKINS Rabbit - - - - | 100 | 60. a 65. | |
| Beaver - - - - - | each | 4. a 6. | |
| " Fox - - - - - | " | 1. a 1.15. | |
| Otter-Sea - - - - - | " | 60. a 85 | |
| " " tails - - - | " | 2.50 a 3 | |
| " Land - - - - - | " | 5. a 7. | |
| Seal - - - - - - | " | 2. a 2.50 | |
| OPIUM Patna old - - - | Ch. | 830 | |
| " " new - - - | " | 755 | |
| Benares old - - - - | " | 710 | |
| " new - - - - | " | 685 | |
| Malwa old - - - - - | " | 465 | |
| " new - - - - - | " | | |
| Turkey - - - - - | " | 370 | Nominal. |
| RICE Bengal - - - - | Pl. | 1.70 a 1.80 | |
| " Java - - - - - | " | 1.60 a 1.70 | |
| " White table - - - | " | 1.85 | |
| " Manila - - - - | " | 1.60 a 1.70 | |
| " Paddy - - - - | " | 30 pct less. | than Rice. |
| **STRAITS PRODUCE &c** | | | |
| Bird's nest, fine white - - | Cy. | 30. | |
| " " inf. " - - | " | 11. a 16. | |
| " " black - - | " | 1½ a 5. | No demand. |
| Bees Wax - - - - - | Pl. | 26. a 28. | |
| Betel nut - - - - - | " | 3½ a 3½. | |
| Cloves - - - - - - | " | 34. a 38. | |
| " Mother - - - - | " | 10. a 12. | Overstocked. |
| Camphor Baroos - - - - | Cy. | 6. a 25. | |
| Gambir - - - - - - | Pl. | 2½ a 3. | |
| Mace - - - - - - | " | | |
| Nutmegs - - - - - - | " | | |
| Pepper - - - - - - | " | 3½ a 3½ | |
| Rattans - - - - - - | " | 2.50 a 3.10 | supplies. |
| Tin Banca - - - - - | " | 23. | Nominal. |
| " Singapore &c. - - | " | 21. | First quality. |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | | |
| Amber large 1st quality - - | Cy. | 3. a 13 | |
| " small fragments - - | " | 90 cts a 1½. | |
| Asafoetida - - - - - | Pl. | 4½. | |
| Bichdemar - - - - - - | " | 12. a 36. | |
| " good - - - - - | " | 36. a 50. | |
| Cochineal - - - - - - | " | 140. a 200 | |
| Coral large beads or pieces - | Cy. | ..... | Dull. |
| " fragments - - - - | " | 40. a 50. | |
| Cow Bezoar - - - - - | Cy. | 16. a 25. | No demand. |
| Cudbear - - - - - - | Pl. | 12. | |
| Cutch Pegue - - - - - | " | 4. a 4½. | |
| Elephants Teeth or Ivory - | " | 70. a 100. | |
| " cuttings - - | " | 60. a 65. | |
| Fish-maws - - - - - - | " | 25 a 55. | |
| Flints - - - - - - - | " | 50 cents. | |
| Ginseng crude - - - - | " | 14. | |
| " clarified. - - - - | " | 100 | |
| Mother of Pearl Shell - - | " | 9. a 10. | None in mkt. |
| Myrrh - - - - - - - | " | 3. a 4. | |
| Olibanum - - - - - - | " | 3½. a 8. | Large stock. |
| Putchuck - - - - - - | " | 16 | Nominal. |
| Rose Maloes - - - - - | " | | |
| Saltpetre at Lintin - - - | " | 8½. a 9½. | Sales. |
| Shark's fins - - - - - | " | 15. a 30. | |
| Smalts - - - - - - - | " | 30. a 50. | limited demand. |
| Stock fish - - - - - - | " | 5. a 6. | |
| Thread Gold and Silver - - | Cy. | 32 a 35 | Large stock |
| Wood Ebony Mauritius - - | Pl. | 3 a 3½ | dull. |
| " " Ceylon - - | " | 2½ | |
| " Sandal Indian - - | " | 22. | in demand. |
| " " Timor - - - | " | 10. a 18 | |
| " " Sandwich Islands - | " | 8. a 10 | |
| Sapan " - - - | " | 130 | |

## EXPORTS.

| | WT. in T. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SILK MANUFACTURES.** | | | |
| Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in | 36 | $ 13 | |
| " col'd " " by " | 30 | 13. | |
| Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine | 17 | 5.70. a 6. | |
| " fringed 45 in | | | |
| " 7-8 " " | 15 | 5.10 a 5.50 | |
| Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - - | 11 | 7. | |
| " Sarsnet, Nankin silk | | | |
| " " Canton - - - | — | 6½ | |
| Hkfs. white Pongee 22 in | 18 | 7.75 a 7.80 | |
| " " " 30 " | 16 | 9.60 a 6.70 | |
| " figured " 22 " | 20 | 10. | |
| " " " 30 " | 18 | 9. | |
| Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 | 24 | 12.50 | |
| " " 30 " 29 | 32 | 16.50 a 16.75 | |
| " black " " 24 | 24 | 10.75 a 11.50 | |
| " " " 29 | 30 | 12.75 a 13. | |
| Satins Levantines 30 yds | 35 | 14.75 a 15. | |
| " " " 24 | 30 | 12. | |
| Lutestrings mixt 18 " 24 | 18 | 7.10 a 7.20 | |
| " black " " 29 | 28 | 10.30 a 10.50 | |
| Pongees white 20 " 20 | 20 | 11.75 a 12 | |
| " " 30 " 29 | 29 | 1.50 a 11.75 | |
| " " 30 " 32 | 32 | 13. a 13.50 | |
| " Sueehoen 19 " 19 | 27 | 4.25 a 4.30 | |
| Sarsnets black N. 30 " 29 | 27 | 11.40 a 11.75 | |
| " " C. " " 29 | 25 | 10 a 10½ | |
| " " " " 29 | 22 | 7.80 a 8.10 | |
| " white 30 " 29 | 34 | 12.40 a 12.60 | |
| " colored 30 " 29 | 21 | 17 a 17.80 | |
| " crossbar'd " 24 | 18 | 10.75 | |
| Satins black 18 " 29 | 44 | 17 a 17.50 | |
| " " 18 " 29 | 36 | 14.25 a 14.50 | |
| " colored 18 " 29 | 33 | 17.20 a 17.40 | |
| " high " 18 " 29 | 35 | 18.75 a 19 | |
| " damasked crimson | 38 | 21 a 22. | |
| " " colored | 36 | 20 a 21. | |
| Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 | 44 | 15 a 15.50 | |
| " " colored " " | 33 | 16 a 16.40 | |
| " " " 29 " | 36 | 17 a 17.50 | |
| " Canton black 29 " | 33 | 10 a 10.20 | |
| Sewing silks assort. colors. 1s | Pl. | 4.70 a 4.90 | |
| " " black - - - | | 4.30 a 4.40 | |
| Shawls crape 7 4 embrd. - | 7 | 3.40 | |
| " " 55 @ 58 in - | 5½ | 2.90 | |
| " 8-4 Satin figd. 63 - | 5 | 2.15 a 2.25 | |
| " 7-4 " " - - | 4 | 1.85 | |
| " " damasked silk 54 @ 6 | 4 | 1.50 | |
| Water silks col'd. 18 y. 29 in | 32 | 14.15 | |
| **BLACK TEAS.** | Pl | Tael. | |
| " Bohea Canton - - | " | | No demand. |
| " Pekoe - - - - | " | | |
| " Congou Souq. 1st - - | " | 22 a 26 | |
| " Bl. Lf. & Pek. 1st | " | 28 a 36 | |
| " Campoi - - - - | " | 28 a 38 | |
| " Souchong - - - - | " | 40 a 56 | |
| " Hung mury - - - | " | 23 a 40 | |
| " Pekoe - - - - | " | 60 a 90 | |
| " Ning Yong - - - | " | 24 a 27 | nominal. |
| " Ankoi - - - - | " | 16 a 22 | |
| " " Pouchong - - | | | |
| " Orange Pekoe - - | " | 23 a 35 | |
| " Caper - - - - | " | 24 a 30 | |
| **GREEN TEAS.** | | | |
| " Twankay - - - - | " | 27 a 3 | Canton Tea |
| " Skin - - - - - | " | 30 a 36 | 12 a 13 |
| " Hyson - - - - - | " | 46 a 70 | 36 a 39 |
| " Young Hyson - - - | " | 28 a 48 | 24 a 26 |
| " Imperial - - - - | " | 52 a 60 | |
| " Gunpowder - - - | " | 55 a 78 | 40 a 45 |
| **RAW SILK.** Canton No. 1 | T. | | |
| " " " " 2 | | | |
| " " " " 3 | | | None. |
| " " " " 4 | | | |
| " " " " 5 | | | |
| Nankin Tsatlee - - - 4 | | 490 a 530 | Nominal. |
| " Taysaam- - - - - | | 380 a 400 | |
| **SUGAR RAW.** Canton 1st | " | T. 5.5 | |
| " " " 2d. | " | 5 3 | |
| " Pingfa - - - - | " | 6.7 | |
| " Candy Canton - - | " | 7.4 | |
| " Chinchew - - - | " | 14 | |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | | |
| Alum - - - - - - | " | 1.85 a 1.95 | at Macao. |
| Aniseed star - - - - | " | 10½ a 11 | |
| Camphor - - - - - | " | | at Macao. None |
| Cassia at Whampoa - - | " | 11.50 a 12 | |
| " Lintin - - - | " | 9. | |
| " buds - - - - | " | 14 a 15 | |
| Canes bamboo - - - - | 1000 | 10 a 14 | |
| " Wangees - - - - | " | 7 a 12 | |
| China Root - - - - - | Pl. | 3½ | |
| Cubebs - - - - - - | " | 17 a 18 | |
| Dragon's blood - - - - | " | 80 a 100 | |
| Galangals - - - - - | " | 3½ a 3½ | |
| Gamboge - - - - - - | " | 65 a 70 | None good. |
| Glass beads - - - - - | " | 17 a 22 | |
| Glue - - - - - - - | " | 9 a 11 | |
| Ginger in Jars - - - - | Case | 5 a 5½ | |
| Hartall or Orpiment - - | Pl. | 15 a 16 | |
| Lead white - - - - - | " | 9 a 10 | |
| " red - - - - - | " | 10 | |
| Mo. of Pear' Shells 5ooloo large | Pl. | | |
| " blue edged small | " | | No demand. |
| Musk warranted- - - - | Cy. | 45 a 60 | |
| Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in | 100 | 92 | |
| " 9½ yds. 12 in - - - | Pc. | 85 | |
| " Canton made - - - | " | 79 | |
| " " large - - - | " | 82 | |
| " " small - - - | " | 65 | None. |
| Yellow yds. in 1st. qt. | " | 79 a 80 | |
| " " 2d " | " | 66 a 70 | None. |
| " " 3d. " | " | 58 | |
| " small " " - - | " | | |
| " white " " - - | " | 55 a 85 | Wanted. |
| Oils Aniseed - - - - | Cy. | 1.10 a 1.20 | |
| " Cassia - - - - | " | 1.65 | |
| Rhubarb - - - - - - | Pl. | | |
| " Dutch cut - - - | " | | |
| Soy in Jars - - - - - | Case | 5 a 8 | |
| Tobacco in baskets - - - | Pl. | 14 a 15 | |
| Tortoiseshell - - - - | P. | | |
| Tumeric - - - - - - | " | | |
| Vermillion 50 catties - - | Box. | | |

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER. BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also high prices are obtainable for *Camlets, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Goods on which the duties at Whampoa are high.— Ships with *Rice, Cotton &c.* sometimes discharge at Macao or translip their Cargoes, at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The Expences outside, and River Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wine, Beer, Provisions &c, Confectionary Stationery, Cutlery Crockery ware, &c.*, for foreign consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

*Note.* *Alum*, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c.; and *Raw Silk, Silk* piece goods &c. are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

### RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

| | s. d. |
|---|---|
| On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills. ..... | 5 |
| Government Bills 10 @ 30 days. ..... none. ..... | |
| United States Bank Bills 6 months sight. ..... | |
| Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents. none | |
| E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight. ..... | 220 C. R. |
| E. I. Directors Bills, 60 ds. sight, Rs. ..... | |
| Private Bills, on Bombay, " Co's. Rs. ..... | |
| Gold, $6 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 24.20 per Tael weight. | |
| Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 5 per Cent premium .. .. | |
| " " " " " small 96 a 98 " 4 a 4½. " " | |
| Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, .. .. .. 1 per Cent " | |
| " " Old Carolus IV. .. .. .. .. 12 per Cent " | |
| South American Republics .. .. .. .. None | |

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub. feet .. £.
" to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none. .. .. ..
" to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. .. ..

### DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1st APRIL 1836 TO 28th FEBRUARY 1837.

| | IN FEBRUARY. | | | APRIL TO JANY. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Price. | Chests | Value in Dollars. | Chests. | Value in Dollars | Stock 1st March. |
| Patna ..... old. | 800 | 461 | 468,800 | 4,456 | 3,309,324 | 519 |
| " ..... new | | 50 | | | | 608 |
| Benares ..... old | 730 | 91 | 66,430 | | | 276 |
| " ..... new | 710 | 139 | 98,690 | 3,384 | 1 691,130 | 133 |
| Malwa ..... old | 685 | 973 | 666,505 | | | 1768 |
| " ..... new | 685 | 11 | 7,535 | 10,970 | 6 939,964 | 5558 |
| | | 1,725 | 1,967,960 | 17,811 | 11 931,6 9 | 4,9 ns |

Total Chests delivered in the last 11 months 19,536; Value 13.179,578 Drs.

### RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

| GOODS TREASURE | | GOODS TREASURE | | GOODS TREASURE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay .... | 2½ a 3 | Singapore .... | 1 ½ | Hol. or Hamburg .. | 3 ⅜ |
| Ceylon .... | | Manila .... | | Spain or Portugal.. | 3 ⅜ |
| Malacca .... | | Mallacca .... | | America U States .. | 2½ |
| Calcutta .... | | Penang .... | 1½ | Chili or Peru .. | 3 .. |
| Rangoon .... | | Batavia .... | | Mexico .... | 3 .. |
| Mauritius .. | | Gt. Britain via Sy | 3 2½ | Coast of China .. | 1 ⅜ |
| Australia .. | | " direct .... | 2½ 2 | Lintin &c. .... | ⅜ |
| Sand. Islands .. | | France ..... | 2½ 2 | | |

Note. Above rates are from 20th Oct. to 20th April annually: during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat higher. Risks on Barks are $ 2 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ 1 per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

### WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874750 of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd " " " 1200 do. & under 1600 " 0.7221091 " "
3rd " " " under 1200 do. 0.5062341 " "

N.B. The cubit in 14½ inches; measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products.—The largest class pay from $ 4360 to $ 4320; 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3790; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Consuha (or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Tons or $ 2325. Linguists fee $ 1734 and Comprador's fees $ 50 Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. On French and other Foreign vessels they are slightly varied. Ricelades ships are charged only about $ 1300 in lieu of measurement &c.'

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

### IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—little or nothing is doing in these, the market in general being very inactive.

COTTON YARNS.—In this article we have not to notice any improvement either in demand or price.

WOOLLENS.—are still declining, and sales can not without great difficulty be effected, even at our low quotations.

LEAD.—has given way in price. Other metals continue nominally the same, tho' little or nothing is doing in them.

RICE,—continues as before A great deal of rain has fallen during the week, which is favorable to preparing the ground, previous to planting.

STRAITS PRODUCE,—is without change for BETELNUT and RATTANS. TIN and PEPPER have again declined

COTTON.—Several sales have been effected within the last week at very low rates of the middling and common descriptions, of which the stock of Bengal and Bombay almost entirely consists, at a reduction of 3, and in some cases of 5 mace, per Picul, and purchasers do not come forward even at these rates from the great scarcity of money, and the report of the probable large supplies from all sides of India.

OPIUM.—There has been a decline in all descriptions, particularly in Malwa, which holders appear anxious to realise previous to further supplies, and some has been, we understand, bartered for goods, which the parties are reselling at a heavy sacrifice, in order to raise money. For the Bengal drug there is very little enquiry.

The deliveries to the 22nd. were. Patna *old* 75; *new* 117; Benares, *old* 111; *new* 7; Malwa, *old* 614; *new* 300; Total 1224 Chests.

### EXPORTS.

Both in RAW SILK and TEAS very little or nothing is doing.

# THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 2d. No. 31. CANTON, SATURDAY, APRIL, 8TH, 1837. No. 83.


## LITERARY,

*( From the India Chinese Gleaner )*

### SEVERE PUNISHMENTS.

"The case of Teng-chin and Seuh-she, who beat and disgraced their mother.

The Shang-yu or sacred Edict begins with filial duties, as of the first importance. It has long since been understood, that the people were all acquainted with these principles, and that there was not one who had not been renovated thereby. But now, according to the report of the Viceroy of Hookwang province, there is in the district of Hanyang, in the Heen of Han-chuen, a scholar, named Teng-chin, with his wife Seuh-she, who have beaten and disgraced their mother. I perceive that in instances of unfilial conduct, the five established modes of punishment are not adequate to the offence, and therefore think that the culprits should be flayed alive, as a warning to all. The head of the family and the elders of the village, because they neglected to instruct them, should be punished by strangling; the neighbours to the right and left, because they did inform, must suffer 80 strokes of the bamboo, and be transported 3,000 lee; the instructors or teachers, because they did not proclaim the imperial will, must suffer 60 strokes of the bamboo, kneel in the Ming-lun temple for three months, and afterwards be banished. The scholars of all that district for three years will not be permitted to attend the examinations. The magistrates of the district, because they secretly allowed of and did not punish the offence, must quit the city, be deprived of their office, and transported; and when their time is expired, be for three years degraded to plebeian rank. The mother of Seuh-she, because she could not teach her daughter better, must suffer 80 strokes of the bamboo, be branded with characters descriptive of her offence, and thus made to wander about the city for four years: and after the expiration of that term be banished. The house in which Teng-chin dwelt is to be dug up from the foundations, both bricks and ground, to the depth of three feet. Teng-chin's mother to receive a monthly pension of a bag of rice and a tael of silver, to be paid her by the treasurer. Let this edict be announced to the six Boards, and for ever adhered to. Let Teng-chin and his wife be taken out into the front of the district of Han-chuen, and each receive a hundred slashes with a sword, as a warning to all. According to this, let the Viceroy, and officers issue out proclamations, informing of the edict; and let them be dispersed through the whole Empire, that the people may know it. And if there be any obstinate unfilial children, who do not obey the commands of their parents, and speak to them with a loud voice, beat, or degrade them, they shall be punished in like manner. If indeed your people know the renovating principle, fear and obey the imperial will, do not look upon this as empty declamation. For now according to this affair of Tengchin, wherever there are unfilial and obstinate children, I resolve to condemn them, and from my heart strictly charge you to beware. I shall also instruct the magistrate and mandarins of every province severely to warn the heads of families and elders of the villages; and on the 2d and 16th days of every month to read the "Sacred Edict," the renovating doctrine. In order to shew the importance of the relations of life, that persons may not despise those from whom they sprang: for I intend to render the Empire filial."

### WUJEERUN.

*From the Asiatic Journal for September.*

In that part of the India Company's kingly territory, which borders upon the Punjaub, there dwelt a respectable Mussulman family, one of the members of which was a daughter, about thirteen years of age (which might, in point of womanhood, render her equal to a European maiden of eighteen), and so remarkable beautiful, that all the surrounding country had heard of her, and numerous attempts had been made to obtain possession of her by force or fraud, as well as honourable propositions. To the natural and proverbial credulousness of the Oriental female form, Wujeerun added that intellectual expression of countenance, which constitutes the soul of European beauty. She was surpassingly fair—and among the natives of India that is deemed a constituent part of loveliness—and she had that freshness of complexion which her countrywomen want, but which gave infinite lustre to eyes so naturally sparkling, that their light was rather injured than increased by the application of the *soorma*, which is thought in general so greatly to add to the lustrous appearance of an Indian glance. To this personal superiority, the laughing and artless girl did not add those charms of mind, which precept and education can alone bestow; for, like the rest of her sex, belonging to her condition, she had been kept in ignorance of all that is understood by the word "accomplishment;" the usual duties required in a wife being the only points in which she had received any instruction. She was not, however, secluded from society, for the parents were not wealthy, nor of a station to enable them to dispense with their daughter's services. She had, therefore, the care of the younger children, and was also employed in fetching water from the river, together with the more homely duties of the village, over whom her beauty gave her no sort of pre-eminence either in her own estimation, or in theirs, and the pet name of *Purnee Bibi*, or 'fairy face,' formed the only distinction she was permitted to enjoy. Among the middling classes of the natives of India, household capabilities generally comprise all that a girl is not absolutely deformed, she is certain of being married at an earlier age than that of Wujeerun Lovers, in our sighing and pastoral sense, they have none. Before they can speak, and certainly as soon as they can run about, they are betrothed to a son of some other family, who has not himself had any choice in the arrangement; and marriages so constituted are believed to be as felicitous as the matrimonial contracts in countries where there is often, after all merely the appearance of a more ordinary selection, and where intrigue, and a hundred other feelings and motives, quite distinct from love, are the ultimate causes of more than half the unions. In this manner, Wujeerun had been betrothed to Jumla Khan, a boy about four years older than herself, and the son of a neighbouring Mussulman of her father's sect, but whose absence in the army of one of the Mahratta chiefs had been the means of the long postponement of their nuptials. In this interval, it chanced that an English officer, too impetuous to be restrained, and too heedless to reflect before hand upon the probable results of either a good or evil action, happening to be in the neighbourhood on a shooting excursion, beheld the pretty Wujeerun, as she one evening returned from the river-side with water, and being, as every one must have been, struck with charms which to such an extent were rare in India, he resolved, with (it must be confessed) a very blameable intention, to ascertain her history. This was easily effected, and the admiration, thus suddenly inspired, led to a reckless determination to obtain the object of it. In less than three days, the officer had arranged a plan, in spite of the danger attendant upon so lawless a proceeding, to carry her off by force, and trust to his powers of subsequent pursuasion to render her satisfied with her new condition. By the aid of an old woman, one of those supple and ready instruments which are found in every country, and perhaps more especially in India, De Burgh contrived to lure the unsuspecting and inexperienced girl to a spot near the village, out of sight of her father's dwelling. A strong and trusty servant was in waiting, and it being the middle of the day, in which comparatively few people are abroad, he seized the opportunity to snatch her in his arms, and subduing her cries, carried her swiftly along to a place in which a comrade was in waiting, who relieved him from his burthen, conveying it to a third preconcerted place, where another emissary had been stationed; and in this manner, by easy stages, the poor girl was transported to the tent of De Burgh, who lost no time in returning to cantonments with his beautiful captive.

She was soon missed by her parents, and the circumstance of an European having been seen in the neighbourhood, sufficed to raise a suspicion, which brought the miserable couple to the place where the tent had stood, but finding the place vacant, they determined to proceed directly to the nearest military station. The distance did not exceed six miles, and the old shaikh arrived, not only with all his own family, but at least half the men and women of the village, clamorous for justice on the supposed seducer of their *Purnee Bibi*. In the eyes of the commanding officer, upon whom their complaints were made, and their accusations against De Burgh did not appear to be altogether innocent; for, besides the circumstantial evidence which made so strongly against him, he had got a reputation for wildness and recklessness, and had been engaged in adventures of a similar character before, though of a less desperate and daring description than the present. Being at the same time a great favourite with his old commandant, although Colonel Cromwell would neither have shielded him from the consequences of the discovery of his guilt, nor dismiss the complaint, from an apprehension that it might be proved against him; he refused, as he justly might, to allow the shaikh's party to go at once and search the suspected bungalow, before De Burgh had been made acquainted with the charge of his accusers. A staff-officer was accordingly despatched with this important communication; and, being instructed to inform De Burgh that a search would certainly be permitted, he accompanied the intimation with a significant look, as much as to say, "fore-warned forearmed." The search was, accordingly, instituted, with all the scrupulous jealousy attendant upon the strongest suspicion, so that scarcely a cat-hole in the dwelling remained unexplored; but the prisoners found not the betrayed Wujeerun. Her mother called upon her in the tenderest manner; but, either the girl was not within hearing, or would not, or could not, reply to her intreaties. At length, the party were obliged to quit the premises, but, in retreating, they vowed the darkest vengeance on the dishonourer of their child, the brother apparently being only restrained from inflicting it at once, by the presence of the symbols of *gora* dominion, the police of India, and the quick eye of the watchful De Burgh. Throughout the cantonments, large pecuniary rewards were proclaimed by beat of *tom tom*, to whoever should give such information as might lead to the discovery of the shaikh's daughter. Not a servant belonging to De Burgh could be ignorant of the fact of her being under his protection, and protection it might be called; but they remained faithful to the trust reposed in them, and as through them alone the secret could transpire, their fidelity secured it from being known. Time fluctuated; and the young and giddy girl, seeing herself surrounded with unaccustomed splendour, treated with a fondness and a deference which she had never known before, and, above all, entertaining no sorts of affection for Jumla Khan, speedily became reconciled to her new mode of life. De Burgh easily succeeded in gaining her affections, and, regarding him as the dearest object of existence, nothing short of actual force could have induced her to return to her native village. Meanwhile, the life of her lover remained in constant jeopardy; and so closely and continually was he watched by her own relations, that he never could venture to stir abroad without being well armed himself, and having, at least, one chosen servant in attendance. Often, though, vainly, he now regretted the rashness of the act which had provoked the strong, though just animosity which now daily and hourly imperilled his existence: the deed, however, had been perpetrated, and the consequences must be braved.

It was not from Wujeerun's brothers alone, that apprehensions of a fearful vengeance might be dreaded, although the burials did not direct his attention to any other quarter, and remained in ignorance of the fewness of a more dangerous enemy. In the expectation of finding his betrothed blooming in the height of loveliness, and waiting anxiously for his return, Jumla Khan reached his home in safety, full of hope, and proud of the honour he had gained in the war. The first tidings which greeted his return, told him of the irremediable loss he had sustained in the abduction of his affianced bride. The interest of this tale would probably be heightened in the opinion of many readers, if the historian were to invest the betrothed with all the characteristics of a fond and devoted lover. Such an embellishment, however, would be at variance with the truth, and believing the incidents now related to be fact, the narrator feels desirous to give an accurate view of the native character, even though it may militate against the effect of the story. With respect to women, the *hearts* of both Mussulmans and Hindoos are generally apathetic, few being capable of the pure undeviating attachment to one sole object, which can alone be dignified by the name of love. A fierce jealousy and a savage sense of honour will, in most cases, prevail over affection; the husband's or the lover's tenderness seldom interposes to save the life of his victim, who, without the slightest personal guilt, having incurred what his rigid notions deem disgrace, may be sacrificed upon the most trifling occasion, neither compunction nor remorse following the deed, the perpetrator finding in a w ives and new mistresses, a solace for those whom he has murdered. Jumla Khan, instigated to revenge by a motive as powerful as love, calmly and perseveringly took measures for the furtherance of his object. His honour, the honour of his family and of his caste, had been sullied by an Englishman; and having in the Mahratta camp imbibed the deep hatred which the implacable enemies of our country entertained for the English character, every hour he feeling became sharpened and aggravated. To be disgraced—wronged in the nicest point,—by him we hate, and whom we should have hated, had he never wronged us,—can there be on earth a more powerful or a stronger stimulus to unappeasable revenge? It was thus that Jumla's whole soul was affected; but the strength of the feeling, which stirred his troubled spirit, was similar to that of a broad and deep river, which will bear all before its current, though we can scarcely perceive from its surface a token of its impetuosity. The calm countenance of the dishonoured man gave no indication of the desperate conflict he sustained. He spoke not to mortal of the purpose which he had silently sworn to Allah to accomplish—a purpose which he dared avow to the deity he worshipped; for, in the perverted notions of the divine attributes which the Indian Moslem entertain, they shrink not from offerings stained with human blood.

Having made the arrangement which he deemed to be requisite for the accomplishment of his design, whatever that might have been, Jumla Khan departed from his father's house, unobserved by those who had ceased to regard, and unregretted by those who had begun to despise him, on account of his imagined and undefined resignations. He took the road to De Burgh's quarters, and, on arriving there, learned that the regiment had marched to a distant station, being included in that relief which at periodical intervals governs the movements of the whole army. Three years elapsed before he again appeared as an actor in the scene of which the events have now obtained a record.

Grown more sober-minded, and perhaps taught more by experience, by the disgrace and humiliation which his forcible seizure of Wujeerun had brought upon himself, the character of De Burgh had greatly altered; he no longer desired to pursue the path of riot, and three years after the discreditable exploit which has been narrated, found him the husband of a lovely and amiable woman, and the father of a rosy, smiling, infant girl, and Wujeerun had been transferred to the keeping of another. Thus felicitous in his domestic relations, he was sitting one afternoon, during the festival of the *Mohurrum*, with his wife, who amused herself by toying with her infant in the verandah, and, according to custom in the warm season, without a neck-cloth, and otherwise in deshabille, when a man suddenly entered, and walked up as if to address him. The servants had all gone out to see the procession of the *tazeea*, which spectacle concludes the *Mohurrum*, and the abrupt appearance of a stranger, being thus accounted for, excited no astonishment on the part of De Burgh. The intruder had a *tulwar*, a species of sabre in his belt, and his hand grasped a dagger; but this appearance presented nothing unusual, and he was taken for one of the chowkeydars, or watchmen, coming to make some request, or solicit some favour. He was a tall and muscular, but young man, and his countenance remained unperturbed as he advanced to De Burgh. Seizing his victim by the right arm near the shoulder, with his own left hand, he exclaimed, with a calmness which gave tenfold effect to the announcement: "Infidel! remember Wujeerun!" The act that follo-red did not occupy a moment, though it may not be related so quickly. De Burgh was a brave man, but in circumstances so appalling, the bravest may be for an instant confounded; and only for instant did the young officer remain passive beneath the grasp of his ruthless enemy. Though unarmed, being active and powerful, as well as courageous, he sprang from the chair, and grappled with the murderer, while his hitherto gentle and fragile, wife, hastily placing her infant on the floor, dashed herself with her entire strength, and the desperate devoted courage of a woman who loves, on the neck of the destroyer, as if she hoped to strangle him. But scarcely moved by the efforts of cool bravery on the one part, and of reckless despair upon the other, the determined man shook his weak assailant off, dashing her bleeding and senseless to the ground, with the apparent ease of an eagle striking down a dove, and almost simultaneously passing his arm under that of his victim, so as to grasp him by the back of the neck, in a manner which, beneath such strength as he displayed, rendered it impossible for the struggle to be longer maintained. Again exclaiming, with a look of calm deliberate ferocity, but a choked utterance, "Remember, Wujeerun!" he plunged with inconceivable accuracy of aim and strength of muscle, his sharp double-edged dagger into the centre of the spine of De Burgh, driving the blade up to the hilt in the brain. Shaking him from him, as the dead corpse fell heavily on the ground, and then leisurely departed.

From that moment, the assassin had never been heard of; and when, chance-directed, I came suddenly upon the solitary and haggard Fakeer of the Ghir, and stood before Jumla Khan, I was the first European who, since that bloodstained day—now more than fifty years ago—had ever beheld the stern avenger.

### SANDWICH ISLANDS.

We have before us a list of the Shipping at the Sandwich Islands during the last year, and receipt from our Correspondent of the Sandwich Islands, his remarks on it, which contain a short summary of the list.

"*Arrivals at Oahu.*" We have seen a printed list under the above title exhibiting *statistics* of the shipping which visited Oahu from January 1st, to Dec. 31st 1836. With a few trifling errors, we believe it is be a correct statement, and given, from a rough glance at it the following memoranda, which may be interesting to our readers. The list includes only the foreign arrivals, all coasting vessels being omitted.

In some instances, the same vessels have arrived more than once during the year, but they are of course entitled in such cases to be computed as new arrivals.

The shipping list says, "Fifty-two Whaleships during the last season, having on board 80,600 barrels oil. Forty-eight of the vessels cruised on Japan and took 20,945 barrels; or about 438 barrels to each vessel."

The vessels included in these estimates are vessels of War, Merchant, Whaling, Sealing, Shelling and other vessels, employed in different parts of the Pacific; they visit these islands for the various purposes of commerce; to dispose of their cargoes, to refit, refresh &c. and we venture to say they find dear old Oahu not the worst place in the world to procure the necessary assistance in the prosecution of their voyages.

The total number of tons of the shipping is stated to be about 33,050: of these there were,

| | |
|---|---|
| Schooners, | 10 |
| Brigs, | 17 |
| Barques, | 21 |
| Ships, | 87 |
| Steam Brig, | 1 |
| Vessels of War, | 4 |
| Vessels during the year 1836. | 110 |

The vessels are owned in

| | |
|---|---|
| United States, | 71 |
| Great Britain, | 15 |
| Oahu, | 15 |
| China, | 4 |
| France, | 1 |
| Isle of France, | 1 |
| Mexico, | 1 |
| New Brunswick, | 1 |
| Calcutta, | 1 |

This view of the commerce of the past year is hastily drawn from the statistics obtained by, but we believe it is nearly correct, and that it will be considered a fair reconspect of the Marine intelligence for 1836.

California, both upper and lower, is rapidly rising the novelty and enticements of commercial enterprise. The recent arrivals bring us favorable reports and surmises in abundance relative to the past year's result of the revolutionary movement; we are not prepared to draw inferences, but so far as we can judge, the a pect of affairs is not unfavourable to the future prosperity of California; there is of course much variety of opinion, among the good people upon the Coast in regard to the radical alteration which has deprived the Mexican part of the population of a share in the government; whether internal dissensions will upset the quiet of the country time only can prove. The part that Mexico will play in the drama remains to be found out; that she will unite upon the new order of things is not to be supposed, but as Mexico is busy with Texas it is not easy to conclude that she will at present resort to coercive measures: if she does so in future,—why we shall see the result.

*Mammoth Yam.* We are informed by a gentleman who some time since visited Tongatabu, that he there saw a yam, which from a careful calculation he judged would weigh about a ton! This vegetable monster had been growing twelve years, on a spot of ground "sacred" from the circumstance of a chief of high rank being killed on that spot. The captain of a whaleship obtained permission to take it to his vessel, but being interdicted from landing it up on shore, he was unable to remove it. *Sandwich Island Gazette.*

### CHILE AND PERU.

The *Mary Walker* from Valparaiso, has brought the *Araucano* newspaper to the 13th January, which has been kindly lent to us, and of which we make the following extracts, after a few preliminary observations.

Few of the events which contained in the present hostile demonstrations, are we believe, generally known, and for the better understanding of the following we shall give a short account of them.

When general Sallavery, by means of a revolution, placed himself at the head of affairs in Peru, the Government of Chile recognized him as President, and had several official communications with him, against which the other party headed by General Orbegoso, protested, but without effect. After Sallavery had been defeated, Generals Santa Cruz and Orbegoso were anxious to resent the conduct of the Chilian Government, and tried to embarrass it, by exciting civil commotions in Chile, and by assisting underhand General Freire, who for seditious conduct had been banished from Chile. The consequence was that a Chilian vessel of war was despatched to Callao, where the cut-out three Peruvian vessels, which act of hostility was not at first resented by the Peruvians, and an accommodation between those two states was attempted, but without success.

We shall now first relate the result of Freire's intended invasion of Chile. He had with some of his followers left Peru in the Brig *Orbegoso*, and a ship of war, the *Montezuma* had been chartered for him by his Agents in Callao, to assist him

in this enterprize. The two vessels met at the appointed rendez-vous, where the *Montagudo* received on board arms and other warlike stores, and the vessels were to proceed to Chiloe, were the *Orbegoso*, with Freire on board, soon arrived at the Port San Carlos, which was taken possession of without resistance. Meanwhile the crew of the *Montagudo* finding that they were to be employed against their own Government, took possession of the ship, and brought her back to Callao, for which act of fidelity the two principal actors in this affair were rewarded with a golden medal and five hundred Dollars each. The Chilian Government improved this circumstance by immediately despatching the *Montagudo* to San Carlos, where Freire, not aware of her defection, did not oppose her, and favored by this deception the Chilian Government was soon in possession of the places usurped by Freire, who himself with many of his officers was taken prisoner, and together with his brig *Orbegoso* and another Schooner conveyed to Valparaiso. In Santiago Freire and his accomplices were tried for high treason before a Court Martial, found guilty, and sentenced to 10 and 6 years banishment respectively. This sentence, Prieto, *President* of Chile, has protested against, as contrary to law, and too lenient, and the members of the Court Martial have been arrested, previous to their being tried before the Chambers of Deputies and Senators for dereliction of their duty. Thus Freire's invasion has ended, without a drop of blood having yet been shed.

Congress had authorised the executive to contract for a loan of 200,000 $, in shares of 500 $ at 6 per Cent per annum, which shares were being taken freely; besides we find in many papers presents offered to the Government to assist it's pecuniary means in it's present straits and several employe's of Government tendered part of their salaries to that effect, but without their offers having been accepted.

Another loan of 100,000 $ had been contracted at Valparaiso by Agents of Freire and of the Peruvian Government, with a view of assisting the former. The Contractors of this loan have been tried, for this offence at Santiago, but no evidence having been brought forward of their knowledge of how that money was to be employed, they have only been fined one per Cent of the amounts subscribed to the loan, for irregularity of proceedings, and to defray the expenses of the prosecution.

The *Aquiles*, the Brig of war which cut out the Peruvian vessels in Callao, had arrived, with her prizes, at Valparaiso, where the latter are for the present detained. After her successful exploit had become known to the Peruvian Government, the Chilian Ambassador was ordered to leave Lima immediately, whence he took refuge on board of a French ship, and afterwards embarked in the *Aquiles*.

The North American Charge d'Affaires, and the British Consul General both offered their mediation to the Peruvian Government, to effect a reconciliation with Chili, which offer seems to have been disregarded.

Peru then sent an Envoy Extraordinary to Santiago with a view to demand satisfaction for the outrage committed by the *Aquiles*, but with directions to accommodate matters, without, if possible, coming to an open rupture.

Whilst these negotiations were going on, the Chilian Government, which seems to wish for a war with Peru, sent a squadron of five vessels, with an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Callao, but on their arrival, the squadron was denied admittance into Port, though the Peruvians were willing to receive the Minister with all due honor. After an interchange of a number of diplomatic notes between this minister and the Government of Lima, the squadron and the minister returned, having declared war to Peru, and on their arrival at Valparaiso, the Bolivian and Peruvian Ministers both received their passports, with orders to quit the country by the first opportunity.

On the 26th December the Chilian Congress ratified the declaration of war against Peru on the following grounds, viz: that Santa Cruz, President of Bolivia, retains unjustly the Government of Peru, thereby threatening the independence of the other South American Republics; that the Peruvian Government, under Santa Cruz, has sanctioned the invasion of Chili by Peruvian Ships of war; that, finally, Santa Cruz has, against the law of nations, insulted the Chilian minister.

On the 28th December the war was publicly proclaimed in Santiago.—When the *Mary Walker* left, no actual hostilities had yet taken place, but a Peruvian Ship, *La Libertad*, had by her Commanders been delivered to the Chilian Government, for which good service they had been rewarded with the sum of 8,000 $.

On the 29th October an earthquake was felt at Valparaiso, which was followed by a violent gale, during which several vessels were driven on shore.

A meeting of British merchants was held at Lima, to consider of the best means of establishing a communication between the different ports on the westcoast, by means of Steam navigation.

## MANILA.

### THE GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION.

In my proclamation of the 21st of this month, I expressed my conviction, that the illustrious Government of our exalted Queen Dona Isabel II, would, well aware of the wants of these countries, adopt the measures best adapted to the peace and welfare, which it's pacific and loyal inhabitants now enjoy; I at the same time expressed my firm determination to obey, and make to be obeyed the dispositions of the Supreme Government concerning the ultramarine possessions.

The orders received by the Ship *Nueva Sultra*, which has just arrived from Cadiz, shew how well founded my hopes were that the Queen would not for a moment lose sight of the true interests of these possessions; desirous to procure for them all the advantages their position admits of, she orders the speedy election of deputies to represent them in the Cortes, confiding to their wisdom and experience the discussion and proposal of such measures as they may deem conducive to the improvement and tranquility of the ultramarine dominions; under these circumstances all that remains for us to do is, to await again Her Majesty's orders, persuaded that they will be the most fit, and that the strict observance of them will contribute efficiently to the security of this part of the Monarchy.

For the present it is her Majesty's will that no innovations be made; and this she declares expressly in the Royal Resolution of 23d August last, which is to the following effect.

"Ministry of State.—Excellency: I informed you "in the Royal order of 19th of this month of her "Majesty's reasons for not altering in any way the "present form of Government in the Philippines, "until the Cortes shall have formed the fundamental laws which are to extend over the whole "Monarchy, and H. M. hopes that you will zealously support her royal determination; but wishing at same time that no moment be lost towards the "election of Deputies, and that these may with all "possible despatch come to discharge their important functions, I send to your Excellency H. M's. "decree of 21st of this month, convoking the cortes "on the 24th of next October. May God protect "your Excellency many years. Madrid, 23rd August 1836.—Ramon Gil de la Cadra. To the "Governor Captain General of the Philippine "Islands."

And that this may be known, and carried into execution, I publish this royal order, which proves how kind to us are the intentions of the Government of our innocent Queen, well convinced that it will be duly respected and promptly obeyed.

The Governor and Captain General,

PEDRO ANTONIO SALAZAR.

Manila, 28th February, 1837.

# CANTON PRESS,

April 8th 1837.

Nothing can be more flattering to the self-love of any one, than to see that the opinions which he has for a length of time attempted to spread with but indifferent success, have at last been embraced even by those that opposed them most; of this we experienced the gratifying feeling on the perusal of the Canton Register where our Contemporary at last confesses, that the opinions expressed in the petition signed by a great majority of British residents and addressed to the King in Council, now more than two years ago, might have been formed "on ignorant and presumptuous hopes and under peculiar excitement" but that we may not be accused of wrongly interpreting, we will give our Cotemporary's own words; "Yet we have been gravely told, because we signed a petition in 1834, in "which petition certain prayers were laid before the "king in Council, which were altogether disregarded, that neither the circumstances of this times, "or of an ever varying world, can justify any "deviation from a once pledged opinion even although that opinion might have been formed "on ignorant and presumptuous hopes, and under "peculiar excitement!"—

We certainly agree with the Register that circumstances can arise, which may lead to the change opinions once conceived, but the possibility of this, when we formerly expressed our disapprobation of the objects of the petitioners, ought to have rendered our brother Editor more enduring of other's views than the used to be on such occasions; if we only touched the petition or any part of it with the slightest degree of censure, our neighbour was in arms immediately, accusing us and our friends of coalition with the Chinese, and of being disaffected to the cause of foreigners here. We will however forgot the past in the flattering hope that our arguments may have contributed, in what degree it would be presumptuous in us to surmise, in assimilating the Register's politics in some manner to our own, though we must say that that paper distances us with gigantic strides, in it's deviation from the objects of the petition, and now supports acts in direct opposition to it; we allude to the Register's approval of H. M. Superintendents coming to Canton, though our Cotemporary must be aware, that their arrival here has been in consequence of their application to the Hong-merchants, through whom the permission has been obtained, and through whom, it was formerly thought, no very desirable, no communications from British officials should be made to the Chinese Government.

With all this it may to many appear remarkable, that the "peculiar excitement" under which, according to our Cotemporary, the petition was framed, nearly *six months after the occurrences, to which it alludes, had taken place*, should not have subsided with him until within about the last fortnight, when, after a period of two years and nine months, our Cotemporary's judgment has, as he confesses, returned to it's natural and healthy tone; we sincerely hope that this latter state may last as long as the former excitement.

We stated in our last week's paper that a short, though very severe gale had taken place here on the morning of the 31st of March, causing considerable loss of life on the river in the immediate neighbourhood of Canton. Accounts have since reached us that the gale extended as far as Lintin and Macao, and it blew as violently at the former anchorage that several vessels slipped their cables, and run for places of safety among the Islands. Much lightning accompanied it, and the *Morrison* was struck, sustaining some injury in her masts and rigging. No other accident occurred either at Lintin or Macao, but a large Chop-boat, intended to convey H. M. Superintendents to Canton, was on her way to Macao totally lost near the Nine Islands. We hear that a Chin-chew man, passenger in her as far as Macao, as well as the master of the boat were drowned, and that the property of the former, amounting to about 1000 $, was likewise lost. It was at first stated that the Chopboat had some 600 Chests of Tea on board, which had all been lost, but this we are glad to be able to correct, since no other property was lost in her than that above stated. Another boat, coming from Macao by the inside passage, laden with part of the *Hero's* Cotton from Calcutta, was upset on the river, and part of her cargo damaged.

Another Chopboat for the accomodation of Capt. Elliot and suite was to have left for Macao yesterday.

The weather has been equally and boisterous ever since, and within the last few days a prodigious quantity of rain has fallen, against which the roofs of our houses have in many instances proved but ineffective protection. The river is much swoln in consequence, and during the last few days no flood tide has been perceptible a few miles beyond Canton. If the weather should now clear up, the rice planting, though rather late for the season, will be commenced under very favorable circumstances.

By the *Rasselas* from the Sandwich Islands, we have received papers from Honolulu to the 28th January, of which we give a few extracts in another column. Our readers will find likewise a resume of what we gather from Chilian papers to the 13 January, brought by the *Mary Walker*. We are sorry to see from them that there is every prospect of an active war between Chile and Peru, which may materially retard the progress particularly the former of these Republics was making in wealth and civilization.

The local Government continues to insist on the merchants named in a former Edict, and who have not yet, in obedience to it, left Canton, leaving within a few days, setting a term for their departure, which we believe will expire to morrow or the day after. Whether these Gentlemen will then leave on a visit to Macao or not, we are not informed of with any degree of certainty, but from the earnestness with which the local Government prosecutes this expulsion, we suppose that they will have at length to submit to at least a temporary sojourn at Macao. The reason for their not having paid attention to the Viceregal order before, has been the unsettled and precarious state of several of the Hongs, largely indebted to them, with whom they naturally wished to arrange before they left Canton. If it is intended by the Local Government that they should leave China altogether, or should any obstacles be thrown in the way of their return to Canton after their stay at Macao, which after all may be intended to be only according to old regulations, and their accounts with the different Hongs still remain unsettled, which there is much reason to fear the case will be, then, we would say, that they will be perfectly satisfied in refusing to pay further obedience to the orders of the local Government until their claims against the Hong-merchants shall have been paid.

The Co-hong has been frequently in Consco during the past week, deliberating on the state of the insolvent Hongs, but as yet, as far as we learn, nothing has been decided with regard to them. Many surmises are afloat, *i. i.* that the Co-hong is willing to become security for the Kin-qua and Mow-qua Hongs, but not for the Hing-tae; and it is pretty generally supposed that without recourse being had to the local Government, be without making this latter Hong officially bankrupt, no settlement will be come to. This mutual liability of the Hong-merchants for debts to foreigners is a subject of the most vital importance to our Commerce, and the moment is drawing near when a fixed principle with regard to it must be laid down and acted upon. We think this a fit subject for the deliberations of the Committee of the General Chamber of Commerce, which being composed of most of the leading merchants of our community, will be well prepared with practical experience to meet the question. We some time ago (see Canton Press of 2d, 10th, and 17th December last) collected and republished most of the documents found in the Correspondence between the British Factory and foreign-merchants on one side and the Hong-merchants' letters and Vice-regal edicts on the other, which will serve materially so elucidate that important point, though we defer to others of longer standing and greater experience, in coming to a decided opinion on the subject.

The Hongs of Hing-tae and Gow-qua, are still prevented by the Hoppo from transacting their business; it is said on account of the latter's having taken offence at some disregard of the usual etiquette on their being released from confinement in the City. The Hoppo, we suppose, has been disappointed in the expected present for their deliverance.

## GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

For Mr. H. H. LINDSAY, absent, Mr. Wm. WALLACE has been elected member of the Committee, which now is as follows:—

GENERAL COMMITTEE OF THE CANTON GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| JAMES MATHESON, | Esquire, | |
| LANCELOT DENT, | " | |
| RICHARD TURNER, | " | English. |
| WILLIAM BLENKIN, | " | |
| WILLIAM WALLACE, | " | |
| M. J. SEBN VAN BASEL, | " | Dutch. |
| W. DELANO, | " | |
| JOHN C. GREEN, | " | |
| C. W. KING, | " | American. |
| DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE, | " | |
| NAWABHOY FRANJEE, | " | Parsees. |
| A. C. MACLEAN, | " | Any Nation. |

JAMES MATHESON, Esq....Chairman,
JOHN C. GREEN, Esq....Deputy Chairman.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT,

WILLIAM WALLACE, C. W. KING, WILLIAM BLENKIN, ESQUIRES.

COMMITTEE OF ARBITRATION, APPOINTED 1ST APRIL.

A. C. MACLEAN, L. DENT, R. TURNER,
W. BLENKIN, C. W. KING, Esqs.

We give in our price current of this day a statement of the quantity of Opium delivered at Lintin during the year ending on the 31st of March, from which it will be seen that the total quantity delivered during the year amounted to 31,000 chests, value 16,464,130 Drs., exceeding the quantity delivered at Lintin during the previous year by 6721 chests and in value by $ 3,930,185. In this estimate are not included the chests delivered on the East-coast nor those at Macao; of the former we may be enabled to lay before our readers an estimate on some future day, and as to those sold in Macao and passed through the Custom-house there, we would recommend to our Cotemporary there, the *Macaista Imparcial*, to publish a statement of them in his paper, which would, no doubt, be very acceptable to his readers, in fact fully as much so as his present statements, limited as they are to the deliveries at Lintin only. The returns of the opinion passed through the Macao Custom-house would be obtained at little trouble, and would be a valuable assistance in forming statistics of the whole of the foreign trade to China.

## ANALYSIS OF OPIUM.

*Chinese Repository for March.*

The chemical analysis of opium, after all the trouble that has been bestowed on it, is still in an unsatisfactory state. A perfect analysis, such as we possess of Peruvian bark, and of some other medicinal plants yielding vegetable alkalies, ought to eliminate the whole of the active principles, leaving nothing at its close but an inert mass possessed of no therapeutic power, and the essential principles thus obtained should equal (or, as in the case of quina freed from its bulky fibrous accompaniment, surpass) in activity, a quantity of the original substance equal to that from which it was extracted. But how greatly inferior are the powers over the animal economy, of a grain of morphia, in whatever state of purity or saline combination, to the quantity of opium that is required to furnish that single grain! Yet, for all that we can, chemically, see, we obtain by our analysis the whole of the morphia that is contained in opium. I suspect that the narcotic power is partly lodged in some unknown substance (not narcotic) insoluble in water; for I have, after careful and repeated washing until it ceased to color the water, found the insoluble residuum to act as an opiate with considerable energy. Although morphia, in a state of purity, can, like sulphur, be fused without change; yet, when in combination with the other constituents of opium, it is partly destroyed by a much lower degree of heat, greatly under that of boiling water; for the pharmaceutical and Chinese extracts are found to contain very little morphia; still, the former, as is well known, exerts great medicinal power, out of all proportion to the quantity of morphia, which analysis evolves from them. From all these considerations it would result that the proportion of morphia obtained, by the analysis at present known, cannot be regarded as a true exponent of the total narcotic power of the opium which yields it. An additional source of fallacy in comparing the produce of different countries exists in the varying proportions which they contain of coloring matter, or extractive; a principle for which morphia and narcotine have a strong affinity, forming insoluble compounds* with it; and which, as well as narcotine, is much more abundant in Indian than in Turkey opium. Hence a considerable loss in the purification of morphia from the former, and an apparent, and probably real, inferiority in its quantity; although we know that good India opium is equal to Turkey in narcotic power.

Robiquet's process is the one employed by the opium examiner in Calcutta. The chief precautions necessary to ensure success and uniformity in its results are, not to use too much water at first; to see that the magnesia is brought to a red heat; not to expose any of the subjects of analysis to the sun, or to artificial heat, except in the washing and final solution in alcohol of the morphia; not to use too strong a spirit in washing the morphia and excess of magnesia; and to employ the strongest alcohol for its final solution before crystallization. Gerhartner's process is useful when it is not necessary to obtain the morphia in a separate state; and its practiced hands affords speedy and tolerably accurate information. It is probable that Robiquet's process will in time be superseded by that of the late Dr. Wm. Gregory, Edinburgh, which does not require the expensive use of alcohol, and yields more morphia, by 30 or 40 per cent; affording in fact, the cheapest medicinal preparation known of Turkey opium. It consists in the exhaustion of the opium with water under the temperature of 90°; concentration of the solution at a low temperature; precipitation by slight excess of ammonia; elutriation of the precipitate with cold water; exsiccation of it at a temperature below 212°, and reduction to powder; solution in cold water by muriatic acid, slowly added in slight excess; filtration and concentration to the consistence of syrup; after which, the preparation on cooling, becomes a mass of crystals of muriate of morphia, moistened with a dark-colored solution of uncrystallizable muriate of narcotine and resinous coloring matter. This solution is abstracted from the crystals by strong pressure between folds of bibulous paper; and the solution, crystallization, and expression repeated once or twice; after which the salt is obtained in reddish bunches of snow white silky crystals, containing 72 parts of muriatic acid and 200 of morphia. But for the unfortunate superabundance of narcotine, and comparative paucity of extractable morphia, in Indian opium, the manufacture of the narcotine on a large scale might advantageously be established, at one of the Bengal agencies, for the supply of the Indian medical department with this admirable preparation, the mere (?) of which would be available for the manufacture of *laws*.

* This may partly account for the medical activity of the mass of opium above noticed.

### OFFICIAL NOTICE.

THE Commanders of English Ships requiring hands are requested to apply to the Undersigned. Good and steady Seamen can be recommended, and arrangements will be made for their conveyance to Linton or Whampoa as the case may be, free of expense to the Ships.

EDWARD ELMSLIE,
Secretary and Treasurer
to the Superintendents.

Macao, 4th April, 1837.

N. B. Please to write the words "Application for Seamen" on the envelope.

---

NOTICE.—The undersigned have established themselves in this place, as Merchants and General Agents, in connection with Messrs. JOHN BIBBY & SONS, Liverpool, Messrs. FREDERICK HUTH & Co. London, and Messrs. EDMOND BIBBY & Co. Bombay.

BIBBY, ADAM & Co.

Canton, 5 Danish Hong, 1st April 1837.

---

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day commenced business as general Agents and Commission Merchants under the firm of POLLEXFEN, MILNE & Co

JOHN MILNE.
GEORGE POLLEXFEN.
J. M. MACDONALD.

Bombay, 14th October, 1836.

---

NOTICE.—The business hitherto carried on by the undersigned will from this date be conducted by CHARLES MARKWICK,—At No. 3 Imperial Hong.

ROBERT EDWARDS.

Canton, 1st April, 1837.

---

NOTICE.—Referring to the above advertisement I beg leave to solicit from my friends and the Public, a continuance of the Patronage that has heretofore been given to the Auctioneering and Warehouse Keeping, of the late establishment of Mr. ROBERT EDWARDS. No. 3 Imperial Hong.

CHARLES MARKWICK.

Canton, April 1st, 1837.

---

CANTON GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The office and Records of the Chamber are open to the members every day excepting Sundays; and the Secretary will be in attendance from 12 till 3 o' Clock.

By order of the Committee,
WILLIAM SCOTT.
*Secretary.*

Canton General Chamber of Commerce
No. 2 Danish Hong 4th Feby. 1837.

---

NOTICE.—SAMUEL WETMORE Jr., is this day admitted a partner in our establishment,

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, February 1st 1837.

---

NOTICE.—The Copartnership hitherto existing under the firm of Markwick Edwards & Co. ceased this day. All Persons having claims against the said firm are requested to forward them, and all Persons indebted to the same are requested to pay the amount to the undersigned.

ROBT. EDWARDS.
No. 3 Imperial Hong.

Canton 31st Dec, 1836.

---

NOTICE.

THE SECRETARY of the BOOK SOCIETY OF CANTON will be obliged to any person who will give him information concerning the following volumes which belong to the Society.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leigh Hunt's Journal | No. 31 |
| Westminster Review | No. 47 |
| Literary Gazette | No. 994 |
| Nautical Magazine | Nos. 49 and 50 |
| Matheson's China | |
| Fraser's Magazine | No. 75 |
| Foreign Quarterly Review | No. 33 |
| Saturday Magazine | Nos. 46 and 47 |
| Penny Magazine | Nos. 49 and 50 |
| Sporting Magazine | No. 73 (belonging to the Macao Book Society). |

18 January, 1837.

---

NOTICE.

THE interest of SAMUEL RUSSELL and AUGUSTINE HEARD in our house ceased on the 31st December 1836.

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, January 2nd.

---

NOTICE.

Messrs. STANFORD & MARKS beg to inform the Gentlemen of Canton that they have received per "Neptune" "Trusty" and "Clifton." A large stock of Choice Wines, Beer, Cyder and Porter in Casks and Bottles.—An invoice of "Stunt's" Boots and Shoes, A Quantity of Lemon's Biscuits and Spice nuts. A fresh Invoice of Snuffs from "Porter." A large Stock of Stationery consisting of every sort of Paper and several complete sets of account Books.—Playing Cards, Nautical Almanacs for 1837 &c. &c.—Musical Snuff Boxes 4 and 6 Tunes. Accordeons 6, 8, 9, and 10 Keys with Books of Instructions.—Dressing Gowns, Camlet Boat Cloaks.—Iron Chests from 18 Inches upwards.—Blankets—An extensive assortment of Perfumery.—Also Fresh York Hams—Berkeley, Cheddar & other Cheese. Dor set Butter Raisins.—Patras Currants in Jars and Tins and various other articles which will be ready for inspection in a few days.

Canton, 23 Dec. 1836.

---

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

| | |
|---|---|
| for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Orders and boat notes | $ 1.00 a 1 |
| " Linguist reports, reports | |
| " Cargoes &c. | " " " 1.50. |
| " Policies and folio pages. | " " " 3. |

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

---

NOTICE.—The interest of WILLIAM H. MORSE, in the business of our House, commences with this date.

OLYPHANT & Co.

Canton, March 1st, 1837.

---

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

---

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON,

PARTIES, desirous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

*The Agents for the Society are from this day,*
In London,.. Messrs. PALMERS MACKILLOP DENT & Co,
" CALCUTTA, Messrs. MACKILLOP STEUART & Co.
" BOMBAY, Messrs. FORBES & Co,
" SINGAPORE, Messrs. A. L. JOHNSTON & Co,
" MANILA,.. Messrs. RUSSELL & STURGIS,

DENT & Co,
Canton, 1st, July, 1836. *Secretaries.*

---

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to notify the same, in order that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for this Society are,
London, Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. & Co.
Bombay, Messrs. Mc.Gregor Browning & Co.
Madras, Messrs. E. S. Moorat & Co.
Singapore, Messrs. Guthrie & Co.
" Messrs. Cockerell & Co. Secs, CALCUTTA.

BELL & Co.
Agents Canton.

---

FOR SALE ON BOARD THE BARQUE ISABELLA.

ROUGH spars of various sizes, lower masts, topmasts, Jib-booms and other spars.
200 Teak sheathing boards $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ Inch thick.
20 Teak wide boards, 11 feet long and 21 Inches wide,
Also; a Chest of ship's stores.
Apply to Capt. HELLAS on board, or
STANFORD & MARKS, at Canton.

Canton, 14th September, 1836.

---

FOR BOMBAY.

TO sail from Whampoa with all despatch, the Sm CHARLES MALCOLM, Capt. JAMES LYON. For freight apply to

CURSETJEE PURDONJEE,
and
TAMOOLJEE RUSTOMJEE,
No. 3- Powshong.

Canton, 29th March, 1837.

---

TO LET.

FROM the first of September next, the house on the S. E. side of Freya Grande, formerly the Spanish Factory, and now occupied by Hs. Anna Josefina Leary, with large cool apartments. Any Gentleman wishing to take the said house, will please to address to Januario Jose Logoa, at Macao.

Macao, 15th August, 1836.

---

FOR SALE.

Very superior WALMSEY in pipes and quarts.
*Chamber's & Co's* SHERRY, in pints and hogsheads.
*Black's* PORT, in pints.
*Bass'* PALE ALE, in hogsheads.
CREAM, MILK and CUSTARD, preserved in tins.
JAMS and JELLIES.
One well finished and very powerful COPYING PRESS, with ink, brush, books, damping board, thin paper, &c. complete.
Percussion single barrel RIFLE GUNS, with *sporting fowling piece barrels.*
Small gold WATCHES.
Superior drawing PENCILS.
All on moderate terms. Apply at No. 7 French Hong to JOHN SMITH.

---

FOR SALE.

AT the CANTON PRESS OFFICE, The first volume of the CANTON PRESS Newspaper, in boards at $ 6.

---

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current.

| | |
|---|---|
| For one year payable in advance | $ 12 |
| For six Months | " 7 |
| For three " | " 4 |

Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory, at 50 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each, or at Messrs. Markwick Edwards & Co. in Canton and Macao.

---

## *SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE*

ARRIVED.—Amer. *Hope*, Norman, from Manila. *Rasselas*, Carter, from the Sandwich Islands. Brit. *Cornwallis*, Clarke, from Bombay. *Mary Walker*, Pollock, from Valparaiso.

PASSENGER.—*Mary Walker*. Mr. J. Thompson.

SAILED or DESPATCHED. Brit, *Emma Eugenia*, Buchan, for London. Amer. *Emily Taylor*, Hallet, for Boston. Brit. *Amelia Tompson*, Tomlinson, for London Dutch. *Pleiades*, Berg, for Lombock. Brit. *Lady Hayes*, Burnett, for Calcutta. *Ardaseer*, Mac Intire, for Bombay. Amer. *Splendid*, Rogers, for Newyork.

PASSENGERS.—*Pleiades*. Messrs. Dixon and Mills.

The *Emma Eugenia* has, we understand, been delayed several days for her grand chop, which cannot be obtained till some business is arranged between the Hoppo's office and the Hong merchant securing the ship.

The *Motichund Amichund*, is, it is said, to be despatched for Bombay in the course of next week.

There has been much blowing weather lately, and many heavy storms with thunder and lightning, the whole way down the river. We have heard of no damage to shipping except the *Morrison* which had her misen top and top gallant masts shivered a few nights since.

Some of the vessels at Lintin drove, and sometime for safety to other places among the islands.

---

The *Lord Lowther*, *Asia*, *John Fleming* and *David Clark* are loading for Great Britain.

---

LATEST DATES from ENGLAND 31st October *Morrison*. UNITED STATES 20th Novbr. via Manilla. CALCUTTA, 31st January *Cowasjee Family*. SINGAPORE, February 18th *Ardaseer*. JAVA 16th February, *Asiatic*. MANILA 20th March, *Nautilus*. BOMBAY, 19th January *Governor Findlay*.

---

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From the STRAITS, *Peleaus*. ENGLAND, *Sarah Berry*, *Pepita*, *Cæsider*, *Formidable*, *Blanche*, *John Dugdale*. JAVA, *Guerrier de Manille*, *Ann*. DITTO, *Lady Kennaway*, *Lady Magnet*. CALCUTTA, *Barahar*, *Saltanah*, *Ajdah*. MANILA, *Don Andres*, *Dunlop*. DITTO, *Hunter*, *Good Success*, *Lady Grant*, *Trusty*, *Maccas*, *Thames*, *Colonia*.

---

## SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

| *Vessel's Name.* | *Flag.* | *Commander.* | *Tons* | *Where from.* | *Consignees.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hospital Ship | | | 900 | | |
| Lord Lowther | British | Vincent | 1400 | London | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Albion | Amerl. | Putnam | | Liverpool | Olyphant & Co. |
| John Gibbs | | Welsh | | " | " |
| Emily Taylor | Amerl. | Hallett | | " | Russell Sturgis & Co. |
| Cambaya | " | Fleming | | London | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Ocean | Amerl. | Forbes | | Liverpool | Russell Sturgis & Co. |
| David Clark | British | Hutchison | 668 | Calcutta | Lindsay & Co. |
| Sir C. Malcolm | " | Lyon | 800 | " | Turner & Bannerjee. |
| Falcon | " | Mackenzie | 363 | London | Russell & Co. |
| Governor Findlay | " | S. Perry | | " | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Aurelius | Amerl | Stoddart | | Boston | Russell Sturgis & Co. |
| John Fleming | British | Block | | Singapore | Dent & Co. |
| Hope | Amerl. | Norman | | Manilla | Russell Sturgis & Co. |

---

## SHIPPING AT LINTIN &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Ann*, Cruikshank, *Lord Amherst*, Reed, to Dent & Co. The *Hercules*, Jauncey; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Swan; to D. & M. Rustomjee. *Isabella*, to Stanford & Marks.

| *Vessel's Name.* | *Flag.* | *Commander.* | *Tons* | *Where from.* | *Consignees.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aurelia | Port. | Barros | 169 | Bombay | Dent & Co. |
| Jardine (Schr.) | British | Strachan | 160 | Singapore | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Lady Hayes | " | Burnett | 380 | " | " |
| Griffin | Amerl. | Little | | Manilla | Russell Sturgis & Co. |
| Cæsar | Port. | Ramos | 380 | Bombay | Capt: Ramos |
| MotichundAmichund | British | White | 320 | " | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Onslow | Island. | Tripp | | Manilla | P. S. Hathaway. |
| Ardaseer | British | Mackenzie | | Bombay | H. & N. Cowasjee. |
| Niantic | Amerl. | Doty | | New-York | Russell & Co. |
| Ann | " | Cole | | Java | " |
| Henry Clay | " | Gilman | | Manilla | Dent & Co. |
| Morrison | Amerl. | Ingersoll | | " | Olyphant & Co. |
| York | " | Meyer | | New-York | Gordon & Talbot. |
| Rasselas | " | Carter | | Sandwich Islands | |
| Cornwallis | British | Clark | | Bombay | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Mary Walker | " | Pollock | | Valparaiso | W. & T. Gemmell & Co. |

# THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd) Yard. (D) Spanish Dollars. (T) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avds.—1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—24 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¼ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 2d. No. 31. CANTON, SATURDAY, APRIL, 8th, 1837. No. 83.

## IMPORTS.

| | Cal. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **COTTON MANUFACTURES** | | | |
| Cambrics | P. | $ 3. a 6. | |
| Chintzes | ,, | 4 a 6 | |
| Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet | ,, | 2 25 a 2 50 | dull. |
| ,, blue | ,, | 1 25 a 2 | |
| Long-cloths white 40 yds. 38 in | ,, | 14. a 8. | |
| ,, ,, 60 ,, ,, | ,, | 8. a 9. | |
| ,, grey 40 ,, 38 in | ,, | 4½ a 5. | in demand. |
| ,, ,, 60 ,, 38 in | ,, | 6¼ a 7½ | |
| ,, ,, 80 ,, 38 in | ,, | 8. a 10 | |
| Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in | P. | 3. a 3 10 | |
| Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in | P. | 36 a 40 | |
| ,, 30 @ 32 ,, | ,, | | |
| Calcutta ,, 16 @ 24 in | ,, | 34 a 35. | |
| **WOOLLENS.** | | | |
| Broadcloth Ex. Sup. 60 @ 62 in | Yd. | 1.80 a 2 20 | |
| ,, Span. Stripes 60 @ 62 in | ,, | 1.10 a 1 25. | dull. |
| ,, Superf. 60 @ 60 in | ,, | 80 a 90. | |
| ,, Worsters | ,, | 60 cts. | |
| ,, Worleys 25 yds. in | P. | 11 a 11½ | No sale. |
| ,, Sup. Selct. Cuts large | P. | 30 a 40. | Cts. dull. |
| Flannel | yd. | 15 a 20. | |
| Camblets, double 45 yds. 60 in | P. | 30 | |
| Fine singles | ,, | 26 a 28. | dull. |
| Second ,, | ,, | | |
| Dutch 40 yds. 33 in | ,, | 28 | |
| ,, 40 ,, 29 ,, | ,, | 22 | No demand. |
| Bombazets | ,, | 11 a 12 | |
| Longalla scarlet | ,, | 8½ a 8¾ | |
| Assorted colors | ,, | | |
| Woollen yarn | ,, | 70 a 90. | Limited demand. |
| **COTTON.** | | Tael. | |
| Bengal old or inf. | P. | $ 7. a 9.8 | |
| ,, sup. and fine | ,, | | |
| Bombay old or inf. | ,, | 7.8 a 10. | |
| ,, sup. and fine | ,, | | |
| Madras | ,, | 8. a 9.8 | |
| Manila | ,, | | None. |
| **METALS.** | | | |
| Copper Sheets 16 oz. @ 32 oz | P. | $ 34½ | |
| ,, S. American slab | ,, | 34. | None. |
| ,, nails assorted | ,, | 40. | |
| ,, old | ,, | 16. | |
| Lead English Pig | ,, | 5½ a 5¾ | |
| ,, Spanish | ,, | | |
| Iron Bar 1 @ 5 in | ,, | 1.80 a 2. | |
| ,, Rod ⅜ to ½ in | ,, | | |
| ,, Nailrod ⅛ and under | ,, | 3 a 3.50. | Declining. |
| ,, Hoop 1 @ 4 in | ,, | | |
| ,, Scrap | ,, | 1. a 1.20 | Not Saleable. |
| Steel English | Cub | 30 a 45 | |
| ,, Swedish | Pl. | 6. | |
| Spelter English | Pcs. | 9 | Large stock. |
| Tin Plates | Box | 9 | |
| Quicksilver | Pl. | 100. | |
| SKINS Rabbit | 100 | 60. a 65. | |
| Beaver | each | 6. a 8. | |
| ,, Fur | ,, | 1. a 1.15. | |
| Otter-Sea | ,, | 40. a 55! | |
| ,, tails | ,, | 2.20 a 3 | |
| ,, Land | ,, | 5. a 7. | |
| Seal | ,, | 2. a 2.50 | |
| OPIUM Patna old | Ch. | 850 | |
| ,, new | ,, | 750 | |
| Benares old | ,, | 730 | |
| ,, new | ,, | 685. | |
| Malwa old | ,, | 650 | |
| ,, new | ,, | | |
| Turkey | ,, | 560 | Nominal. |
| RICE Bengal | P. | 1.70 a 1.80 | |
| ,, Java | ,, | 1.60 a 1.70 | |
| ,, White table | ,, | 1.85 | |
| ,, Manila | ,, | 1.60 a 1.70 | |
| ,, Paddy | ,, | 30 per cent less. | than Rice. |
| **STRAITS PRODUCE &c** | | | |
| Bird's nest, fine white | Cy. | 30. | |
| ,, inf. | ,, | 11. a 16. | |
| ,, black | ,, | 1½ a 6. | No demand. |
| Bees Wax | P. | 26. a 28. | |
| Betel nut | ,, | 3½ a 3¾ | |
| Cloves | ,, | 34. a 38. | |
| ,, Mother | ,, | 10. a 12. | Overstocked. |
| Camphor Barous | Cy. | 6. a 25. | |
| Gambier | P. | 2½ a 3. | |
| Mace | ,, | | |
| Nutmegs | ,, | | |
| Pepper | ,, | 8. a 8¼ | |
| Rattans | ,, | 2.50 a 3.10 | supplies. |
| Tin Banca | ,, | 33. | Nominal. |
| Singapore &c. | ,, | 31. | First quality. |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | | |
| Amber large 1st quality | Cy. | 8. a 12 | |
| ,, small fragments | ,, | 90 cts a 1½ | |
| Assafœtida | P. | 4½ | |
| Bichlemar | ,, | 12. a 24. | |
| ,, good | ,, | 36. a 50. | |
| Cochineal | ,, | 160. a 200 | |
| Coral large beads or pieces | Cy. | | Dull. |
| ,, fragments | P. | 40. a 50. | |
| Cow Bezoar | Cy. | 16. a 25. | No demand. |
| Cudbear | P. | 12. | |
| Cutch Pegue | ,, | 4. a 4½ | |
| Elephants Teeth or Ivory | ,, | 70. a 100. | |
| ,, ,, cuttings | ,, | 60. a 68. | |
| Fish-maws | ,, | 23 a 55. | |
| Flints | ,, | 40 cents. | |
| Ginseng crude | ,, | 75. | |
| ,, clarified | ,, | 100 | None in mkt. |
| Mother of Pearl Shell | ,, | 9. a 10. | |
| Myrrh | ,, | 3. a 4. | |
| Olibanum | ,, | 3½ a 8. | Large stock. |
| Patchouk | ,, | 16 | Nominal. |
| Rose Maloes | ,, | | |
| Saltpetre at Lintin | ,, | 8. a 9. | Nominal. |
| Shark's fins | ,, | 15. a 30. | |
| Smalts | ,, | 30. a 50. | limited demand. |
| Stock fish | ,, | 5. a 6. | |
| Thread Gold and Silver | Cy. | 32 a 33 | Large stock |
| Wood Ebony Mauritius | P. | 3 a 3½ | |
| ,, ,, Ceylon | ,, | 2½ | dull. |
| ,, Sandal Indian | ,, | 22. | in demand. |
| ,, ,, Timor | ,, | 10. a 18 | |
| ,, ,, Sand. Islands | ,, | 8. a 10 | |
| ,, Sapan ,, | ,, | 150 | |

## EXPORTS.

| | WT. in T. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SILK MANUFACTURES.** | | | |
| Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in | 36 | $ 13 | |
| ,, col'd ,, ,, by ,, | 30 | 15. | |
| Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine | 17 | 5 70. a 6. | |
| ,, fringed 45 in | | | |
| ,, 7-8 ,, ,, | 15 | 5.10 a 5.50 | |
| Hkfs. 7-8 cross barrel | 11 | 7. | |
| ,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk | | | |
| ,, ,, Canton | — | 6½ | |
| Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in | 18 | 7.75 a 7 80 | |
| ,, ,, ,, 30 ,, | 16 | 6.60 a 6.70 | |
| ,, figured ,, 32 ,, | 20 | 10. | |
| ,, ,, ,, 30 ,, | 18 | 9. | |
| Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 ,, | 24 | 12.50 | |
| ,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,, | 32 | 16.50 a 16.75 | |
| ,, black ,, 24 ,, | 24 | 10.75 a 11.50 | |
| ,, ,, ,, 29 ,, | 30 | 12.75 a 13. | |
| Satins Levantines 30 29 ,, | 33 | 14.75 a 15. | |
| ,, ,, ,, 24 ,, | 30 | 13. | |
| Lutestrings mixt 16 ,, 24 ,, | 18 | 7.10 a 7.90 | |
| ,, black ,, ,, 24 ,, | 28 | 10.30 a 10.50 | |
| Pongees white 30 ,, 29 ,, | 30 | 11.75 a 12 | |
| ,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,, | 29 | 1.30 a 11.75 | |
| ,, ,, 30 ,, 32 ,, | 32 | 13. a 13.50 | |
| ,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19 ,, | 27 | 6.25 a 6.30 | |
| Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29 ,, | 27 | 11.40 a 11.75 | |
| ,, ,, C. ,, 29 ,, | 25 | 10 a 10½ | |
| ,, white 30 ,, 29 ,, | 22 | 7.80 a 8.10 | |
| ,, colored 30 ,, 29 ,, | 34 | 17 a 17.20 | |
| ,, crossbarr'd ,, 24 ,, | 21 | 12.40 a 12.60 | |
| Satins black 18 ,, 29 ,, | 18 | 10.75 | |
| ,, ,, 18 ,, 29 ,, | 44 | 17 a 17.50 | |
| ,, colored 18 ,, 29 ,, | 36 | 14.25 a 14.50 | |
| ,, high 18 ,, 29 ,, | 33 | 17.20 a 17.40 | |
| ,, damasked crimson | 36 | 18.75 a 19 | |
| ,, colored | 38 | 21 a 22. | |
| Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 ,, | 38 | 20 a 21. | |
| ,, colored ,, ,, | 44 | 15 a 15 50 | |
| ,, ,, ,, 29 ,, | 33 | 16 a 16.40 | |
| ,, Canton black 29 ,, | 36 | 17 a 17.50 | |
| Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st | 33 | 10 a 10.20 | |
| ,, black | Pl. | 4.70 a 4.90 | |
| Shawls crape 7 4 embrd. | 7 | 4.30 a 4.40 | |
| ,, ,, 5 4 ,, | 5½ | 3.40 | |
| ,, ,, 5 4 to 5 8 in | 6 | 2.90 | |
| ,, 5-8 Satin figd. 63 | 4 | 2.15 a 2.25 | |
| ,, 7-4 ,, ,, | 4 | 1.85 | |
| ,, damask col'd silk 54 4 | 8 | 2.50 | |
| Water silks col'd. 18 y. 29 in | 32 | 15.45 | |
| **BLACK TEAS.** | Pl | Tael. | |
| ,, Bohea Canton | ,, | | No demand. |
| ,, Pekoe | ,, | | |
| ,, Congou Sang. F'd. | ,, | 22 a 26 | |
| ,, Bl. Lf. & Pek. F'd | ,, | 30 a 36 | |
| ,, Campoi | ,, | 28 a 38 | |
| ,, Souchong | ,, | 40 a 56 | |
| ,, Hung muey | ,, | 23 a 40 | |
| ,, Pekoe | ,, | 60 a 90 | |
| ,, Ning Yong | ,, | 24 a 27 | nominal. |
| ,, Ankof | ,, | 16 a 22 | |
| ,, Ponchong | ,, | | |
| ,, Orange Pekoe | ,, | 23 a 38 | |
| ,, Caper | ,, | 24 a 30 | |
| **GREEN TEAS.** | | | |
| ,, Twankay | ,, | 27 a 3 | Canton Tea |
| ,, Skin | ,, | 30 a 36 | 12 a 13 |
| ,, Hyson | ,, | 46 a 70 | 36 a 39 |
| ,, Young Hyson | ,, | 28 a 44 | 24 a 26 |
| ,, Imperial | ,, | 52 a 69 | |
| ,, Gunpowder | ,, | 55 a 78 | 60 a 65 |
| RAW SILK. Canton No. 1 | T. | | |
| ,, ,, ,, 2 | ,, | | |
| ,, ,, ,, 3 | ,, | | |
| ,, ,, ,, 4 | ,, | | None. |
| ,, ,, ,, 5 | ,, | | |
| Nankin Tsatlee 6 | ,, | 490 a 530 | Nominal. |
| ,, Taysaam | ,, | 380 a 400 | |
| SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st. | T. 5.5 | | |
| ,, ,, 2d. | ,, 5.3 | | |
| ,, Pingfa | ,, 6.7 | | |
| ,, Candy Canton | ,, 7.4 | | |
| ,, Chinchew | ,, 14 | | |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | | |
| Alum | ,, | 1.85 a 1.95 | at Macao. |
| Aniseed star | ,, | 10½ a 11 | |
| Camphor | ,, | | at Macao. None. |
| Cassia at Whampoa | ,, | 11.50 a 12 | |
| ,, Lintin | ,, | 9. | |
| ,, buds | ,, | 14 a 18 | |
| Canes bamboo 1 | 1000 | 10 a 14 | |
| ,, Wangtee | ,, | 7 a 12 | |
| China Root | Pl. | 34 | |
| Cubebs | ,, | 17 a 18 | |
| Dragon's blood | ,, | 90 a 100 | |
| Galangals | ,, | 3½ a 3¾ | |
| Gamboge | ,, | 55 a 70 | None good. |
| Glass beads | ,, | 17 a 22 | |
| Glue | ,, | 9 a 11 | |
| Ginger in Jars | Case | 5 a 5½ | |
| Hartall or Orpiment | Pl. | 15 a 16 | |
| Lead white | ,, | 9 a 10 | |
| ,, red | ,, | 10 | |
| Mo. of Pear' Shells No. loo large | Pl. | | No demand. |
| ,, blue edged small | ,, | | |
| Musk warranted | Cy. | 45 a 60 | |
| Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in | 100 | 92 | |
| ,, 9½ yds. 12 in | Ps. | 85 | |
| ,, Canton made | ,, | 79 | |
| ,, ,, large | ,, | 82 | None. |
| ,, ,, small | ,, | 65 | |
| Yellow yds. in 1st. st. | ,, | 79 a 80 | |
| ,, ,, ,, 2d. ,, | ,, | 66 a 70 | None. |
| ,, ,, ,, 3d. ,, | ,, | 56 | |
| ,, small ,, | ,, | | |
| ,, white ,, | ,, | 55 a 85 | Wanted. |
| Oils Aniseed | Cy. | 1.10 a 1.20 | |
| ,, Cassia | ,, | 1.85 | |
| Rhubarb | Pl. | | |
| ,, Dutch cut | ,, | | |
| Soy in Jars | Case | 6 a 8 | |
| Tobacco in baskets | Pl. | 14 a 15 | |
| Tortoiseshell | P. | | |
| Turmeric | ,, | | |
| Vermillion 50 catties | Box. | | |

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER. BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

Note. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also higher prices are obtainable for *Cambiets, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Goods, on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton &c.* sometimes discharge at Macao or tranship their Cargoes at Lintin &c. to other Vessels bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rents outside, and River Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pickles &c, Confectionary, Stationery, Cutlery, Crockery ware, &c.* for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

*Note. Alum,* and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, *&c*; and *Raw Silk, Silk* piece goods *&c*, are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

## RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

| | s d. |
|---|---|
| On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills | 5 |
| Government Bills 10 @ 30 days | none. |
| United States Bank Bills 6 months sight | |
| Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents | none. |
| E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight | 220 C. R. |
| E. I. Directors Bills, 60 ds. sight, Rs. | |
| Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs. | |

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 24.20 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 5 a 5½ per Cent premium.
,, ,, ,, ,, small 96 a 98 ,, 4 a 4½ ,, ,,
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ,, ,, 1 per Cent ,,
,, ,, Old Carolus IV. 12 per Cent ,,
South American Republics 3 a 3½ per Cent discount.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet ,, £.
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none.
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet.

## DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1st APRIL 1836 TO 31st MARCH 1837.

| | IN MARCH. | | | APRIL TO FEBY. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Price. | Chests | Value in Dollars. | Chests. | Value in Dollars. | Stock 1st April |
| Patna ..... old. | 835 | 117 | 97,695 | 4,967½ | 3,709,324 | 5-9 |
| ,, ..... new | 770 | 195 | 150,920 | | | 2,000 |
| Benares .... old | 740 | 158 | 116,920 | 2614 | 1,856,250 | 318 |
| ,, ..... new | 700 | 23 | 16,100 | | | 256 |
| Malwa ..... old | 605 | 759 | | 1,845 | 1,116,225 | 997 |
| ,, ..... new | | 717 | 892,980 | 11,854½ | 7,064,884 | 4,197 |
| | | 1,970 | 1,274,615 | 19,530 | 13,179,579 | 8,365 |

Total Chests delivered in the year ending 1st April 1837—21,500; Value Sp. Drs. 14,454,193.

## RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

| GOOD TREASURE | | GOOD TREASURE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay | 2½ | Singapore | 3 |
| Ceylon | 2½ | Manila | 3 |
| Madras | 2½ | Malacca | 3 |
| Calcutta | 2½ | Penang | 3 |
| Rangoon | 2½ | Batavia | 3 |
| Mauritius | 2½ | Gt. Britain & Cape of Good Hope | 1 per |
| Australia | 2½ | America direct | 2½ |
| Sand. Islands | 2½ | France | 2½ |

| GOOD TREASURE | |
|---|---|
| Hol. or Hamburg | 3 |
| Spain or Portugal | 3 |
| American U States | 2½ |
| Chili or Peru | 3 |
| Mexico | 3 |
| East Coast of China | 1 per |
| Lintin &c. | 2½ |

Note. Above rates are from 20th Oct. to 20th April annually; during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat higher. Risks on Blocks are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ 1 per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

## WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874764 of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600 ,, 0.7221091 ,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, under 1200 do. 0.5062341 ,, ,,

N.B. The cubit is 14 inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above measurement.—The largest class pay from $ 43.0 to $ 4320; 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3780; 3rd class from $ 3780 and under. The Cumsha or Present Fee is paid but small vessels 1000 Tons or $ 2323. Linguists fee $ 173½ and Comprador's fee $ 50. Also Pilotage $ 30, inwards and outwards the same. On French and other Foreign vessels they are slightly varied. Russian ships are charged only about $ 1300 in lieu of measurement &c.

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

### IMPORTS.

Cotton Manufactures.—continue without improvement, nor have we any change to notice in

Cotton Yarn, and

Woollens.

Rice.—The weather has been excessively rainy during the last fortnight, so much so as to retard the planting; but if dry weather should soon follow, no bad consequences are apprehended.

Saltpetre.—The prices at Lintin are 8 a 9 $ and quite nominal.

Straits Produce.—Our quotation shews a further decline in

Pepper.—for which the demand now is very dull—the market being fully supplied. Tin remains as before. In the price of Betelnut we have no change to notice.

Cotton:—there is no improvement in demand or price, and the prospects are by no means encouraging with such a heavy stock, being estimated on the 1st at.

| Bombay. | Bengal. | Madras. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 18,098 | 27,896 | 11,857 | 54,251 |

and the clearances in March were,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 7,266 | 13,364 | 5,339 | 26,709 |

In the above are not included the Cargoes of the *John Fleming* and *Cornwallis* from Bombay, and about 2000 Bales at Lintin and Macao.

Opium.—The deliveries in the month of March were considerable of Malwa, but at a very serious reduction in the price, and holders seem generally to anticipate a decline even on the present low rates of that description, which must tend still further to depress the Bengal drug, for which the demand is not improved. The stock at Lintin, particularly of Malwa is very large for the season of the year.

For deliveries in last month and remaining stock see above.

### EXPORTS.

In Tea and Raw Silk nothing doing.

# THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 2d. No. 32. CANTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 15th, 1837. No. 84.


## LITERARY.

### REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES DURING THE DYNASTY SHANG.

THE CHINESE SARDANAPALUS.

*(From Doctor Morrison's View of China.)*

Chow, or Chow-sin, the last king of the Dynasty Yin, which is commonly spoken of as the closing period of the Shang Dynasty, was one of those persons who obtain an infamous celebrity by their crimes and follies. He was the youngest of three sons. His mother in the character of the King's Concubine, bore his two elder brothers; after which she became the King's wife and Queen, and had Chow, who, according to the rule of succession in those times, 'If there be a wife's son, a concubine's son cannot inherit,' ascended throne.

Chow is represented as possessing good natural abilities, and great personal strength; but his abilities were employed to fortify himself against the advice of his friends, and to gloss over his crimes. He was proud, extravagant, drunken, debauched and cruel. One instance of his extravagance is more amusing than serious. He introduced Ivory Chop sticks, used in eating. One of his relations, Ke-tsze, sighing said, "Ivory chop-sticks are now made; these must be followed by valuable dishes; and valuable dishes must be filled with rare viands; the king thus gratifying his desires, endangers the safety of the Empire."

Chow in his wars, took a female captive Ta-ke, * whose name is as infamous as his own. They both gave themselves up to the greatest excess of unrestrained sensuality, and to the wildest extravagance. They had immoral songs composed, and introduced a species of posture-making or dancing, in which those who engaged, sought the pleasure of mutual compliance or indulgence. They erected a kind of stage, or terrace, a thousand cubits high, and three li (about one English mile) broad. It required ten years to complete it. They laid out extensive gardens, formed menageries filled with horses, dogs, rare animals, and curious birds; to feed these, and the crowd of idle people around them, large granaries were built. At Sha-kew, now the province of Chih-le, they collected a vast concourse of people devoted to pleasure and dissipation. They there made a lake of wine, and surrounded it with meat suspended on the trees; to this paradise naked men and women resorted, and passed the long nights in drunkenness and debauchery. Profligacy to this extent is more than the common sense of mankind, in the worst of times, can approve. The king and court fell into contempt; which Ta-ke, instead of attributing to the right cause, ascribed to the lightness of the ordinary punishments, and to the easy deaths to which criminals were subjected. She therefore introduced a punishment called Wei-tow, which was an iron vessel, like the Chinese measure called Tow, and which when heated red hot, the criminal was obliged to hold in his hands till they were roasted. She also invented a brass pillar, called Paou-lo, which being greased, or daubed with noctuous matter, and so made slippery, was laid over a fire of coals. Across this fire, the criminal was forced to walk upon the slippery burning rounded brass. The consequence was, that he fell into the fire. It is said, that the ineffectual efforts of the criminals to walk across the burning roller, afforded this cruel Lady much amusement and delight.

Chow in a passion, murdered a nobleman's daughter, because she disliked the debaucheries of the palace. He ripped up the body of a pregnant female, that he might see the foetus in the womb. On seeing some persons fording a brook, in a cold winter's morning, he said they endured the cold in a remarkable manner, and forthwith ordered their legs to be cut off, that he might view the marrow. His relation Ke-tsze, having reproved him, escaped death by affecting madness. Pe-kan acquired immortal fame, by being one of the first martyrs in the generally hopeless cause of reproving bad kings.

Woo-wang, the martial king, thought it right to rid the world of Chow. He made a solemn appeal to heaven; imposed an oath on his nobles, and proceeded to what he conceived was fighting Heaven's battles. Chow sent 700,000 men to oppose him. But they had no will to fight. They were routed. Chow fled to the stage he had erected, clothed himself sumptuously, adorned with pearls and gems, and in that state burnt himself to death. Woo-wang cut down with the sword, the wicked and unhappy Ta-ke.—How often, even in this life, does Divine Providence punish the atrociously profligate!

*(From the Indo Chinese Gleaner.)*

### EXTRACTS FROM THE PEKING GAZETTE, OCT. 1818.

RESTRICTION ON MERCHANT VESSELS REMOVED.—Tung-kwan-tsang, the Viceroy of Fokien, intercedes in behalf of the people of that province, praying that certain restrictions which had been laid on the building of ships for sea, might be removed, and the people left to their own option in constructing vessels; urging that the revenues as well as the trading part of the community would thus be mutually benefited. The Viceroy states, that the merchants of every province have been in general allowed to construct vessels of whatever size and dimensions they wished—and that formerly the trading vessels belonging to Fokien province, were 70 feet in beam, and high and large in proportion, so that they could bear the violence of the winds and waves, and carry a large cargo; the profits of the trade were abundant; merchants became numerous; provisions plentiful; the corn for the troops was regularly transported from Formosa, and the revenue was also proportionably improved. But in the 11th year of Kea-king, a former Pan-yuen, in consequence of troubles occasioned by seapirates, capturing vessels off the coast, obtained an order, that merchants should build vessels only 18 feet in the beam, and not be suffered to exceed this. From that time to the present, merchants have sustained considerable losses, and trading vessels have diminished in number—in various places great houses of business have failed, so that at present the number of vessels does not amount to one half of what it was 10 years ago.

The Viceroy further states, that he had received a petition from the merchants of Hea-mun, complaining of the restrictions abovementioned, and adding, that the people of that part had depended in great measure on commerce for their support, so that they were particularly affected by the limitations imposed; the excise officers also frequently came on board, and under pretence of measuring the vessels, they threaten and extort money. The restrictions were now unnecessary since the depredations of the pirates had ceased, wherefore they prayed, that they might be allowed to follow the customary regulations. In unison with this petition, was the report of the various officers of the province, who were directed by the Viceroy to examine into the affair, from which report it appeared, that the restrictions and limitations were only what the circumstances of that time rendered necessary, but were now a great hindrance to the revenues, and to the trade.

The reasons why the former Foo-yuen imposed these restrictions were, first, lest the pirates who had already become numerous, and had studied various attempts to apprehend them, should, if they captured any large vessels, become still more daring, and defy the utmost efforts of the Government; and secondly, because at that time there were no large ships of war in the Admiral's fleet, and it was feared, that the smaller vessels would not be able to sustain the combat. But now circumstances considerably alter, as there are ships of war 24 feet in beam, and 70 feet from stem to stern, besides which the private vessels on the coast have been nearly all taken, and the few that remain are scarcely large enough to reach to the port holes of our smaller ships; so that as soon as they appear, they are taken.

In the provinces of Keang-nan, Che-keang, and Quang-tung, there are altogether no limitations and restrictions on the building of vessels, or the importation and exportation of rice; in the province of Fokien alone, the old regulations are still retained, which appears partial. The inhabitants of Chang-chow, and Tsuen-chow depend entirely as well for their own provisions, as for military supplies, on merchant vessels proceeding to Formosa, and transporting grain backwards and forwards.

Formerly a good sized merchant vessel would contain upwards of 9,000 pikuls of rice, together with 180 bags of other grain, but the present ships will scarcely hold 1,000 pikuls of rice, and 10 bags of grain. Besides, vessels are daily becoming fewer, and trade more dull—so that the inhabitants of Chang-chow and Tsuen-chow, are constantly apprehensive of a scarcity of provisions. In Formosa, there are upwards of several myriads of pikuls of grain stored up, and the expence of engaging vessels to transport it over is very great; the returns at the various custom houses are also very few. On this account, trade, military supplies, the people's provisions, and the public revenue are all injured. The Viceroy concludes by earnestly recommending the case to his Imperial Majesty's attention, for the reasons assigned above. The Emperor was pleased to signify his pleasure by granting the petition.

* Duhalde ascribes to this Queen the invention of the small feet of the Chinese women, called by Chinese "Golden lilies."

### OPIUM.

*From the Chinese Repository.*

ART. III. *On the preparation of Opium for the Chinese market: written in March 1833, and then communicated to the Benares and Behar Agencies.* By D. Butter, M. D., Surgeon 63d B. N. I., late opium examiner of the Benares Agency. (From the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. No. 31, March, 1836.)

In committing to paper, for the use of my successor in office, the following observations, I would beg, once for all, to disclaim the idea of their being infallibly correct: for, although they are the result of ten years' attention to their various subjects, I am aware of the disadvantages under which an individual labors, upon whom falls the task of first writing on any subject involving the discussion of obscure questions, and who is thus deprived of the benefit of the judgment of other persons; and am prepared to find my remarks hereafter greatly modified by the progress of discovery.

The great object of the Bengal opium agencies is to furnish an article suitable to the peculiar tastes of the population of China, who value any sample of opium in direct proportion to the quantity of hoodwunu watery extract obtainable from it, and to the purity and strength of the flavor of that extract when dried and smoked through a pipe. The tract when dried and smoked through a pipe. The aim therefore, of the agencies should be to prepare their opium so that it may retain as much as possible its native sensible qualities, and fit it for solution in native sensible qualities, and fit it for solution in hot water. Upon these points depend the virtually higher price that Benares opium brings in the China market, and the lower prices of Behar, Malwa, and Turkey opium. Of the last of these, equal (Chinese) values contain larger quantities of the narcotic principles of opium; but are, from their greater spissitude, and the less careful preparation of the Behar and Malwa, incapable of yielding extract in equal quantity and perfection of flavor with the Benares.

It therefore becomes a question, how the whole process of the production of opium from the sowing of the seed to the packing of the chests for sale, should be conducted so as to preserve with the least injury its native flavor and its solubility.

There can be no doubt that the quantity and richness of the milk obtained from each poppy-head depend greatly upon the geological and other physical conditions of the locality which produces it; especially the soil, sub-soil, manuring, and irrigation; and also upon the seed which is employed. But as these matters are, in the present circumstances of the Bengal agencies, little open to choice or control, the first *practical* inquiries which claim our attention relate to the extraction of the juice and its treatment while in the hands of the *kurris*.

Of the various processes for the preparation of sugar and medicinal extracts from vegetable juices, it is well known that distillation in vacuo is incomparably the most efficient in preserving unaltered the original taste of the sugar, and the taste, solubility, and therapeutic powers of the extracts. It is also known that this process owes its superiority to the exclusion of the chemical as well as the physical agency of the atmosphere, to its rapidity of execution, and to the comparative lowness of temperature at which it is performed. When sugar-cane juice, after even half an hour's exposure to the air, is boiled in a narrow deep vessel, and under the pressure of the atmosphere, vaporisation goes on so slowly that the sugar has time to undergo the vinous and acetous fermentations, whereby a certain portion of it is converted into vinegar, before the heat can be raised high enough to check this change; and the high temperature, to which it is so long exposed during this slow evaporisation chars another portion, and converts it into molasses. Other vegetable juices, under similar circumstances, undergo analogous transformations: much of their substance is converted into vinegar; and the high temperature causes a partial decomposition of the matter, oxygen also is largely absorbed from the atmosphere, and greatly impairs the solubility of the dried extract.

On the principles which flow from these facts, it would be, *chemically* speaking, advisable to prepare opium by distilling in vacuo, large quantities of the milk just as it has oozed from the capsules; and I have no doubt that opium thus prepared would possess in an unprecedented degree the desired qualities of solubility and strength and purity of flavor, as well as narcotic power; and can imagine, that under a system of open trade in opium, this process would be *commercially* profitable. It would, however, be inapplicable under a monopoly constituted as the present system is; and I have mentioned it only with the view of pointing it out as the acme of that perfection in the preparation of vegetable juices to which we can, with our present means, only approximate.

That the approximation may proceed as far as possible, it will be necessary, first, that the poppy juice shall, at the time of collection, contain a minimum of water; so that its reduction to the proposed degree of spissitude may be effected in the shortest time, and be therefore attended with the least exposure to the air at a high temperature, and with the smallest consequent loss of solubility and of specific qualities that may be practicable.

The goodness of the soil, and the management of the irrigation, are circumstances which powerfully affect the strength of the juice at the time of its collection: but a third agent, still less amenable than these to control, now comes into play, the precipitation of *dew* on the surface of the capsule. When a current of wind, or a cloudy sky, prevent the formation of dew, it is found that the scarifications made in the capsule about the middle of the preceding day are sealed up by the slight oozing of juice, which had immediately followed the incisions; and the quantity of opium obtained is small. When, again, the dew is abundant, it washes open the wounds in the capsules and thus facilitates the flow of the milk, which in heavy dews is apt to drop off the capsule entirely, and be wasted. But when the dew is in moderate quantity, it allows the milk to thicken by evaporation, and to collect in irregular tiers, (averaging one grain of solid opium from each quadruple incision,) which on examination will be found to have a greater consistency, and a "rosered" (*Werner*) color towards the external surface, while the interior is semi fluid, and of a "reddish-white" color. This inequality of consistence constitutes the *grain of raw opium*, of which I shall have to speak hereafter.

In the collection of these drops of half dried juice, it is very apt to get mixed with the dew, which, in the earlier hours of collection continues to precipitate in drops, and which here does a double mischief; first, by retarding the inspissation of the general mass of the juice; and secondly, by separating its two most remarkable constituent parts, that which is soluble, and that which is insoluble, in water. So little aware, or so reckless, even under the most favorable construction of their conduct, are the *kurris* of the injury they occasion by the dew, that many of them are in the habit of occasionally wasting their scrapers with water, and of adding the washings to the collection of the morning; in Malwa, oil is used for this purpose, to the irremediable injury of the flavor of the opium. On examining the juice thus mixed with water it will be found that it has separated, as aforesaid, into two portions, a fluid and a more consistent substance; the latter containing the most of the resin, gluten, caoutchouc, and other less soluble constituents of opium, with part of the super-meconiate of morphia; and the former containing the gum, some resin, and much of the supermeconiate of morphia, and much of the coloring principle, which, though pale at first, is rapidly affected by light, and acquires a very pure "reddish or blackish brown" color. Many *kurris* are in the habit of separating off this fluid portion into a separate vessel, and of bringing it under the name of *poorwa* for sale, at half the price of opium, to the Benares agency, where it is used as *ke wa* (paste for the petal envelopes of the cakes). Others, after allowing the soluble principle to become thus changed into an acescent, blackened, sluggish fluid, mix it up with the entire contents of their opium, and bring the whole for sale in this mixed state; the consequence of which is that they are subjected in a penalty, called *baitta upon peerwa*, and regulated by the estimate of the opium examiner of the quantity of *peerwa* contained. This penalty is the only efficient check upon this most pernicious practice of the *kurris*; for on the generality of them the prospect of a fine is sufficient to impress the necessity of their looking after the *kurris* during the collecting season. Were gomashtas in general fit for their offices, the name of *peerwa* might be banished from the Bengal agencies; all that is required for that purpose being that they should instruct all their *mudees* and *kurris*, to exclude dew as much as possible from the opium at collection, and to add water to their opium, then or at any other period, but at the end of their day's collection, to rub it together in a mortar or similar vessel, breaking down the grain of it above-mentioned, so as to reduce the whole to a homogeneous semi-fluid mass, which should be dried as quickly as possible in the shade, in a current of air, free from dust, and spreading it on any clean flat surface, and turning it every tea or twenty minutes with the hand; and one afternoon in the dry collecting season would suffice for bringing to the standards of 70 per cents for collections of each day, which could then be secured, along with the rest of the *kurri* opium, in a vessel of any form, safe from deterioration by internal change. It is a common belief, that all new opium *must* ferment, but that is a fallacy occasioned by the low degree of spissitude at which opium is generally received at the Bengal agencies, and by the consequent fermentation and swelling up which almost constantly occurs, when such opium is allowed to stand for some hours in large vessels.

## EXTRACTS.

MARCH OF INTELLECT.—At a meeting of the Inhabitants of Aberystwith on Friday, to consider the propriety of lighting that town with gas, the question being replied with cries of "No gas! No gas! We will have not no gas!" which completely put an end to all the business. After many vain attempts by the learned men, a "gentleman" got up and put the question in a manner, and in the following words:—"All you what won't have no gas, retire to one side by the door of your right!" In another moment the room was cleared, and appropriate appeal to the enlightened feelings of the meeting was carried by the largest portion of the house present.—*Carnarvon Journal.*—*Eng. Free Press.*

The Committee of the Singapore Chamber of Commerce had its first meeting on Tuesday last, when we are given to understand, many matters connected with the general as well as local interests of the settlement were taken into consideration, and among other things a resolution was passed that a petition should forthwith be addressed to His Majesty in Council relative to the prohibitory regulations on existence at the Dutch exports of the Archipelago on British custom and vessels shipped from that place, as being quite contrary to the provisions and spirit of the Treaty of 1824—a proceeding which we trust will be remedied at no remote period. The 10th art. is also to be addressed to the Committee that means should be taken to regulate the weights and measures in use at the Settlement, so as to prevent the repetition of those frauds which are frequently practised at this Settlement—especially in the use of the Chinese *Dacking*—and it was resolved to address the local authorities on the suggestion on the subject. The Committee were also of opinion that it was advisable that the *tare* on bags and other packages, instead of being nominal as in some cases it was, should be rated at the actual tare on delivery; which of course amounts to no more than leaving parties to regulate the tare for themselves in all cases, instead of establishing a fixed rate as a standard of reference on all occasions. It was moreover recommended by the Committee that Tea and Silk, which is the best cargo for one to buy and sell by the fictitious plan of investment of 90, 92 or 94 catties should be disposed of by the actual picul of 100 catties, by which other goods are bought in the place. We anticipated many advantages from the establishment of a Chamber of Commerce at Singapore, and the commencement of their labours, we are happy to see, augurs well for their being realized.—*Ibid.*

WEAVING IN GLASS.—Signor Oliri, of Venice, has recently succeeded in bringing to perfection a manufacture which may prove of great value, and may be applied to many purposes of usefulness and luxury. It is the art of weaving a tissue from threads made of glass. The process of which the Signor is the inventor differs from all attempts of the same kind which have been previously made in other countries, as it is made to take every degree of shade, from the most perfect transparency to the deepest opaque. The thread is also rendered so perfectly flexible as to allow itself to be tied, or the tissue when manufactured to be folded in a silk. Another great advantage attending it is that it resists the action of fire.—*Athen, Oct. 1836.*—*Ibid.*

### LOSS OF SHIPS.

We do not recollect a season that has proved so disastrous to the shipping of Bombay as the present. In addition to the many fine ships whose loss we have already had to record within the last few months, we have this week to announce the *Jumeejee Jejeebhoy*, *Cressener Victoria*, and *Tiger*.

The *Cressener Jejeebhoy* was a fine ship 300 tons, built at Mazagon in 1833, and bound from Basra to this port, with a cargo of sugar, valued at three lacs of rupees. She was wrecked upon the rocks opposite the Flag Staff of Quilon, on the 3d instant, about 9 o'clock A. M. within two miles of the shore. The loss of another ship is one to alarming every old to save the ship and cargo; but with what prospect of success is not yet known.

The *Princess Victoria*, of 475 tons, built at Gosmeah in 1831, sailed from Bombay on the 15th of August for Calcutta, and is understood to have been burnt at sea. The captain and crew are reported to have arrived safe at Bourbon in the ship's boats.—*Jam. Chronicle.*

*Profitable Juggling.*—Sometime ago a *professor of* legerdemain entertained an audience in a village, which was principally composed of colliers. After "astonishing the natives" with various tricks—metamorphosing wine into water, &c., he asked the loan of a *half-penny from any of his admirers*. A collier, with a little hesitation, handed out the coin, which the juggler speedily exhibited, as he said, transformed into a guinea. "And is that my halfpenny?" exclaimed the collier. "Undoubtedly," answered the juggler. "Let's see't," said the collier; and turning it round and round in examination, with an ecstacy of delight thanked the juggler for his kindness, and, putting it into his pocket, said, "I've wonst, ye'll no turn't into a bawbee again."—*Josephus Minister.*

We learn from *O Macaista Imperial* that the Governor of Macao, on the 6th April, being the birth-day of the Queen of Portugal, gave a splendid fete to the Portuguese and other foreign residents at Macao. We are informed that more than 200 invitations had been issued, and that the party came off with great eclat. The late Governor of Macao was present, as well as Captain and Mrs. Elliot, and the Dutch Consul Mr. van Basel and his lady. Dancing was resumed after a late and splendid supper, and the Company did not break up till near four o'clock in the morning.

*The Proper Question.*—I heard an Indian one day at a tavern keeper for some rum. "Why, Joe Spanker's I reckon you have got too much already." "Too much of any things," said Joe, "is not good but too much rum is just enough."—*American Paper. Literary Gazette.*

*Oxford Wit.*—"A wealthy and well-known London brewer, though not proper to join a pack of fox hounds one day, did on the occasion appeared with mountaineer. He was well mounted, and dressed in a very conspicuous manner. A French nobleman who was present, and was struck by his appearance, asked Lord A., if he was not *un grand milita re.* "No," replied his Lordship, "il n'est qu'un Cuevalier de Malte."—A well-known poet sacrificed too liberally to Bacchus one evening at the Athenæum, and was led home by an acquaintance of his who was in a more sober state. The day had been wet, and the kennels were full of water. The poet fell into one of them, and pulled his companion after him, who exclaimed, in allusion to one of the poet's lines. "It is not *Isis* rolling rapidly, but water."—An old gentleman while handing his snuff-box round a table, boasted much of its antiquity, and said that it had been a hundred years in his family. "Has it?" retorted a wit, "then it is only a *sentry* (century) box after all."—*Jesse's Angler's Rambles.—Ibid*

*Con.*—Why was Alibrand like an unborn donkey? Because he was an *ass-an-ia.*—*Ibid*

*Modest Expectation.*—An Advertisement, of which the following is an extract, appeared in one of the morning papers of the present week. "Wanted by the advertiser, a young man of unquestionable propriety and modest expectation, a living without a master; that is, he wishes to become companion, secretary, or factotum to some gentleman. He can ride, shoot, fish, sing (but never better than his patron, without he is wanted), manage an estate, see that servants fulfill their duties, do many other things equally necessary, and make this whole study to please and be pleased. He has no objection to travel," &c. &c.—*Ibid*

# CORRESPONDENCE

## GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

### TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Dear Mr. Editor,—It is now more than four months since our new Chamber of Commerce was established.

The first clause in its Book of Regulations, sets forth its object to be among other things to protect the general interests of the foreign trade with China; but so far, I see little good that has been done by its Committee, towards the accomplishment of so desirable an end; in fact, the only good it has done, is making a snug provision for a Secretary pro tem, (for I question whether the state of its Finances with all the arbitration fees, and voluntary contributions in embryo will admit of the continuance of the office, under the present salary and emoluments beyond the present year, without a further levy upon our treasuries), and seeing that so little good has yet been derived from its labours, I think it is very doubtful whether many folk will continue their subscription, for the mere purpose of enabling them to have access to the *Archives* of the Secretary's Office.

As a member of the Chamber of Commerce, I have occasionally been curious enough to pop in upon the Secretary with the view to pick up useful information and see what was going on; the statement of *Exports* of Silk and Tea *only* by the different ships have been readily handed to me but no more, and if it be merely his duty to collect these, I should say the Office and Salary might easily be dispensed with; either of the Editors I should think would willingly undertake the collection of such matter with the privilege of sale attached, which they now only occasionally retail through the columns of their papers.

Since your Cotemporary was pleased to notice the meeting at Layton's, three of his *Juveniles* it would appear have been elected Committee men, and as it frequently happens that "old heads are placed upon young shoulders," let us hope that they will put a little more life into the movements of their Senior Brethren, or more old of Canton, whose somnolency upon many abuses that require reform, must have astonished many; one would really suppose that some of them had been over *dragd* of late, but they should not overlook the good cause "the general interests of the community."

The frequent changes in the Committee, and some discussion in the Cabinet, there is reason to believe, have tended in a great measure, to disorganise its functions; but let us see what they really have done.

Firstly. "They have given an opinion as to the time ships arriving, and bound to Whampoa, are justified in remaining without the por, for the purpose of discharging and receiving Cargo, with the penalties they ought to be subjected to for any deviation;" but this opinion is not worth a straw, unless it be backed by the resolution of the community that they will punish any infringement of such regulation by the means within their power, viz. "the withholding of any homeward freight from the offenders; and as there are many here who have suffered from the unwarrantable detention of ships out side the port, there are few I think who would not accede to such resolutions; then why not call a general meeting, and take its sense upon the question at once?

As this appears to be an evil that requires remedy, the sooner it is set about the better; let something be done, some step made towards improvement of our neighbours on t'ther side of the water, will be *dictating* to us with some reason.

Secondly. "It has been recommended that import ers should pay the duties on their respective consignments in order that there may be no obstruction to obtaining the Grand Chop, on the ship's departure.

Now such measure appears to be objectionable on many accounts. First, prior to the opening of the trade there was one absolute precedent for it. that I am aware of with the *British* (in fact, we are led to suppose by the Chinese authorities that foreigners have nothing to do with duties inwards as outwards) and it is only since the difficulties of the Consoo to meet their payments have accumulated, and some parties have found it convenient to make certain arrangements with their linguists, that the question has been mooted; besides the Hong-merchants enjoy many privileges, which amply compensate them for any outlay they may be at for duties. Secondly, paying these duties we plunge ou selves still further in the mire for nine times out of ten the chances are, that you are compelled to take out their amounts as well as that of your commission in Silk and Tea, (lucky too to get them) at "market price" for the benefit of your constituents, (certainly not your own as times go) thereby being driven to become traders against your will, and in course of time your whole capital is likely to be absorbed in benefitting others. Thirdly. No Grand Chop would be withheld one day I think after a proper representation to the Vice-Roy at the city gates, who would order the security merchant of the ship to pay up forthwith, though I doubt whether the security merchant would risk such ordeal. It may be urged that the security merchant's interests ought not to be held in such fearful jeopardy, but as long as the goods which they are called on to pay duties for are in their custody, they hold ample security for their advances; they ought to be made to summit to occasional pecuniary inconvenience in this way for the privilege of place. When goods are deposited elsewhere it is but just that the proprietor should meet all liabilities.

This second product of the combined talent of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce is, I have no hesitation in saying diametrically at variance with the spirit of its first regulation "to protect the general interests of the foreign trade with China"; it tends rather to improve the hold of the Chinese upon the foreigners coin; I therefore for one as a reformer of abuses, who will endeavour to hold my own, put in my veto against it.

How is it that the "Restrictions on the exportation of Silk" "the extension of accommodation for the residence of foreigners" "and the removal of the filth from in front of the Factories" have not engaged more of the attention of the Committee, as was proposed upon the formation of the Chamber?

It is true that a vain attempt was made to obtain the removal of the first of these grievances, but somehow or other the business was not well managed; this failure ought not however to deter the Committee from trying again; let petition follow petition until some ground be gained in our relative position with the Chinese, too much has already been lost.

Yours,

Canton, 14th April, 1837. O.

# CANTON PRESS,

April 15th 1837.

We perceive by the last No. of the Register that our Cotemporary is not yet tired of his attempts to get out of the dilemma into which he had rushed precipitately, as we thought in the view of opposing us, and in which we and one of his correspondents had fixed him. Instead of meeting his opponents boldly and approving or denying altogether, he takes a medium course, and while indulging in a logico-political dissertation on the state of things in general, he manages to evade the question, and gives us and his subscribers, who may we think now fairly ask it, no conclusive of his creed as to Chinese politics and affairs. This is not at present an easy thing to guess at.

His last Editorial contains a somewhat amusing conglomeration of images, though what they may have to do with the subject under discussion, he may explain, we cannot. We find Hanoverian rats, Scotch Kites, songs of cuckoos, British commerce, entire liberty, double feelings, crimps and recruiting officers, and other strange beasts grouped together as playfully, and with as much discrimination as the former inhabitants of Noah's ark, and a scrap of latin to crown the bewilderment. Our dictionary of latin quotations is as yet unthumbed, but in natural history at least, we hope to prove that our reading is not inferior to that of our brother Editor. In Buffon and other writers we find mention made of a curious creature, which, if it finds itself closely pursued and in danger of seizure, throws out a mass of *ink*, discolouring the water for some distance all round, and attempting it's escape in the confusion it thus creates. Our Cotemporary brings this peculiar quality strongly to our recollection, and in return for his compliments as to rats, suckoos and owls we beg to ask him how he likes the above description of the sepia officinalis or cuttlefish.

The endanger'd cuttle thus evades his fears,
And nature inards of fluid falsity bears.
A pitchy ink peculiar glands supply,
Whose shades the sharpest beam of light defy.
Pursu'd, he bids the sable fountains flow,
And, wrapt in clouds, eludes th' impending foe.
The fish retreats unseen, while self born night,
With pious shade befriends her parent's flight.

However to leave bad-inage which is bad enough for grave Editors to indulge in we will now proceed seriously to the business in hand. If we can discover in our Cotemporary's last no *arguments* to which to reply, the fault, we humbly hope, is not ours. We know not whether we shall be allowed the same when we say that great part of it is incomprehensible to us, and we would willingly offer a reward of a file of the last year's *Canton Register* handsomely bound in silk to any Canton Oedipus who will unravel and explain the two last paragraphs. They are, we candidly confess, a flight beyond us.

The course of the Register if, as it maintains, it has been throughout consistent, was a plain and simple one. He need but have stated what his present opinions on Chinese politics are, and have challenged comparison of them with his former ones. This he does not do. We asserted, as did an original subscriber in his columns, that he was arguing against the doctrines formerly, and even till lately, warmly upheld by him. The petition, which seemed a sort of *nolle me tangere* to him, was defended through thick and thin, and as he rightly enough says, all hands were "bored" with songs of glory about this petition, and its ninety *odd* subscribers, all of whom, merchants clerks, passengers, visitors, masters of ships, mates of all grades, doctors, supercargoes, purasers, midshipmen and volunteers of all sorts, for such an *omnium gatherum* it never was our fate before to see, were all taken under the wing of the Register. Why he all at once cast off his protegee, leaving them at the mercy of a cruel world and the Canton Press, we cannot as yet understand. Our Cotemporary says that "for a man to be always bound to the opinions and hopes which he has once expressed, is a tyranny too unbearable;" in this we agree, but then his friend Horace will inform him, "*est modus in rebus,*" and though to be always impervious to argument and unchangeable is no desirable quality, yet people do expect that when a total change takes place, and a man opposes directly what he before supported, there must be some cause for it. If this cause is frankly stated all should be content, for, if not liking the new politics of their old organ, they can seek a new one whose views approach nearer to their own.

We shall now republish the parts of the petition, most material to the point under discussion, and leave our Cotemporary to explain the same, and square them to his present opinions or not, as he may prefer. They are as follows:

"It would ill become your Majesty's petitioners to point to any individual as more competent than another, to undertake the office of placing on a secure and advantageous footing, our commercial relations with this country; we may however, perhaps, be permitted to suggest the inexpediency of assigning such a task to any person previously known to China, as connected with commerce. A conviction under the trammels and degradations to which it has hitherto been subjected; or to any one, in short, who has had the misfortune, either in a public or private capacity, to endure insult or injury from Chinese authorities.

Equally inexpedient would it be, as appears to your petitioners, to treat with any functionary not specially nominated by the Imperial Cabinet; and not on any account with those of Canton, whose constant offence of corrupt and oppressive conduct, for as a prominent ground of complaint; or to permit any future Commissioner to set his foot on the shores of China, until ample assurance is afforded of a reception and treatment, suitable to the dignity of a minister of your Majesty, and to the honor of an Empire that acknowledges no superior on earth."

We purposely abstain from all comment on the fifth paragraph of our Cotemporary's Editorial, and we think that there must have been, as is says in the case of the petition, some excitement in the writing of it. Such remarks tending to keep alive or produce feelings of animosity in our community we are most sorry to see, and we prefer putting up with our Cotemporary's unseemly ructions to hazarding a discussion which might annoy individuals, but could do good to no one. "Jealousy, private ill will, and hatred" we can conscientiously assert, and appeal to our readers for corroboration of, have formed no part of our stock in trade, nor are we anxious to acquire them.

*Ship John Bannerman.*—The Gunner of this ship, who remained on board when the others left her, has arrived at Macao in a Chinese boat. We hear that he states that, after having been alone on board for some days, the weather moderating, a great number of Chinese boats came off to the wreck, and plundered her of her freight of Specie, which was of considerable amount, and of every other article of value. The Chinese at first threatened the life of the Gunner, but giving them to understand that he would reward them for taking him to Macao, they at last agreed to take him there for $ 20.

H. M. Superintendents arrived here from Macao on Wednesday the 12th instant. The Commission here now consists of the following Gentlemen; Capt. Elliot, R. N. Chief Superintendent, A. R. Johnston Esq. second Superintendent, E. Elmslie Esq. Secretary and treasurer, J. R. Morrison Esq. Chinese Interpreter, and Doctor Anderson.

We stated in our last that the Chinese Government seemed to be in earnest in expelling from Canton such of the foreign merchants as had not yet obeyed the Vice-regal order issued some time ago to nine of them. A representation from these Gentlemen, stating that they could not go before they had recovered from the Hong merchants the sums due to them, which was laid before the Vice-roy by the Hong merchants themselves, elicited from him a reply to the following effect. "That it could not be expected that the foreign merchants should leave without being paid what was owing to them; that he, the Vice-roy, had nothing to do with the accounts pending between them; that to settle them he granted to the foreigners an additional term of twenty days; that at the end of them no further delay will be allowed, and that he will not receive from the Hong merchants any more communications on this subject, except the announcement of the departure of the Foreigners. The Hong merchants, who at this interview with the Vice-roy, seem to have feared his displeasure and to be punished for not having succeeded in expelling the foreigners, are said to have been most agreeably surprised by the affable manner in which they were received. If however, at the end of the new term, the foreigners should not have left Canton, their reception will probably be quite the reverse.

On the second day of the current Chinese moon, 6th inst., the Foo-yuen (Lieuteuant Governor) of the Province, went to the Lung-wang temple (so called after a deified warrior) to present incense and offer prayers for fine weather, the want of which the country has begun to suffer from. The long continuance of the wet would do great harm to the young crops, it is feared. This public act is not usual when obscene rain or drought is apprehended.

Since writing the above, the rain, but little intermission lasted almost three weeks, has last ceased. The river is much swoln in consequence of the rain, and during the last three or four days no floodtide has been perceptible at some distance below Canton.

By the *John Dugdale* from Singapore 13th March, we have received the *Chronicle* of the 4th, and the Free Press of 2d and 9th March, from which a few extracts will be found in another column.

A steam-boat, the *Diana*, had reached Singapore from Calcutta, destined to act against the Pirates, and we find the following description given of her in the *Chronicle*. "The *Diana*, we learn, is 115 feet in length, carries one long brass 12 pounder on the forecastle, two iron 6 pounder carronades on the poop, twelve muskets on along the rail, his two engines of 25 horse powers each, draws eight feet of water, and her best speed is six knots an hour, and from her inability to carry a sufficient quantity of fuel for the passage to Pinang, was towed part of the way by the *Andromache*. Externally the *Diana* exhibits a fine hull, and, we understand, her interior arrangements and accommodations are far from contemptible; and being now under the management of a gentleman, as highly respected throughout the Straits as he is truly conversant with every locality of its innumerable creeks and corners, we feel confident that she will fulfil every object for which she was intended."

The vessel is to be commanded by Capt. Congal. ton, formerly Commander of the Company's Schooner *Zephir*, whose practical knowledge of the locality will probably render his services very useful. The Engines are very weak for a vessel of the *Diana's* size, but the *Free Press* informs us that they are to be exchanged for more powerful ones, as soon as they can be procured. The greatest objection against this steam-boat is that she draws too much water, which will prevent her from going into the numerous creeks and shallows where the Pirates pursued by her will seek and find safety.

In another column will be found the letter of our Correspondent "O", which we received in not late an hour to do full justice to the subject on which it treats, and to which we may probably revert at another time. The writer of the letter in question expresses himself dissatisfied with as little having yet been done by the Committee of the general Chamber of Commerce, and that the objects which, as was professed, were to be their principal care, had not been obtained. Situated as we are here in trying to obtain the grant of any advantage from the Chinese, it is generally necessary to go about it very carefully and with circumspection, and we have no hesitation in saying, that the Committee, however anxious to obtain for foreigners the advantages desired, preferred a cautious policy to one more precipitate, and by which it was by no means sure that the end desired would be gained. Let us for instance suppose, that under present circumstances the Committee had too loudly urged the extension of the space allotted to foreigners, would not a necessary consequence have been, an enquiry as to the names etc, of the occupiers of the different factories? and the local Government, finding that a number of these houses were held by the very parties who have orders to quit the country, would they probably say that it there is not room enough now, there will be as soon as these individuals shall have complied with the Government's orders. As to the filth in front of the Factories, we, from personal observation, find that the nuisance, though not thoroughly abated, is much less than it used to be, and we may hope that the Committee's attention to this point, will have still more satisfactory results. Reiterated representations about the present restrictions to the exportation of rice will, we hope, be at last attended with success; but our Correspondent is, we think, rather precipitate in expecting that all these things can be brought about in so short a space, expect to reap many benefits from it's labours.

As to the expense of which our Correspondent complains, a great part of it is inevitable, and we hope that he is misinformed, in his forming his supposition, that the next year's receipts of the Chamber will not be sufficient to cover the outgoings. We know that the secretary has more to do than to furnish lists of exports of tea and silks to England; we know that he is at present employed in collecting data furnishing returns of the value of *foreign trade* with Canton, which we suppose will soon be laid before the public. The completion of this work alone, which, where there is no Custom-house to which he can refer, is attended with no slight trouble and difficulty, will fully entitle the secretary to his salary, and will moreover be of great utility to all connected with the Chinese trade.

As to the collection of duties, as proposed by the Chamber of Commerce, we do, in a manner, agree with our correspondent. We are afraid that the mode proposed, which is in fact no more than a facility to the Hong-merchants, by making foreigners taxgatherers for the Chinese, will not even always ensure the Grand Chop to the ship, at the same time that we offer a boon to the Hong-merchant to evade the laws of his country by which his conduct ought to be regulated. Were the duty to be paid to the Government direct, and were we allowed to warehouse our goods under our own control, we should have no objection to the present mode of making the payment; but why should we gratuitously abandon an advantage we have hitherto enjoyed, merely because many of the Hong-merchants' means are not adequate to the proper carrying on of their business. To abet them in their irregularities would soon be fatal to our own disadvantage.

NOTICE.—It is hereby given that the undersigned will receive sealed Tenders of Cash for Bills of £ 0 0 (payable at thirty days sight in sets of £200 each) on the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury on or before 12 o'clock the 22nd Instant.

EDWARD ELMSLIE,
Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.

Canton, 12th April, 1837.

P S Please to superscribe the word "Tender" on the envelope of the letter.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

THE Commanders of English Ships requiring hands are requested to apply to the Undersigned. Good and steady Seamen can be recommended, and arrangements will be made for their conveyance to Lintin or Whampoa as the case may be, free of expense to the Ships.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.
Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.

Macao, 4th April, 1837.

N B Please to write the words "Application for Seamen" on the envelope.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have established themselves in this place, as Merchants and General Agents, in connection with Messrs. JOHN BIBBY & Sons, Liverpool, Messrs. FREDERICK HUTH & Co. London, and Messrs. LEMON BILBY & Co Bombay.

LIBBY, ADAM & Co.

Canton, 5 Danish Hong, 1st April 1837.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day commenced business as general Agents and Commission Merchants under the firm of TULLOCH, MILNE & Co

GEORGE TULLOCH.
JOHN MILNE.
J. M. MACDONALD.

Bombay 14th October, 1836.

NOTICE.—The business hitherto carried on by the undersigned will from this date be conducted by CHARLES MARSH & Co.—At No. 3 Imperial Hong.

ROBERT EDWARDS.

Canton, 1st April, 1837.

NOTICE.—Referring to the above advertisement I beg leave to solicit from my friends and the Public, a continuance of the Patronage that has been so liberally given to the Auctioneering and Warehouse Keeping, of the late establishment of Mr. ROBERT EDWARDS. No. 3 Imperial Hong.

CHARLES MARSWICK.

Canton, April 1st, 1837.

CANTON GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The office and Records of the Chamber are open to the members every day excepting Sundays; and the Secretary will be in attendance from 12 till 3 o' Clock.

By order of the Committee,
WILLIAM SCOTT.
Secretary.

Canton General Chamber of Commerce
No. 2 Danish Hong 4th Febv. 1837.

NOTICE.—Samuel Wetmore Jr. is this day admitted a partner in our establishment,

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, February 1st 1837.

NOTICE.—The Copartnership hitherto existing under the firm of Markwick Edwards & Co. ceased the day All Persons having claims against the said firm are requested to forward them, and all Persons indebted to the same are requested to pay the amount to the undersigned.

ROBT. EDWARDS.

Canton 31st Dec, 1836. No. 3 Imperial Hong.

NOTICE.

THE SECRETARY of the BOOK SOCIETY OF CANTON will be obliged to any person who will give him information concerning the following volumes which belong to the Society.

Leigh Hunt's Journal..... No. 21
Westminster Review..... No. 47
Nautical Magazine..... Nos. 53
Matheson's China.....
Franers Magazine..... No. 79
Saturday Magazine..... Nos. 80
Penny Magazine..... Nos. 49 50 & 51
American Quarterly Review..... No. 37
Sa Bride's Mount 24 si
lon, a tragedy. 18 January, 1837.

NOTICE.

THE interest of SAMUEL RUSSELL and AUGUSTINE HEARD in our house ceased on the 31st December 1836.

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, January 2nd.

NOTICE.

Messrs. STANFORD & MARKS beg to inform the Gentlemen of Canton that they have received per "Neptune" "Trusty" and "Clifton" A large stock of Choice Wines, Beer, Cyder and Porter in Casks and Bottles.—An Invoice of "Stone's" Bonded and Shoes. A Quantity of Leman's Biscuits and Spice nuts. A fresh Invoice of Snuffs from "Parker." A large Stock of Stationery consisting of every sort of Paper and several complete sets of account Books.—Playing Cards, Nautical Almanacs for 1837 &c. &c.—Musical Small Boxes 4 and 6 Tunes, Accordeons 6, 8, 9, and 10 Keys with Books of Instructions.—Dressing Gowns, Canton Boat Cloaks.—Iron Chests from 18 Inches upwards.—Blankets.—An extensive assortment of Perfumery.—A fine Fresh York Hams—Berkeley, Cheddar & other Cheese. Dor set Butter Raisins,—Patras Currants in Jars and Tins and various other articles which will be ready for inspection in a few days.

Canton, 23 Dec. 1836.

NOTICE.—The interest of WILLIAM H. MORSE, in the business of our House, commences with this date.

OLYPHANT & Co.

Canton, March 1st, 1837.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of Lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and Consignments ..... ₱ 100 & 1.
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c..... " " " 1. 50.
" Policies and folio pages..... " " " 3.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

NOTICE.—Translations made of the Canton Press Office, from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

*The Agents for the S ciety are from this day,*

In London,.. Messrs. FALKNER MACKILLOP DENT & Co.
" CALCUTTA, Messrs. MACKILLOP STEWART & Co.
" BOMBAY, Messrs. FORBES & Co.
" SINGAPORE Messrs. A. L. JOHNSTON & Co.
" MANILA,.. Messrs. RUSSELL & STURGIS.

DENT & Co.
Secretaries.

Canton, 1st, July, 1836.

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to notify the same, in order that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed, (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for this Society are,

In London, Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. & Co.
Bombay, Messrs. M. Gregor Browning & Co.
Madras, Messrs. E. S. Mourat & Co.
Singapore, Messrs. Guthrie & Co.
Messrs. Co. kerell & Co. Beer, Calcutta.

BELL & Co.
Agents Canton.

FOR SALE ON BOARD THE BARQUE ISABELLA.

ROUGH spars of various sizes, lower masts, top-masts, Jib-booms and other spars.
200 Teak sheathing boards 1 and 2 inch thick,
20 Teak side boards, 11 feet long and 21 inches wide.
Also all kinds of ship's stores.
Apply to Capt. HILLAS on board, or

STANFORD & MARKS, at Canton.

Canton, 14th September, 1836.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Ship DOS AMIGOS, Capt. Pardo, will receive freight at Lintin for the above-named port, and be despatched about the 10th inst. by

RUSSELL STURGIS & Co.

Canton, April 11th, 1837.

FOR LINTIN AND MANILA.

THE American Ship AURELIUS, Capt. Stubbard, will leave Whampoa on the 20th inst. For freight of Silk or other merchandize, apply to

RUSSELL STURGIS & Co.

Canton, April 11th, 1837.

FOR BOMBAY.

TO sail from Whampoa with all despatch, the Ship CHARLES MALCOLM, Capt. JAMES LYON, For freight apply to

CURSETJEE FURDONJEE and
TAMOOLJEE RUSTOMJEE.
No. 3. Fowshong.

Canton, 22d March, 1837.

TO LET.

FROM the first of September next, the house on the S. E. side of Penya Grande, formerly the Spanish Factory, and now occupied by Da. Anna Joaquina Lopez, with large cool apartments. Any Gentlemen wishing to take the said house, will please to address to Januario Jose Lopez, at Macao.

Macao, 15th August, 1836.

FOR SALE.

Very superior MALMSEY in pints and quarts.
Chenber's & Co's SHERRY, in pints and hogsheads.
Black's PORT, in pints.
Bass' PALE ALE, in hogsheads.
CREAM, MILK and CUSTARD, preserved in tins.
JAMS and JELLIES.
One well finished and very powerful COPYING PRESS, with ink, brush, books, damping board, thin paper, &c., complete.
Percussion single barrel RIFLE GUNS, with short sporting piece barrels.
Small gold WATCHES.
Superior drawing PENCILS.
All on moderate terms. Apply at No. 74 French Hong to

JOHN SMITH.

FOR SALE.

AT the CANTON PRESS OFFICE, the first volume of the CANTON PRESS Newspaper, in boards at $ 6.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current.

For one year payable in advance..... $ 12
For six Months..... " 7
For three " ..... " 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current may be had at the Office No. 5, British Factory, at 20 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each, or at Messrs. Markwick Edwards & Co. in Canton and Macao.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Span. *Dos Amigos*, Pardo, from Manila. Amer. *Tartar*, Nickols, from Sourabaya. Brit. *Ternate*, Stewart, from Bombay. *John Dugdale*, Scott, from Singapore, 14th March. *Sulimany*, MacFarlane, from Calcutta, February 15th, and Singapore March 20th.

SAILED or DESPATCHED.—Amer. *Commerce*, Fleming, for Newyork. *Morrison*, Ingersoll, for Batavia.

PASSENGERS.—Per *Commerce* Messrs. Deppe and B. Etting.

The *Emma Eugenia* has sailed for London.

The *Governor Findlay* was by mistake put in our last list as at Whampoa instead of Lintin. The *David Clark* is put up for cargo to the Straits and not for England. The *Ternate* and *Sir Charles Malcolm* to leave immediately for Bombay and the *Dos Amigos*, for Manila. The *Mary Walker* and *Falcon* are, we believe, to load for home.

Considerable inconvenience is at present felt by the want of shipping "outside" to take cargo for Whampoa which we hear is likely to cause much delay in getting rid of the goods now arriving from England, the Straits, etc.

The *Cornwallis* is to remain outside.

We observe that our list of losses of Country ships, sometime since given, is to be encreased by the name of the *Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy*, lost near Quijon, January 1st.

The *Thames*, we learn, reached Madras from China in the short space of 19 days (at sea). We hear that it is probable that she will be employed for a voyage in carrying troops to and from Penang and Madras.

The *Antonio Pereira*, passed Singapore bound to Bengal (in seven days from China) on the 1st of March.

The *Cowasjee Family*, out from Macao seven days was seen by the *Ternate* on the 29th ult; in Latitude 9° north.

A gunner's mate, one of the crew of the *John Bannerman* has been brought to Macao, by Hainan fishermen. We give the particulars of his escape in this day's paper.

The *Sarah Berry* from London, is daily looked for. It will be seen that we are now five months and a half without intelligence to be depended on, from England. The *Lady Grant* from Bombay, may possibly bring the overland despatch of December 1st.

Owing probably to the strong ebb tides, no boat from Macao has arrived within the last four days, and we are consequently yet without the despatches brought per *Sulimany*.

The *Lord Lowther*, *Ada*, *John Fleming* and others are loading for Great Britain.

LATEST DATES from ENGLAND 31st October P *Morrison*. UNITED STATES 20th Novbr. via Manilla. CALCUTTA, 15th February P *Sulimany*. SINGAPORE, March 20th P *Sulimany*. JAVA, 14th February, P *Aurelius*. MANILA 28th March, P *Nicaise*. BOMBAY, 10th January P *Governor Findlay*.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From ENGLAND, *Sarah Berry*, Pepoy, *Crocodile*, *Formidable*, *Hibernia*, *Java*, *Countess of Hindi*, *Ann*, SYDNEY, *Lady Kennaway*, *Lady Hayes*, CALCUTTA, *Hercules*, *Sylph*, *Mary Jane*, MANILA, BOMBAY, *Bombay*, *Eleanor*, *Good Success*, *Lady Grant*, MADRAS, *Thames*, Colonels.

## SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

| Vessel's Name. | Flag. | Commander. | Tons | Where from. | Consignees. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hospital Ship .... | .... | .... | 800 | .... | .... |
| Lord Lowther .... | British | Vincent .... .... | 1400 | London .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Albion .... | Amert. | Patman .... .... | | Liverpool .... | Olyphant & Co. |
| John Gilpin.... | " | Welch .... .... | | Manila .... | Wetmore & Co. |
| Emily Taylor .... | Amert. | Hallett .... .... | | " .... | Russell & Co. |
| Onor .... .... | " | Furber .... .... | | Liverpool .... | Russell Sturgis & Co. |
| David Clark.... | British | Hutchison .... .... | 408 | Calcutta .... | Lindsay & Co. |
| Falcon .... .... | " | Lyon .... .... | 800 | " .... | Tamoolgee Rustomjee. |
| Sir C. Malcolm .... | " | Middlemist .... .... | 365 | London .... | Russell & Co. |
| Aurelius .... .... | Amert | Stoddart .... .... | | Boston .... | Russell Sturgis & Co. |
| John Fleming .... | British | Black .... .... | | Bombay .... | Dent & Co. |
| Hope .... .... | Amert. | Norman .... .... | | Manila .... | Russell Sturgis & Co. |
| Ada .... .... | British | J. Pearson .... .... | 1019 | Calcutta .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Tartar .... .... | Amert. | Nichols .... .... | | Java .... | Russell & Co. |

## SHIPPING AT LINTIN &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, Crockett, *Lord Amherst*, Rees; to Dent & Co. The *Hercules*, Jonnery; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Swan; to D. & M. Rustomjee. *Isabella*, to Stanford & Marks.

| Vessel's Name. | Flag. | Commander. | Tons | Where from. | Consignee. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aurelia .... .... | Port. | Barnes .... .... | 160 | Bombay .... | Dent & Co. |
| Jardine (Schr.).... | British | Strachan .... .... | 160 | Singapore .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Griffin .... .... | Amert | Little .... .... | | Manilla .... | Russell Sturgis & Co. |
| Cesar .... .... | Port. | Wamos .... .... | 800 | Bombay .... | Capt. Ramos |
| Motichund Amichund | British | White .... .... | 530 | " .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Onchita .... .... | Amert. | Tripp .... .... | | Manila .... | P. S. Hathaway. |
| Niantic .... .... | " | Doty .... .... | | New-York .... | Russell & Co. |
| Asia .... .... | " | Cole .... .... | | Java .... | " |
| Henry Clay .... | " | Gilman .... .... | | Manila .... | Dent & Co. |
| York .... .... | " | Meyer .... .... | | New-York .... | Gordon & Talbot. |
| Rasselas .... .... | " | Carter .... .... | | Sandwich Islands | .... |
| Cornwallis .... | British | Clark .... .... | | Bombay .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Mary Walker .... | " | Pollock .... .... | | Valparaiso .... | W. & T. Gemmell & Co. |
| Governor Findlay .... | " | E. Parry .... .... | | Bombay .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| John Dugdale .... | " | J. Scott .... .... | 813 | Singapore .... | G. C. Schwabe. |
| Ternate .... .... | " | Stewart .... .... | | Bombay .... | D. & M. Rustomjee. |
| Sulimany .... .... | " | Mac. Farlane .... | | Calcutta .... | Nanabhoy Framjee. |
| Dos Amigos .... | Span. | Pardo .... .... | | Manila .... | Russell Sturgis & Co. |

# THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Picul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T.) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Commd. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avoir. 1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avoirdupois. 1 Picul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Tau.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—4 Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Spanish dollar 7 Mace 1 or 7 ch.

VOL. 2d. No. 32. CANTON, SATURDAY, APRIL, 15th, 1837. No. 84.

## IMPORTS.

| | | | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| COTTON MANUFACTURES | | | | |
| Cambrics - - 40 yds. | | P. | $ 3. a 6. | |
| Chintzes - - 28 " | | " | 4 a 6 | |
| Handkfs. Mouteith scarlet | | " | 2.95 a 3.50 | dull. |
| " " blue - | | " | 1.25 a 2 | |
| Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 i. | | " | 4. a 5. | |
| " " 30 " " | | " | 3. a 3. | |
| " grey - 40 " 36 i. | | " | 4½ a 5. | in demand. |
| " " - 30 " 36 i. | | " | 6½ a 7½ | |
| " " - 30 " 28 i. | | " | 8. a 10. | |
| Am. brown Cots. 30 " 36 i. | | " | 3. a 3.10. | |
| Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 i. | | P. | 35 a 40 | |
| " " 30 @ 32 i. | | " | | |
| Calcutta - - 16 @ 24 i. | | " | 34 a 35. | |
| WOOLLENS. | | | | |
| Broadcloth Es. Sup' 60@69 i. | | Yd. | 1.80 a 2 20 | |
| " Span' Stripes 60@68 i. | | " | 1.10 a 1.25. | |
| " Superf. - 58@60 i. | | " | 80 a 90. | dull. |
| " Worsters - - | | " | 60 cts. | |
| " Worleys - 25 yds. i. | | P. | 11 a 11½. | No sale. |
| " Su'r Selet. Cutgs large | | P. | 30 a 40. | Cts. dull. |
| Flannel - - - | | yd. | 15 a 20. | |
| Cambleets, double 54 yds. 30 i. | | P. | | |
| Fine singles - - - | | " | 26 a 29. | dull. |
| Second - - - | | " | | |
| Dutch - - 40 yds. 33 i. | | " | 22 | |
| " - - 40 " 29 " | | " | 22 | No demand. |
| Bombazets - - - | | " | 11 a 12 | |
| Longells scarlet - - | | " | 8 a 8½ | |
| Assorted colors - - | | " | | |
| Woollen yarn - - | | " | 70 a 90. | Limited demand. |
| COTTON. | | Tael. | | |
| Bengal old or inf'. | | P. | 7. a 9.8 | |
| " sup' and fine | | " | | |
| Bombay old or inf'. | | " | 7.5 a 10. | |
| " sup'. and fine | | " | | |
| Madras - - - - | | " | 8. a 9.8 | |
| Manila - - - - | | " | | None. |
| METALS. | | | | |
| Copper Shea's. 16 cs. @ 22 cs | | P. | $ 34½. | |
| " S. American slab | | " | 24. | None. |
| " nails assorted | | " | 40. | |
| " old - - | | " | 18. | |
| Lead English Pig | | " | 4½ a 4¾. | |
| " Spanish - - | | " | | |
| Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in | | " | 1.80 a 2. | |
| " Rod ⅜ @ in | | " | | |
| " Nailrod ½ and under | | " | 3 a 3.50. | Declining. |
| " Hoop. ⅜ @ in | | " | | |
| " Scrap - - | | " | 1. a 1.20 | Not Saleable. |
| Steel English - - | | " | | |
| " Swedish - - | | Tub. | 3½ a 4 | |
| Spelter English - - | | P. | 6. | |
| Tin Plates - - - | | Box. | 8 | Large stock. |
| Quicksilver - - - | | P. | 105. | |
| SKINS Rabbit - - | | 100 | 60. a 65. | |
| Beaver - - - | | each | 4. a 6. | |
| " Fox - - - | | " | 1. a 1.15. | |
| Otter-Sea - - - | | " | 40. a 55 | |
| " " tails | | " | 2.50 a 3 | |
| " Land - - | | " | 5. a 7. | |
| Seal - - - - | | " | 2. a 2.50 | |
| OPIUM Patna old | | Ch. | 850 | |
| " new | | | 740 | |
| Benares old | | | 730 | |
| " new | | | 685 | |
| Malwa old - - | | | | |
| " new - - | | | 538 a 540 | |
| Turkey - - - | | | 840 | Nominal. |
| RICE Bengal - - | | P. | 1.70 a 1.80 | |
| " Java - - | | " | 1.60 a 1.70 | |
| " White table | | " | 1.85 | |
| " Manila - - | | " | 1.60 a 1.70 | |
| " Paddy - - | | " | 90 pct less. | than Rice. |
| STRAITS PRODUCE &c. | | | | |
| Bird's nest, fine white - | | Cy. | 30. | |
| " " inf. " - | | " | 11. a 16. | |
| " " black - | | " | 4½ a 5. | No demand. |
| Bees Wax - - - | | P. | 28. a 28. | |
| Betel nut - - - | | " | 3½. a 3½. | |
| Cloves - - - - | | " | 34. a 36. | |
| " Mother - - | | " | 10. a 12. | Overstocked. |
| Camphor Borneo - - | | Cy. | 6. a 25. | |
| Gambir - - - - | | P. | 9½. a 3. | |
| Mace - - - - | | " | | |
| Nutmegs - - - - | | " | | |
| Pepper - - - - | | " | 6. | |
| Rattans - - - - | | " | 2.50 a 3.10 | supplies. |
| Tin Banca - - - | | " | 22. | Nominal. |
| " Singapore &c. | | " | 20. | First quality. |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | | |
| Amber large 1st quality | | Cy. | 3. a 12 | |
| " small fragments | | " | 20 cts a 1½. | |
| Asafœtida - - - | | P. | 4½. | |
| Bichdemar - - - | | " | 12. a 26. | |
| " good - - - | | " | 36. a 50. | |
| Cardamal - - - | | " | 140. a 200 | |
| Coral large heads or pieces | | Cy. | | Dull. |
| " fragments - | | P. | 40. a 50. | |
| Cow Bezoar - - - | | Cy. | 16. a 25. | No demand. |
| Cudbear - - - - | | P. | 12. | |
| Dutch Pepse - - - | | " | 4. a 4½ | |
| Elephants Teeth or Ivory | | " | 70. a 100. | |
| " " cuttings | | " | 60. a 65. | |
| Fish-maws - - - | | " | 25 a 35. | |
| Flints - - - - | | " | 40 cents. | |
| Ginseng crude - - | | " | 75. | |
| " clarified. | | " | 100 | None in mkt. |
| Mother of Pearl Shell | | " | 9. a 10. | |
| Myrrh - - - - | | " | 3. a 4. | |
| Olibanum - - - | | " | 3½. a 8. | Large stock. |
| Putchuck - - - | | " | 16 | Nominal. |
| Rose Mahogy - - | | " | | |
| Saltpetre at Lintin - | | " | 8. a 9. | Nominal. |
| Shark's fins - - - | | " | 15. a 30. | |
| Smalts - - - - | | " | 30. a 40. | limited demand. |
| Stock fish - - - | | " | 5. a 6. | |
| Thread Gold and Silver | | Cy. | 32 a 35 | Large stock |
| Wood Ebony Mauritius | | P. | 3 a 3½ | dull. |
| " " Ceylon | | " | 2½ | |
| " Bandal Indian | | " | 22. | in demand. |
| " " Timor | | " | 10. a 18 | |
| " " Sand'l Islands | | " | 8. a 10 | |
| " Sapan " | | " | 130 | |

## EXPORTS.

| | WT. in T. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| SILK MANUFACTURES. | | | |
| Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in | 36 | $ 13 | |
| " col'd " " by " | 30 | 15. | |
| Hkfs. 4-4 black L. vantine fringed 45 in | 17 | 5 70. a 6. | |
| " 7-8 " " | 15 | 5.10 a 5.50 | |
| Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - | 11 | 7. | |
| " Sarsnet, Nankin silk | | | |
| " " Canton - - | — | 6½ | |
| Hkfs. white Pongee 22 in | 18 | 7.75 a 7.80 | |
| " " " 20 " | 16 | 6.60 a 6.70 | |
| " figured " 22 " | 20 | 10. | |
| " " " 20 " | 18 | 9. | |
| Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 | 24 | 12.50 | |
| " " 30 " 29 | 29 | 16.50 a 16.75 | |
| " black " " 25 | 24 | 10.75 a 11.50 | |
| " " " 29 | 30 | 13.75 a 13. | |
| Natins Levantines 30 29 | 33 | 14.75 a 15. | |
| " " " 24 | 30 | 13. | |
| Lutestrings mixt 18 " 24 | 18 | 7.10 a 7.20 | |
| " black " " 29 | 28 | 10.30 a 10.50 | |
| Pongees white 30 " 30 | 30 | 11.75 a 12 | |
| " " 30 " 29 | 29 | 1.30 a 11.75 | |
| " " 30 " 32 | 32 | 13. a 13.50 | |
| " Seersuen 19 " 19 | 27 | 4.95 a 4.80 | |
| Sarsnets black N. 30 " 29 | 27 | 11.40 a 11.75 | |
| " " C. " " 29 | 28 | 10 a 10½ | |
| " " " " 29 | 23 | 7.80 a 8.10 | |
| " wh te 60 " 29 | 34 | 17 a 17.20 | |
| " colored 30 " 29 | 21 | 12.40 a 12.60 | |
| " crossbarr'd " 24 | 18 | 10.75 | |
| Satins black 18 " 29 | 44 | 17 a 17.50 | |
| " " 18 " 29 | 36 | 16.25 a 16.50 | |
| " colored 18 " 29 | 33 | 17.20 a 17.40 | |
| " high " 18 " 29 | 36 | 18.75 a 19 | |
| " damasked crimson | 38 | 21 a 22. | |
| " " colored | 38 | 20 a 21. | |
| Sendaws Nank. blk 29 29 | 44 | 15 a 15.50 | |
| " " colored " " | 33 | 16 a 16.40 | |
| " " 19 " | 36 | 17 a 17.50 | |
| Canton black 29 " | 33 | 10 a 10.20 | |
| Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st | Pl. | 4.70 a 4.90 | |
| " black - - - | | 4.50 a 4.60 | |
| Shawls crape 7 4 embrd. - | 7 | 3.40 | |
| " " 5.5 @ 5.6 in - | 5½ | 2.90 | |
| " 8-4 Satin figd. 63 - | 5 | 2.15 a 2.25 | |
| " 7-4 " " - | 4 | 1.85 | |
| " " damasked silk 64 @ 4.4 | 4 | 2.50 | |
| Water silks col'd. 18 y. 29 in | 32 | 15.45 | |
| BLACK TEAS. | Pl | Tael. | |
| " Bohea Canton - - | " | | No demand. |
| " Fokeen - - - | " | | |
| " Congou Sou'g. h'd. - | " | 20 a 28 | |
| " Bl. Lf. & Pek. h'd | " | 24 a 36 | |
| " Campoi - - - - | " | 28 a 38 | |
| " Souchong - - - | " | 40 a 56 | |
| " Hung muey - - - | " | 52 a 60 | |
| " Pekoe - - - - | " | 60 a 90 | |
| " Ning Yong - - - | " | 24 a 27 | nominal. |
| " Ankoi - - - - | " | 16 a 22 | |
| " Pouchong - - | " | | |
| " Orange Pekoe - - | " | 23 a 35 | |
| " Caper - - - - | " | 24 a 30 | |
| GREEN TEAS. | | | |
| " Twankay - - - - | " | 27 a 3 | Canton Tea |
| " Skin - - - - | " | 20 a 36 | 12 a 15 |
| " Hyson- - - - - | " | 46 a 70 | 36 a 39 |
| " Young Hyson - - | " | 28 a 42 | 24 a 28 |
| " Imperial - - - | " | 52 a 60 | |
| " Gunpowder - - | " | 55 a 78 | 40 a 45 |
| RAW SILK. Canton No. 1 | " | T. | |
| " " " 2 | " | | |
| " " " 3 | " | | None. |
| " " " 4 | " | | |
| " " " 5 | " | | |
| Nankin Tsatlee - - - 4 | " | 490 a 530 | Nominal. |
| " Taysaam- - - - | " | 380 a 400 | |
| SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st | " | T. 5.5 | |
| " 2d. | " | 5.3 | |
| " Pingfa - - - | " | 6.7 | |
| " Candy Canton - - | " | 7.4 | |
| " Chinchew - - | " | 14 | |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | |
| Alum - - - - - | " | 1.85 a 1.95 | at Macao. |
| Aniseed star - - - | " | 10½ a 11 | |
| Camphor - - - - | " | | at Macao. None. |
| Cassia at Whampoa | " | 11.50 a 12 | |
| " Lintin - - | " | 9. | |
| " buds - - - | " | 14 a 15 | |
| Canes bamboo - - - | 1000 | 10 a 14 | |
| " Wangees - - - | " | 7 a 12 | |
| China Root - - - - | Pl. | 3½ | |
| Cubebs - - - - | " | 17 a 18 | |
| Dragon's blood - - - | " | 80 a 100 | |
| Galangals - - - - | " | 3½ a 3½ | |
| Gamboge - - - - | " | 68 a 70 | None good. |
| Glass beads - - - | " | 17 a 22 | |
| Ghee - - - - - | " | 9 a 11 | |
| Ginger in Jars - - | Case | 3 a 3½ | |
| Harmil or Orpiment - | Pl. | 15 a 16 | |
| Lead white - - - - | " | 9 a 10 | |
| " red - - - - | " | 10 | |
| Mo. of Pear' Shells Scoloo large | Pl. | | |
| " blue edged small | " | | Nodemand. |
| Musk warranted - - - | Cy. | 65 a 80 | |
| Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in | 100 | 98 | |
| " 9½ yds. 12 in - - - | Pc. | 65 | |
| " Canton made - - | " | 79 | |
| " " large - - | " | 88 | |
| " " small - - | " | 65 | None. |
| Yellow yds. in 1st. st. | " | 79 a 90 | |
| " " " 2d. " | " | 66 a 70 | None. |
| " small " " - | " | 49 | |
| " white " " - | " | | |
| Oils Aniseed - - - | Cy. | 55 a 85 | Wanted. |
| " Cassia - - - | " | 1.10 a 1.20 | |
| Rhubarb - - - - | Pl. | 1.65 | |
| " Dutch cut - - | " | | |
| Soy in Jars - - - | Case | 5 a 8 | |
| Tobacco in baskets - - | Pl. | 14 a 15 | |
| Tortoiseshell - - - | P. | | |
| Turmeric - - - - | " | | |
| Vermillion 30 catties - - | Box. | | |

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER. BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

Note. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also higher prices are obtainable for *Cambaets Camphire, Ginseng* and other Goods on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton* &c. sometimes discharge at Macao or transhipp their Cargoes at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rents outside, and River Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pickles &c, Confectionary Cutlery, Crockery ware, &c.*, for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

*Note. Alum*, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; and *Raw Silk, Silk* piece goods &c, are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

### RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

| | s. d. |
|---|---|
| On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills. ..... | 5 |
| Government Bills 10 @ 30 days. ..... none. ..... | |
| United States Bank Bills 6 months sight. ..... none. ..... | |
| Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents. none. | |
| E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight. ..... | 220 C. R. |
| E. I. Directors Bills, 60 ds. sight, Rs. ..... | |
| Private Bills, on Bombay, " Co's. Rs. ..... | |

Gold, 96 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 24.20 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 5½ per Cent premium.
" " small 96 a 98 " " "
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand. .. .. .. 1 per Cent "
" " Old Carolus IV. .. .. .. 12 per Cent "
South American Republics .. .. .. 3 a 3½ per Cent discount.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet .. £s. to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none. .. .. £
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. .. £

### DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1st APRIL 1836 TO 31st MARCH 1837.

| | IN MARCH. | | | APRIL TO FEBY. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Price. | Chests. | Value in Dollars. | Chests. | Value in Dollars. | Stock 1st April. |
| Patna ..... old. | 835 | 117 | 97,695 | | | 3-9 |
| " ..... new | 770 | 195 | 150,920 | 4,967½ | 3709,326 | 2,895 |
| Benares ....old | 740 | 158 | 116,920 | | | 318 |
| " ..... new | 700 | 23 | 16,100 | 2614 | 1 866,850 | 256 |
| Malwa .....old | 685 | 759 | 992,980 | 11,954½ | 7 614,804 | 997 |
| " ..... new | | 717 | | | | 4,189 |
| | | 1,970 | 1,274,615 | 19,536 | 13 179,979 | 8,655 |

[1] Total Chests delivered in the year ending 1st April 1837—21,506; Value Sp. Drs. 14,454,193.

### RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

| GOODS TREASURE | | GOODS TREASURE | | GOODS TREASURE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay ..... | 2½ | Singapore ... | 1½ | Hol. or Hamburg ... | 3 |
| Ceylon ..... | | Manila ..... | | Spain or Portugal.. | 3 |
| Madras ..... | | Mallacca ... | | America U States .. | 2½ |
| Calcutta ..... | | Penang ..... | 1½ | Chili or Peru .. .. | 3 |
| Rangoon ... | | Batavia ... | | Mexico ..... | 3 |
| Mauritius ... | | Gt. Britain via Cape | 3 | E.coast of China ... | 1 |
| Australia ... | | " direct ..... | 2½ | Lintin &c. ..... | ½ |
| Sand. Islands .. | | France ..... | 2½ | | |

Note. Above rates are from 20th Oct. to 20th April annually; during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat higher. Risks on Bullion are $ 2 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ ¾ per month.
Two Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

### WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874736 of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd " " " 1200 do. & under 1600 " 0.7221081 " "
3rd " " under 1200 do. 0.5062341 " "

N.B. The cubit is 14½ inches: measurement is taken on each quarter of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremost to the Mizen mast, or other head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products.—The largest class pay from $ 43.0 to $ 4339; 2d class from $ 3780 to $ 3700; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Cumshaw or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Tsatlee or $ 2225. Linguists fee $ 1734 and Comprador's fees $ 50. Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. On French and other Foreign vessels they are slightly varied. Riverdun ships are charged only about $ 1300 in lieu of measurement &c.,

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

### IMPORTS.

There is great dullness in all articles of European Import.

Cotton Yarn.—very dull, and prices again declining.

Woollens.—Camblets and Longells continue declining, with but languid demand.

Rice.—The late heavy rains, which have ceased since yesterday, are not supposed to have caused any injury to the crop now planting, and the prices of the foreign grain continue without improvement.

Straits Produce.—We again quote a fall in the price of Pawon, and Tin; Betelnut remains the same.

Cotton.—We have no improvement to report in the price of this article, but as the clearances are going on briskly, prices, it is to be hoped, have reached their lowest.

Opium.—The deliveries up to the 6th instant, exhibit a good deal of activity in Malwa, but at very low prices, and it is still declining. In the Bengal drug there is almost nothing doing, and holders are anxiously awaiting intelligence from Calcutta as to whether prices are still supported there, and the exports likely to be delayed. Deliveries to the 9th instant: Patna 468 Chs, new 68, Benares old 60, new 57, Malwa 444. Total 737 Chests.

### EXPORTS.

Of Raw Silk, *Canton* none, and of *Taysaam* and *Tsatlee* none good in the market.

Silk Manufactures.—Prices of ready goods have given way a little, but the scarcity of the raw material prevents contracts at lower prices.

Tea.—we have lowered our quotations for Souchongs, of which low qualities may be had as quoted.

# THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 2d. No. 33. CANTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 22ND, 1837. No. 85.


## FROM THE CHINESE REPOSITORY.

### PREPARATION OF OPIUM.

*Continued from our last number.*

So very large was formerly the admixture of *pasewa* in the opium brought to the Benares agency, that it was thought necessary, for the sake of its appearance, to draw off as much as possible of the black fluid, by storing it for weeks, in earthen vessels, perforated with a hole. Of late years, there has been a great amendment in this respect, and the draining system has therefore become unnecessary; an event which ought to be followed by the abolition of the inconvenient receptacles in which it was carried on, and by the general substitution of moveable wooden cases and drawers in their stead.

*Pure sea*, in a pure and concentrated state, is a viscid, dark, reddish-brown fluid, transparent in thin plates. Its homogeneous physical constitution prevents its assuming to the eye that appearance of consistency which is generated by ordinary opium. In the former, all the ingredients are in a state of true chemical combination, with the water contained; while, in the latter, many of the ingredients are only in a state of mechanical mixture, a condition which almost necessarily gives an appearance of solidity beyond all proportion to the actual quantity of solid matter contained. Hence, *pure sea*, and opium containing *pe sees*, are less consistent, and would, to the inexperienced eye, appear to contain much more water than pure opium of the same actual spissitude; a source of much perplexity to any one who tries for the first time to estimate, by the consistence, the real spissitude or dry contents of different samples of opium containing more or less of *pure sea*. A tentative prowess in the only one by which a person can qualify himself to estimate the spissitude with tolerable accuracy. He should, before allowing the *parkhiyas* to state their estimate of the spissitude, form one in his own mind, and make a memorandum of it, noting his reasons for assigning the degree of spissitude on which he fixed. The result of the steam-drying test, to which small samples of all opium are subjected in the Benares agency, will then enable him to judge on which side, whether under or over estimate, he has inclined to err, and to avoid the error in his subsequent operations.

The constituents of *pasewa* are in a state of chemical combination; and the slow addition of water will not subvert that condition. But the sudden effusion of a large quantity of water on concentrated *pure sea*, instantly receives it into two portions, a dark colored fluid containing the gum, coloring matter, and super-meconate and acetate of morphia, and a lighter colored powder, consisting of the resin and some gluten, and a minute portion of caoutchouc. In making *le sea* therefore, from *pure sea*, or from inferior opium, the necessary quantity of water should be slowly added, and thoroughly mixed previously to the addition of more water. Pure opium is liable to the same resolution of its component parts, from the sudden effusion of water: if the latter be slowly added and thoroughly mixed, the gelatinous opium will absorb it, forming a species of hydrate, and will retain its tremulous consistence; but if the water be suddenly added in a considerable quantity an immediate separation of the more and less soluble constituents occurs, and the opium loses its gelatinous and adhesive character. When opium is dried up to a certain point, below the spissitude of 80 per cent., it loses the power of absorbing water without decomposition, and cannot be brought to the gelatinous state. It might be expected, that, by adding 30 parts of water to 70 of dry opium powder, we should produce a combination possessing the consistence and other physical characters of fresh standard † opium; but the compound has little consistence, and will be found to contain insoluble portions, which have lost the power of forming hydrates with water; yet its *spissitude* remains exactly that of standard opium, the precise quantity of dry opium employed in making it being recoverable from it, but in a darkened and deteriorated condition. The above observations have a practical bearing upon the manufacture of *le sea*, as has already been noticed, and upon the degree of spissitude which opium, either in the hands of the *kaeris* or in the agency godowns, should be permitted to acquire: it should be limited to 66 or 67 per cent. for the former, and 70 or 72 for the latter; because, with every additional degree of spissitude above this, the solubility is impaired in an increasing ratio.

Among some thoughts on the subject committed to writing six years ago, I find the following remark and query: "The whole of the original milky juice will pass through a finer filter than that used by the Chinese in making the extract for smoking: is it possible to dry the opium, retaining its property of such minute divisibility and diffusibility; or is it necessary for the complete separation of the water from the resin, gluten, caoutchouc, &c. that some absorption of oxygen should take place, and some consequent diminution of their solubility, or rather miscibility with water?" My reason for noticing this query is the subsequent solution of the proposed problem by M. Prevste of Calcutta, in the highly similar case of animal milk, which he appears to have succeeded in drying to a powder with no perceptible injury to the diffusibility of its curdy and oleaginous principles. This is the very result that should be aimed at in the preparation of opium for the Chinese market.

When the juice of the poppy has been properly dried, that is, rapidly, in a cool shade, and protected from dust, it possesses, at the spissitude of 70 per cent., (that is, containing 30 per cent. of water,) the following properties. It has in the mass a "reddish brown" color (*Werner*), resembling that of copper (the metallic lustre obstructed); and when spread thin on a white plate, shows considerable translucency, with a "gallstone yellow" color, and a *slightly* granular texture. When cut into flakes with a knife, it exhibits sharp edges, without drawing out in threads; and is tremulous, like jelly, or rather strawberry jam to which it has been newly compared. It has considerable adhesiveness, a handful of it not dropping from the hand inverted for some seconds. Its smell is the pure peculiar smell of opium, heavy and not unpleasant. In this condition it is said to be "standard" or "*sarsuf*" opium.

When the juice, again, instead of being thus exposed to the air, has after collection been kept in deep vessels, which prevent evaporation, it presents the following appearances. A specimen of it which has the spissitude of only 60 per cent. has the apparent consistence or substantiality of standard opium of 70 per cent. But on minute examination, it will be found, that this apparent firmness of texture is a deception, resulting from the mechanical constitution of the mass; it being made up with but little alteration of the original *roghun drops* collected from the capsule, not within, and more inspissated without; this outer portion, as long as it remains entire, giving the general character of consistency to the mass, just as the shells of a quantity of eggs would do. For, when the opium is rubbed smartly in a mortar, this fictitious consistence disappears, exactly as that of the eggs, if pounded, would do; and its point of apparent consistence, as well as of real spissitude, it is reduced to the proportion which it properly bears to standard opium. When opium thus retains the original configuration of the irregular drops, it is said to be "*kachu*" or "raw;" when these are broken down into the *minute grain*, mentioned in the description of standard opium, it is said to be "*pakka*" or "matured," whatever may be this actual spissitude of the opium, whether 50 or 70 per cent. An opinion has been entertained, but on what grounds I know not, that the breaking down of this large grain is an injury to the opium; to myself it seems plain, that, as the large grain *always* disappears before the opium attains the spissitude of 70 per cent., and as this vesicular constitution of the raw opium retards the evaporation of its superfluous moisture, the more inspissated shell of each drop, by checking the evaporation from its more fluid interior the object should be to reduce the whole with the least possible delay to a nearly homogeneous mass, in which state the inspissation of opium advances with much greater rapidity.

Connected with this subject, is a question which has been raised, whether the inspissation of opium stored in large quantities in the agency godowns is effected more quickly, by removing, from time to time, into another receptacle, the pellicle of thick opium which forms on the surface of the mass; or by turning over the mass frequently, and thus constantly mingling with it the pellicles successively formed. As agreeable to the general law of chemical affinity, whereby the last portions of any substance held in combination, and in course of gradual expulsion, are retained with increasing obstinacy, the inspissation of this, is, *ceteris paribus*, always more rapid in its progress than that of thick opium; it is clear that the removal of the pellicle, by which opium of minimum spissitude is constantly exposed to the air, must accelerate the inspissation more than the turning over of the whole mass would do; because the latter process exposes to the air opium which is gradually acquiring a greater degree of concentration, and from which the evaporation will gradually be *slower and slower*. As evaporation takes place from the external surface only, it may be proper here to advert to the propriety of making all reservoirs for opium below the standard spissitude as numerous and shallow as may be permitted by the means of storage; every practicable method being at the same time adopted to facilitate ventilation across, and to exclude dust from, the extensive surfaces exposed; and as little light being admitted as may be suitable to the convenience of the people at work.

It might be expected, from the ingenuity of the natives of this country, and from their imperfect notions of fair trade, that they would resort in a great variety of means for increasing, by adulteration, the weight of such an article as opium, in which fraud might be made so difficult of detection. But in fact, it is seldom that they attempt any thing of the kind, beyond keeping their opium at a low spissitude; an act by which, under the present searching system of examination, they cannot profit; and which, from its occasioning a deterioration of their opium through fermentation, entails the leaving of a bitter upon its quality, and therefore, in those cases, an inevitable loss. It is impossible that opium left to itself in the open air, during the parching season of the hot winds, could remain at the low spissitudes of 50 and 60 per cent., at which it is frequently brought to Ghazipur towards the end of that season; and we must therefore conclude, that the artificial means are resorted to, in order to maintain it in that condition; either the frequent addition of water, or the burying it in a damp piece of ground, which is said to be sometimes done for the sake of security. When these malpractices have been carried too far, the gluten undergoes in a greater or less degree the process of putrefaction; the mass of opium first becoming covered with mould, and acquiring an opaque "yellowish grey" color and a pasty consistence, in which every vestige of the translucency and *grain* of the opium is lost; and the smell becoming rennous, sour, and at last abominably fetid; in which condition the deteriorated opium is fit for none of the purposes of the manufacture, and is always destroyed, and its original value forfeited, by the *koe ris*. It is to be hoped that their experience of the unvarying consequences of such folly, and the introduction of a superior class of gomastahs, will in time convince them of the advantage, as well as the facility, of bringing in all their opium at very nearly the standard spissitude.

In some cases it would appear, from the fluid state in which they bring it for sale, as if they expected every drop of water which they add to it, to be assimilated and converted into opium. Occasionally, it would seem that they had admitted some suspicions of its having been watered too much; and their only remedy is to drive on the superfluous water by boiling: an operation which speedily reduces the mixture to a blackened and charred condition, easily recognized.

A more ingenious fraud, but which is seldom practiced, is, that of *washing out* the soluble and most valuable part of the opium, and bringing for sale the residual mass. In the process, the opium loses its translucency, and the color of its colors: it loses its adhesiveness also, not adhering to the hand like opium which has not been robbed of its soluble principle; and by these marks, without going further, the fraud is detected. *Sand* is now and then added, to increase the weight, and is at once detected by its grittiness when rubbed between a plate and a spatula.

*Soft clayey sand* is also, but very rarely, used for the same purpose: it always impairs the color and translucency, and can, as well as sand, be detected, and its quantity accurately ascertained, by washing the opium with a large quantity of water, and collecting the sediment, which is the clayey mud.

*Sugar* and *gur*, or coarse molasses, are sometimes employed to adulterate opium: they invariable ferment and give it a sickly, sweetish, renous, or acescent odor easily known.

*Cow-dung*, the pulp of the dhatura, or thorn-apple, and the gummy resinous juice of the bel, or Bengal quince, are seldom met with as fraudulent ingredients: the first may be detected by drying it to a powder, or by washing it with water, either of which processes brings under the eye the undigested shreds of vegetable matter, constituting the animal's food; but the two last are extremely difficult of detection, if not added in quantity sufficient to affect the color and smell of the opium, which generally happens in the few instances of their occurrence. The seeds of the dhatura are apt to get mixed with the opium, and afford a ready means of detection. A strange, but not uncommon, mode of adulteration is the addition of *pounded poppy seeds*: if reduced to a fine powder, the oleaginous seeds might enter into an imperfect chemical union with the kindred resinoid principle of the opium: but the fraud is never so skilfully effected as to produce this result; and the hard particles of the seeds are perceptible to the touch and sight. Malwa opium, though less now than it was eight years ago, is in general largely contaminated with oil, which is easily separated by dissolving the opium in water; and I have seen, in a few instances, the same fraud attempted within the Benares agency. As the oil is always in a rancid condition, its presence is betrayed by its odor, as well as by the glistening appearance which it communicates to the opium.

By long exposure to the heat of the sun, the texture of opium whatever be its spissitude, undergoes a remarkable change, through the conversion of parts of its gluten into a species of horny fibre, the characteristic property of exhibiting sharp edges, when cut into flakes with a knife, disappears; and it draws out into long threads.

These two varieties of texture may almost always be recognized in cakes of Behar and Benares opium respectively; the former being exposed to the sun, in the process of drying the cakes, and the latter not. This diversity of treatment occasions a difference between the hygrometric properties of the cakes of the two agencies; the Behar caket acquiring a more speedy but less permanent hardness than the Benares: whereby, though firmer in the shell towards the end of the hot winds, they are more liable than the Benares to soften and lose their shape during the rains. The immediate cause of this difference appears on making a close section of the shells with a sharp knife. It will thus be found, that in the Benares shells, the *le sea* remains visibly interstratified with the petals, dark-colored, and tenacious; while in the Behar, it is in a great measure absorbed by the petals, which are apparently in intimate contact with each other, and is not to be distinguished from them; the distribution being more easily effected by hygrometric changes of the atmosphere than the *independent* strata of lost and *le sea* in the Benares cakes.

## PIRACY.

We were not aware that it was part of the system so lately introduced, for the suppression of Piracy on the neighbouring seas, to require that every native vessel, met with at sea by our men-of-war, should be provided with a sailing pass; until we understood that the fleet of 22 prows, brought in by the *Wolf* on Tuesday last, had been stopped at sea from the want of such a document. So far back as in our number of 21st July last year we expressed our opinion that it would be an impolitic proceeding, and we gave at the same time our reasons for thinking so—and our views have not since undergone any change on the subject. But where and how has the Captain of a man-of-war obtained the right to stop native vessels at sea, and bring them into one of our Straits ports from the want of a pass? With respect to such craft, trading to this port, it may be all very well to require them to carry a pass—or when it has been made the subject of Treaty or of some less formal arrangement perhaps, with the native princes, that they should. Or where we know it to be contrary to the regulations of the place from which she has sailed, or of the native port to which she may state herself to be going—that a prow should put to sea on any voyage, without a pass, or some document of recognition from a chief—it may be quite a justifiable proceeding in every point of view to detain her for the want of one. But, where none of those facts could be shewn, would a native vessel thus detained and brought into this port by a man-of-war, have an action for damages against her commander for the detention of his vessel, and loss sustained by the interruption? We suspect he would —and the Captain of the man-of-war's general instructions would not, we apprehend, in such a case avail him much in a Court of Law against a verdict! For other reasons, however, to which we refer our readers to the number above mentioned, we should wish to see the practice discontinued—particularly as piracy in this neighbourhood seems likely to be brought to a close by less questionable means—and which are not likely to be misused, or to have any result prejudicial to the native trade of the Settlements, which can scarcely fail to be sometimes the case under the constant and rigorous exercise of the practice referred to.

While upon any subject connected with piracy, we ought not, we think, omit to mention that the *Tummongung* lately waited on the local authorities here, intimating that the whole remnant of the (*quondam*) piratical community of Galang, now fully persuaded that it was the intention of the English government to put an end to their predatory pursuits, were desirous to establish themselves under British protection on the island of Singapore, and there pursue an honest livelihood for the rest of their days! What the government has resolved on in reply to this intimation we have not yet heard. But if all the piratical communities are like those of Galang, for what loss of life and property is not our government responsible, in having so long delayed the dispersion of hordes so easily daunted and overcome! *Singapore Free Press.*

On Thursday last one of those violent and tumultuary affrays which occasionally disturb the peace of the town, broke out between two different tribes of the Chinese, and terminated in the death of one man, and blows and bruises to several others. The quarrel, as is so often the case, had its origin in a very trivial cause. A servant of the pork-farmer was carrying some pieces of pork in a basket past a house on the river side, at present occupied by people from a China junk now in the roads, when he was jostled by one of the coolies who was at the same time carrying a load of rattans into the house in question, and the pork thrown out of the basket on the ground. High words ensued, and (as he himself at least afterwards swore) the porkcarrier was struck down by a blow from some one of the junk people whom the altercation had collected around. He however got upon his legs again, and hastened to collect his friends, whom, as they were of a race proverbially hostile to the Junk people, he found no difficulty in assembling in considerable number of, and whom he forthwith conducted to the scene of his recent discomfiture. One of the party laid hands upon the junk nakhoda, which appeared at once to be received as the signal of hostilities among his people, who with heavy sticks, brick bats &c. repelled the aggression of the porkcarrier's party—and the affray succeeded which ended in the unhappy consequences we have already mentioned. A Coroner's jury sat the same day over the body—and a verdict of Wilful Murder was returned against the nakhoda and two of the junk's crew, who were committed accordingly. *Ibid.*

## THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

As much has lately been said in the papers regarding the quantity of shipping now in the port, it may not be uninteresting to present a statement, derived from authentic sources, of the quality, tonnage, &c. of the vessels, showing also the extent of the shipping in former years:—

| | Ships. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| In December last, there arrived at Calcutta, .. .... .... .... .... | 61 | 19,000 |
| Departed, .. .... .... .... .... | 28 | 17,000 |
| Exclusive of dhonies or coasting vessels. | | |
| On the 1st January, 1837, remained in the port as follows: | | |
| | Ships. | Tons. |
| Free Traders for Great Britain (including 2 243 tons for China) .. | 20 | 13,010 |
| Country ships for China, .... .... | 6 | 3,900 |
| Ships and vessels employed in the country trade, .... .... .... | 45 | 12,000 |
| American vessels, .... .... .... | 7 | 2,000 |
| French vessels, .... .... .... | 15 | 3,500 |
| Portuguese vessel, .... .... .... | 1 | 600 |
| Arabian ves.s, .... .... .... | 14 | 3,000 |
| Total | 108 | 48,000 |
| Free Traders in the river on the 1st January, 1836, .... .... .... | 10 | 14,488 |
| Ditto ditto, 1st January, 1837, .. | 20 | 13,010 |
| Increase | 10 | 1,761 |
| From the 1st Jany. to the 31st December, 1836, the arrivals were: | | |
| His Majesty's Ships .... .... .... | 9 | |
| Merchant ships and vessels .... .... | 445 | 1,60,160 |
| Dhonies or coasting vessels, .... .... | 216 | |
| | 669 | |

The above is the greatest year on record in the number of vessels arrived.

The years 1815 and 1816, however, nearly equalled 1836, when (in the former years) the imports were:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1817, Merchant ships and vessels.. | 440 | 1,66,569 |
| ,, Dhonies or coasting vessels, | 163 | |
| | 599 | |
| 1818 Merchant ships and vessels, . | 440 | 1,76,971 |
| ,, Dhonies or coasting vessels.. | 133 | |
| | 573 | |

Departure from Calcutta for China in the following years:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1834 Ships and vessels, .... .... .. | 55 | 25,023 |
| 1835 Ditto ditto, .... .... .... | 54 | 26,807 |
| 1836 Ditto ditto, .... .... .... | 67 | 33,007 |

Shewing that 1835 was the greatest year, and double the average of the five years preceding 1835, which included the Honorable Company's cotton ships from hence.—*Calcutta Englishman, January 20.*—*Singapore Free Press, 16th March.*

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Dear Mr. Editor.—Knowing how lonely many of my countrymen here feel for the honour and dignity of their nation, I avail of your columns to draw their attention to an atrocious stigma upon both, which only requires, I feel sure, to be known, to induce them to call a public meeting and petition the king in council to look more sharply after his honor. I allude to a Treaty, called Capitulations or articles of peace between Great Britain and the Ottoman empire, which may be seen in the appendix to Dr. Walsh's Residence at Constantinople, published last year in London. This Treaty reminds one throughout of a Chinese Edict; but the part which is most odious is that clause in which the Sultan, out of compassion no doubt to the barbarian foreign king, benevolently allows that "two shiploads of figs and raisins may be purchased at Smyrna, or any other Turkish port, in abundant years, on paying a duty of three per cent. for the use of his Britanic majesty's kitchen." Dr. Walsh tells us, in another part of his book; "These figs and currants were the only commodities legally

allowed to be exported from Turkey, and under the shadow of this treaty all England has been since supplied with them."

It was a sorry jest upon the poor brahmin who fancied he had passed his life in abstinence from all food which had even possessed animal existence, to show him by a microscope that he had devoured myriads of creatures on every cabbage leaf which had formed his vegetable meals, and I commit a similar indiscretion, perhaps, in opening the eyes of my countrymen who have a religious veneration for a christmas plum-pudding and its sacred accompaniment of mince-pies, to shew them that when they have indulged in those commestibili they have, to use a Turkish phrase, been "eating dirt," and swallowing mouthsful of indignity. I do not "willingly disparage

"My best and dearest friend plum-porridge" but—two shiploads of figs for the use of his Majesty's kitchen!—Think of that ye 94 who signed the famous Canton Petition to the king in Council of 1834!

Then, Mr. Editor, how tolerate the *arrogant assumption of supremacy over the monarchs and people of other countries* claimed by the Great Turk for himself and his subjects! How submit to the degradation of maintaining a nobleman of Great Britain with an expensive diplomatic corps, to superintend the interests of two shiploads of figs! How permit the *quiet submission to insult and unresisting endurance of contemptuous and wrongful treatment* implied in the duty of three per cent upon raisins for his Britannic Majesty's plum-puddings!—and in abundant seasons only, as if forsooth, the dumplings of our gracious Whig King are to be made dependent on a Turkish crop!

I suggest that a public meeting be convened forthwith to petition His Majesty in council upon the matter of the figs, and to submit that the minister in Constantinople be *instructed to put himself in communication with the Merchants of Canton qualified as they are in a certain degree by their experience and observation*, to guard him from making similar treaties in future. It will be easy to shew that nearly all that has been gained by our successive costly embassies at Constantinople, backed by the fleets of Duckworth and Codrington, is enjoyed by our merchants here, neglected as they are by their own government, whilst we are exempt from much of the misery and contumely implied in the Turkish treaty. Who, for example, apprehends being made a slave of in Canton? Whence the necessity to treat here about an excise on animal food—to say nothing of figs, or making wine or any thing else, if we choose, in our own houses? Who, if not ourselves, prevent the Superintendents to decide all suits between British subjects, without the intervention of Chinese Authorities? Where the fear of a Chinese Cadi giving ear to the calumnies and injuries of Englishmen towards each other? Who thinks it necessary to stipulate against the contingency of an English subject turning Chinese? When did the Chinese ever seize or violently appropriate the property of an English subject either living or dying in China?

The people of Europe, Mr. Editor, have still a great deal to learn from us, notwithstanding the effusion of political knowledge poured upon them by our petition of 1834. We have but to concoct a treaty to shew them that we can either raise the price of cotton twist here, cheapen puddings in England, or dignify the present degraded position of an English Christmas dinner.

C.

---

We have recopied below for the use of our readers, and to render the remarks of our Correspondent more intelligible, the Turkish treaty to which he alludes, and the style in which it is written is certainly very similar to that used in Chinese official documents. In the interesting book from which we have copied it, the similarity of the official acts of the Turkish Government to what they are in China are frequently very striking, but this is perhaps not a matter of much surprize, when it is considered, that however great the distance which now separates these nations, their rulers may be said to be from the same stock, and their Government is alike based upon the Patriarchal rule.

*Capitulations, or Articles of Peace, between Great Britain and the Ottoman Empire, agreed upon and altered at different periods. The Capitulations commence in these words:—*

"Sultan Mahmood—may he live for ever! Let everything be observed in conformity to these capitulations, and contrary thereunto let nothing be done.

"The commands, under the sublime and lofty signet which imparts sublimity to every place, and under the imperial and noble cypher, whose glory is renowned throughout all the world, by the Emperor and Conqueror of the Earth, achieved with the assistance of the Omnipotent, and by the special grace of God, are these—

"We, who, by divine grace, assistance, will, and benevolence of God, now are king of kings of the world, the prince of emperors of every age, the dispenser of crowns to monarchs, and the champion, Sultan Mahmood, son of Sultan Ibrahim Khan, son of Sultan Ahmed Khan, son of Sultan Mahomet Khan, son of Sultan Murad Khan, son of Sultan Selim Khan, son of Sultan Solyman Khan, son of Sultan Selim Khan,—the most glorious among the princes professing the faith of Jesus, and the most conspicuous among the potentates of the nations of the Messiah, and the umpire of public differences that exist between Christian nations, clothed with the mantle of magnificence and majesty, Charles II. king of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, whose end may it terminate in bliss, having sent an ambassador to the Sublime Porte in the time of our grandfather, Sultan Murad, whose tomb be ever resplendent, of glorious memory, and full of Divine mercy and pity, &c. He representeth, in the reign of our grandfather, Sultan Mahmood Khan, whose tomb be ever resplendent, to our just and overshadowing Porte, his cordial esteem, &c. As such privileges, therefore, had been granted to the kings and sovereigns of France, Venice, and Poland, &c., so was the same true friendship granted to the said king; and it is permitted that his subjects and their interpreters might safely and securely come and trade in these our sacred dominions.

"The capitulations of our sublime dignity and our noble commands having been, through friendship, thus granted to the kings aforesaid, and the queen of the above-mentioned kingdom having heretofore also sent a noble personage with presents to this Victorious Porte, which is the refuge and retreat of the kings of the world, and the asylum of the emperors of the universe, which gifts were graciously accepted; and she having earnestly implored the privilege in question, her entreaties were acceded to."

The capitulations similar to those granted to the French and Venetians were conceded at different times to the English, to Elizabeth, James I., Charles II., by Sir Sackville Crowe and Sir Thomas Bendish; Charles II., by the Earl of Winchelsea, and Sir Heneage Finch, Viscount Maidstone, Baron Fitzherbert, and finally by treaty of peace concluded at the Dardanelles, on the 19th of the Moon Zelkaide (5th Jan.) 1809, by the Hon. Robert Adair.

That the residents in Turkey shall be exempt from all tribute, whether married or single, merchant, or artizan; that if found to have been made slaves by any means, and demanded by the ambassador or consul, they shall be immediately released, and delivered up to them; that they shall not be subject to excise on animal food, nor prohibited from making wine in their own houses for their own use; that two shiploads of figs and raisins may be purchased at Smyrna, or any other Turkish port, in abundant years, on paying a duty of three per cent., for the use of his Britannic Majesty's kitchen.

That the ambassador shall be allowed to choose his own janissaries and dragomans, and that no dragoman shall be responsible for the contents of any letter or memorial with which he may be charged, and shall not be punished for any offence by a Turkish judge, or imprisoned without the knowledge of his ambassador or consul; that the ambassador or consul shall decide all suits between English subjects, without the intervention of Turkish authorities; and if an Englishman be calumniated and charged with injuring another, and false witnesses of the fact be provided before a Turkish cadi, he shall not give ear to them, but refer the matter to the English ambassador; that all suits between an English and Turkish subject, or case of homicide or other crime, shall not be heard before a Turkish tribunal, unless the ambassador, consul, or their dragoman be present; and all suits exceeding the value of four thousand aspers be heard at the Sublime Porte, and nowhere else, and no more than two per cent. charged by the chousah on the money received.

That if an English subject turn Mahomedan, and possess any property of another who is not so, it shall be taken from him, and restored by the ambassador to the owner; and no Englishman, shall be held responsible for the flight or evasion of another, unless he had become surety for him; that the property of English subjects dying in Turkey shall not be seized or violently appropriated by any Turk, but secured and delivered up according to the will of the defunct; and if he die intestate, it shall be delivered up to the ambassador; and if none be resident, received and kept till claimed by the friends of the party; that the same law shall apply to the dragoman, if he be English; or if he be a subject of the Porte, the property shall be distributed among his heirs, without the interference of fiscal officers. *Wheeler's Constantinople.*

---

# CANTON PRESS,

April 22nd 1837.

Whenever our Cotemporary of the Register finds that he has the worst of an argument, he tries to make up by personal abuse for his want of caution, in the vain hope, we suppose, of silencing us by the use of weapons with which we are not acquainted, and which, if we were, he must have perceived from the conduct of this paper ever since it's establishment, were not likely ever to be called into action. These few remarks are called forth by an article in the last Register, where our Cotemporary, on the occasion of a letter signed "O" having appeared in our paper, on the supposition that he knows who the writer of that letter is, directs his coarse and unmannerly attacks against a Gentleman resident here, for no other reason, we suppose, but personal dislike. A similar attack was made some time ago by our Cotemporary, alike unjust and unjustifiable, also on the supposition that a letter which appeared in our columns, had been written by this individual. We then stated in very plain terms that the letter in question was not written by the accused person, and our Cotemporary must then, we feel assured, have felt embarrassed and annoyed at his mistake, and it would be supposed that he would not easily again place himself in a situation where the same unpleasant feelings would await him, only we hope a good deal stronger than before, on the conviction that the repetition of an offence ought to be visited with severer punishment than the first transgression.

The Register says "O" has told two or three direct and positive falsehoods in his letter: e. g. He is *not* a member of the Chamber," and again "for the letter from the great *Irish* O, and the leading Editorial are generally supposed to be the sprightly efforts of the same writer." Whence the Register draws his inferences, it will be difficult for us, or indeed for any one, to say, but that they are perfectly wrong, we know. Though we do not see any thing in the letter alluded to that deserves to be called, "a malicious libel on the first and only institution established here for public purposes," and are obliged to our Correspondent for having sent his communication to us, yet we think it but fair, that whatever blame or credit attaches to it, ought not to be borne by the wrong individual; it is a very good old maxim to "put the saddle on the right horse" and we consequently now make our unreserved declaration, *that we know that the individual taxed by the Register with having written the letter signed O, had not the slightest concern in it, moreover that the letter in question we know to have been written by a member of the Chamber of Commerce.* Now having disproved one of the "two or three positive & malicious falsehoods" with which the Register charges the writer of the letter "O" we suppose that our Cotemporary will not keep the public any longer in suspense as to what the remaining are, since we have read the letter in vain to find them, nor has any one else we believe been more fortunate.

The subject of the letter is the General Chamber of Commerce, and it's management, which being a public institution is exposed to having it's transactions publicly commented on, and the natural channels for such comment are the newspapers, whose managers have an undoubted right to admit contributions of that nature, and it is even their duty, though their correspondents should differ with them in opinion, as we do in several instances differ from what O says. Our endeavors are to make our paper the means of conveying to the public whatever may be of interest to the community, and to canvass dispassionately and free from partyspirit the occurrences of the day, for which purpose we are always glad to receive communications from our readers and friends, of whatever complexion or tendency they may be, provided they confine themselves to objects of public interest and utility, without attacking individuals.

With regard to our last leading article which our Cotemporary fathers upon the same individual that he pretends wrote the letter signed "O," we have only to observe, that he is equally wrong, and that instead of the "Legion" protected under our Editorial "we," the only Editor of this paper is the person well known as such in Canton.

Our Cotemporary continues his strange misconceptions, regretting that we should so far lose sight of the "*bienseances* of life" as to reflect on the station of any individual. We cannot find that we did so in our last Editorial; we certainly mentioned who were the individuals whose names are affixed to the "Petition;" we said that they were merchants, captains, mates, doctors, etc. etc.; but was this not the case? and if so, why should we, by mentioning of what profession they were, thereby throw a slur on their station? Surely our Cotemporary will allow us the privilege shared by any other plain spoken mortal, to call things by their right names, and not compel us to write so obscurely as to render interpreters necessary to make out our meaning. Being on this point of obscurity of language, we may mention that as yet no candidate for the reward we offered in our last, to explain to us some part of the *Register*, has made his appearance, and though our Cotemporary taxes us with stupidity in not understanding him always, it is some consolation to us to be by no means singular in this; the reward we offered was a file of *Canton Registers* bound in silk, tempting enough we presumed, for exertion—had we offered *Canton Presses* the thing would have been different, we not being conceited enough to consider them a tempting prize.

In the beautiful simile of the hedge-hog with which the Register attempts to amuse his readers in revenge for our cattlefish, we are told that the former when pursued rolls itself up into an *opaque* ball! very surprizing indeed! it would be difficult for a hedge-hog so become transparent!

But this is not the only discovery made by our Cotemporary; we are informed "that the advances made by the Emperor and the Governor towards (the Superintendent) an officer of much humbler powers and pretensions (than Lord Napier,) should not be contemptuously slighted;" What the advances made to H. M. Superintendents on the part of the Chinese Government were, we, and no doubt all our neighbours, will be delighted to be informed of; it is really astonishing that so very important a fact should have altogether escaped our vigilance; we in common with others thought that Captain Elliot had, through the Hong-merchants, unsolicited by them and the Viceroy, represented to the latter his wish to ride at Canton; that the Vice-Roy had then despatched several Hong merchants to Macao to examine what were Capt. Elliot's objects in coming to Canton; that the Hong merchant's report with the Governors remarks were sent to the Emperor, and that the latter agreed to the residence of H M's. Superintendent at Canton, provided he only controled his countrymen; but that strict watch was to be kept over him, and if he interfered in any thing else or became troublesome, he was to be sent back to his own country. In all this we cannot see that the Emperor made any advances, but we hope that our Cotemporary will not longer in ignorance of a fact so important, and which cannot fail materially to improve the British political relations with China. We also were not aware that the present Superintendent is "an officer of much humbler powers and pretensions" than Lord Napier was, we mean in his official capacity, since the present chief commissioner acts, as far as we know, under the same powers brought out by Lord Napier, retains the same title, and holds, as far a is generally known, the same official rank which Lord Napier held. The only difference is, we believe the reduction of the emoluments of the office. However we are open to correction, and impartiently await the next *Register* to enlighten us also on this point.

We are asked what Chinese Politics are; we beg to inform our Cotemporary that when we use that word we mean the relation in which foreign Governments and foreigners in general stand towards the Chinese local and Imperial Government, and having answered this question, we again remind him of our question the answer to which he has hitherto evaded, of what his reasons are to declare that the Petition to the King in Council was signed by him "on ignorant and presumptuous hopes and under peculiar excitement."

---

By the *Theodore* we have received the *Javasche Courant* from Batavia to the 15th March, from which we have extracted some shipping intelligence, and a list of vessels that had passed Anjer which will be found in our shipping report.

News from France to the 9th November had reached Batavia. On the 3d November a telegraphic despatch was received in Paris, giving the important intelligence that Louis Napoleon, son of the Ex. King of Holland, had attempted to proclaim himself French Emperor at Strasburg under the name of *Napoleon II.* He seems to have found but very few adherents, and was arrested almost immediately after in the barracks of the 46th regiment, which he had attempted to gain over to his cause. On being taken, the young prince made some resistance, and in the scuffle the epaulettes and orders with which he had decorated himself, were torn off his clothes. He was dressed as Napoleon used to be. Several people have been arrested, among others a Mrs. Gordon, supposed to be an English woman.

This young Bonaparte is the youngest son of the Ex King of Holland the present Count of St. Leu, born in 1808, who, when his brother, 4 years older than himself, died, assumed the name of Napoleon. From all accounts it appears, that the inhabitants of Strasbourg were not at all eager to have again an Emperor of the Bonaparte family.

In Vendome an attempt was made by some of the military to proclaim the republican Government, but the parties active in this scheme, have been arrested.

Paris, 4th November. The Telegraph from Bayonne announces that the Cortes have declared the Queen Christina the only Regent of the Kingdom.

It appears that young Napoleon has been misled by some of his friends in Switzerland, to make the attempt above related. He has, with his associates, been imprisoned in the house of correction, and the Government had not made known, how he was to be proceeded against. By some it was thought that he would be kept a close prisoner somewhere in France, others again thought, that he would, like the Duchess of Berry, be sent out of the Country, the courts of the Empire not being competent to judge him.

Another *machine infernale* is said to have been found in a house in the *rue de Conde* near the *Odeon*. The house was said to belong to an Englishman.

The Carlists were bombarding Bilbao, and from the differences existing between the Garrison and the inhabitants of the City, it was expected that it would soon surrender.

It is said in letters from Constantinople of 15th September, that the Ulemas had expressed much discontent against the Sultan, on account of his many reforms. A new commercial treaty between England and Turkey was spoken of at Constantinople.

BOMBAY.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

| | |
|---|---|
| Passes granted from Bombay up to the 25th ultimo. .... .... .... .... | Chests 967 |
| None since .... .... .... .... | " |
| | Chests 967 |

MALWA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Passes granted from Indore up to the 10th ultimo.... .... .... .... | Chests 13 422 |
| Ditto from the 14th the 18th ultimo | " 684 |
| | Chests 14,106 |

IMPORTED.

| | |
|---|---|
| From the 22d November 1836, to the 24th ultimo .. .... .... .... | Chests 10,965 |
| Ditto from the 25th to the 31st ult. | " 405 |
| | Chests 11,370 |

EXPORTED.

| | |
|---|---|
| From the 22d November 1836, to the 24th ultimo .... .... .... .... | Chests 6,693 |
| Ditto from 25th to the 31st ult. | " 588 |
| | Chests 7,281 |

(*Signed*) J. TAYLOR.
Bombay 1st February 1837. *Opium Agent.*

---

We are told that an Edict has been issued in the province of Fokien against the receiving or paying Dollars with the "old head" (Carolus IV) at a premium upon Sycee. It is one of the singular circumstances for which it is difficult to account, that the Chinese in the Tea districts, who have, before the South American Republics had their symbols upon dollars, been accustomed to the effigy of H. Catholic Majesty, cannot become used to the new course of things, and that, though the intrinsic silver value is the same, their preference for old King Carolus is so great, that they make a difference of as much as 16 per Cent and more between the monarchical and republican dollars, and pay for the former 5 or 6 per Cent more than for pure silver. They do not hold Fernando VII in equal esteem, but even him they consider to be worth 4 per Cent, or there abouts, more than his democratical successors. However, the old Spanish coin of dollars is becoming more scarce every day, and the time cannot be far distant when those of the South American Republics will be allowed to come in on equal terms with the chopped or defaced Spanish coins which now form the currency of our trade.

---

We are informed that Howqua called upon H. M. Superintendent yesterday.

---

A dinner was given to H. M. Superintendents by the Company's Agents on Monday last, at which a great number of the British residents were present. Other similar parties have since, or are about to be, given, by several of our British merchants.

---

Misled by the weather of the day, we mentioned in our last, that the long continued rain seemed at last to have given way to fair weather; this latter was but of short duration; during the last week the rain has been almost incessant, and there is but little indication (as far as it is possible to judge from the appearance of the sky) of any change for the better; the low land near Canton is inundated, and though this very wet weather may not ultimately have an unfavorable effect upon the quantity of the rice-crop, it will certainly much retard it. We stated some time ago that a fire had consumed a good many houses in Cha-mak-lan. Many of these had been rebuilt, but the incessant rain had so much softened the new walls, that those of four houses fell in yesterday morning, burying and killing beneath them five men, them engaged there at work.

---

We understand that a Chop has been sent through the Hong-merchants to the Vice-Roy, from the general body of Creditors requesting a settlement of the debts of the Hing-tae Hong.

NOTICE—is hereby given that the undersigned will receive sealed Tenders of Cash for Bills of £1,0 0 (payable at thirty days sight in sets of £200 each) on the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury on or before 12 o'clock the 22nd Instant.

EDWARD ELMSLIE,
Secretary and Treasurer
to the Superintendents.

Canton, 12th April, 1837.

P S. Please to superscribe the word "Tender" on the envelope of the letter.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

THE Commanders of English Ships requiring hands are requested to apply to the Undersigned. Good and steady Seamen can be recommended, and arrangements will be made for their conveyance to Lintin or Whampoa as the case may be, free of expense to the Ships.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.
Secretary and Treasurer
to the Superintendents.

Macao, 4th April, 1837.

N. B Please to write the words "Application for Seamen" on the envelope.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have established themselves in this place, as Merchants and General Agents, in connection with Messrs. JOHN BIBBY & SONS, Liverpool, Messrs. FREDERICK HUTH & Co. London, and Messrs. EDMOND BIBBY & Co. Bombay.

BIBBY, ADAM & Co.

Canton, 5 Danish Hong, 1st April 1837.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day commenced business as general Agents and Commission Merchants under the firm of POLLEXFEN, MILNE & Co

GEORGE POLLEXFEN.
JOHN MILNE.
J. M. MACDONALD.

Bombay, 14th October, 1836.

NOTICE.—The business hitherto carried on by the undersigned will from this date be conducted by CHARLES MARKWICK,—As No. 3 Imperial Hong.

ROBERT EDWARDS.

Canton, 1st April, 1837.

NOTICE.—Referring to the above advertisement I beg leave to solicit from my friends and the Public, a continuance of the Patronage that has heretofore been given to the Auctioneering and Warehouse Keeping, of the late establishment of Mr. ROBERT EDWARDS. No. 3 Imperial Hong.

CHARLES MARKWICK.

Canton, April 1st, 1837.

CANTON GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The office and Records of the Chamber are open to the members every day excepting Sundays; and the Secretary will be in attendance from 12 till 3 o' Clock.

By order of the Committee,
WILLIAM SCOTT.
*Secretary.*

Canton General Chamber of Commerce
No. 2 Danish Hong 4th Feby. 1837.

NOTICE.—SAMUEL WETMORE JR., is this day admitted a partner in our establishment,

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, February 1st 1837.

NOTICE.—The Copartnership hitherto existing under the firm of Markwick Edwards & Co. ceased this day. All Persons having claims against the said firm are requested to forward them, and all Persons indebted to the same are requested to pay the amount to the undersigned.

Canton 31st Dec, 1836. ROBT. EDWARDS.
No. 3 Imperial Hong.

NOTICE.

THE SECRETARY of the BOOK SOCIETY OF CANTON will be obliged to any person who will give him information concerning the following volumes which belong to the Society.

Leigh Hunt's Journal.....No. 21
Westminster Review.....No. 47
Nautical Magazine.....Nos. 53
Matheson's China.....
Fraser's Magazine.....No. 79
Saturday Magazine.....Nos. 46
Penny Magazine.....Nos. 49 50 & 51
American Quarterly Review.....No. 37
La Borde's Mount Sinai
lon, a tragedy. 18 January, 1837.

NOTICE.

THE interest of SAMUEL RUSSELL and AUGUSTINE HEARD in our house ceased on the 31st December 1836. RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, January 2nd.

NOTICE.

Messrs. STANFORD & MARKS beg to inform the Gentlemen of Canton that they have received per "Neptune" "Trusty" and "Clifton." A large stock of Choice Wines, Beer, Cyder and Porter in Casks and Bottles.—An Invoice of "Stunt's" Boots and Shoes. A Quantity of Lemon's Biscuits and Spice nuts. A fresh Invoice of Snuffs from "Porter." A large Stock of Stationery consisting of every sort of Paper and several complete sets of account Books—Playing Cards. Nautical Almanacs for 1837 &c. &c.—Musical Snuff Boxes 4 and 6 Tunes, Accordeons 6. 8. 9. and 10 Keys with Books of Instructions.—Dressing Gowns, Camlet Boat Cloaks.—Iron Chests from 18 Inches upwards.—Blankets—An extensive assortment of Perfumery.—Also Fresh York Hams—Berkeley, Cheddar & other Cheese. Der ect Butter Raisins,—Patras Currants in Jars and Tins and various other articles which will be ready for inspection in a few days.

Canton, 23 Dec. 1836.

NOTICE,—The interest of WILLIAM H MORSE, in the business of our House, commences with this date.

OLYPHANT & Co.

Canton, March 1st, 1837.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } $ 100 @ 1.
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c..... " " " 1. 50.
" Policies and fotio pages. " " " 2.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

*The Agents for the Society are from this day,*
In London,—Mess. PALMERS MACKILLOP DENT &Co.
" CALCUTTA, Mess. MACKILLOP STUART & Co.
" BOMBAY,—Mess. FORBES & Co,
" SINGAPORE, Mess. A. L. JOHNSTON & Co,
" MANILA,—Mess. RUSSELL & STURGIS.

DENT & Co,
*Secretaries.*

Canton, 1st, July, 1836.

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to notify the same, in order that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for this Society are,
London, Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. & Co,
Bombay, Messrs. Mc.Gregor Browning & Co.
Madras, Messrs. E. S. Moorat & Co.
Singapore, Messrs. Guthrie & Co.
Messrs. Cockerell & Co. Secs, CALCUTTA.

BELL & Co.
Agents CANTON.

FOR SALE ON BOARD THE BARQUE ISABELLA.

ROUGH spars of various sizes, lower masts, topmasts, Jib-booms and other spars.
200 Teak sheathing boards ¾ and 2 Inch thick.
20 Teak wide boards, 11 feet long and 21 Inches wide.
Also; all kinds of ship's stores.
Apply to Capt. HILLAR on board, or
STANFORD & MARKS, at Canton.

Canton, 14th September, 1836.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Ship DOS AMIGOS, Capt. Pardo, will receive freights at Lintin for the above-named port, and be despatched about the 15th inst. by

RUSSELL STURGIS & Co.

Canton, April 11th, 1837.

FOR LINTIN AND MANILA.

THE American Ship AURELIUS, Capt. Stoddard, will leave Whampoa on the 20th inst. For freight of Silk or other merchandize, apply to

RUSSELL STURGIS & Co.

Canton, April 11th, 1837.

FOR BOMBAY.

TO sail from Whampoa with all despatch, the Bn CHARLES MALCOLM, Capt. JAMES LYON. For freight apply to

GURSETJEE FURDONJEE,
and
TAMOOLJEE RUSTOMJEE.
No. 3. Pounhong.

Canton, 22d March, 1837.

TO LET.

FROM the first of September next, the house on the S. E. side of Praya Grande, formerly the Spanish Factory, and now occupied by Da. Anna Joaquina Lopez, with large cool apartments. Any Gentlemen wishing to take the said house, will please to address to Januario Jose Lopes, at Macao.

Macao, 15th August, 1836.

FOR SALE.

Very superior MALMSEY in pints and quarts.
*Chandler's & Cos'* SHERRY, in pints and hogsheads.
*Black's* PORT, in pints.
*Bass'* PALE ALE, in hogsheads.
CREAM, MILK and CUSTARD, preserved in tins.
JAMS and JELLIES.
One well finished and very powerful COPYING PRESS, with ink, brush, books, damping board, thin paper, &c., complete.
Percussion single barrel RIFLE GUNS, with spare *finishing piece barrels.*
Small gold WATCHES.
Superior drawing PENCILS.
All on moderate terms. Apply at No. 7 French Hong. to JOHN SMITH.

FOR SALE.

AT the CANTON PRESS OFFICE, The first volume of the CANTON PRESS Newspaper, in boards at $ 6.

FOR SALE.

CHILIAN SLAB COPPER, about 9,280 pounds received per ORBIDA, apply to

F. S. HATHAWAY.

April 22d, 1837.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current.
For one year payable in advance..... @ 12
For six Months..... " ..... @ 7
For three " ..... " " @ 4
Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory, at 50 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each, or at Messrs. Markwick Edwards & Co. in Canton and Macao.

## *SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.*

ARRIVED.—Brit. *Lady Grant*, Jeffrey, from Bombay, February 7th, and Singapore 25th March. Amer. *Brooklyn*, Richardson, from Singapore 10th March. *Theodore*, King, from Batavia 17th March.

SAILED or DESPATCHED.—Amer. *John Gilpin*, Walsh, for West Coast of America. Brit. *Motichund Amichund*, White, for Bombay. Span. *Dos Amigos*, Purdo, for Manila. Amer. *Aurelius*, Stoddart, for do.

The *Ternate* is under dispatch for Bombay. The *Sulimany* is to go to Bengal forthwith.

The *Lowjee Family* was spoken by the *Lady Grant* off Goa, and the *Ternate* spoke the Glenelg off Ceylon, out 22 days from here.

BATAVIA 15th March 1837.

The following vessels have passed Anjer.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jany. 23 | Span. | *Dorada*, | from Manila for Cadiz. | |
| " 25 | Amer. | *Talma*, | " Boston " | Batavia. |
| Feby. 2 | Brit. | *Castle Huntly*, | " Canton " | London. |
| " 5 | " | *Strathfieldsaye*, | " " " | " |
| " " | Amer. | *Henry Eustock*, | " " " | Boston. |
| " 27 | Brit. | *Hercules*, | " Manila " | Canton. |
| " " | Span. | *Antonia*, | " " " | Cadiz. |
| " 28 | Amer. | *Talma*, | " Batavia, | Amsterd. |
| " " | Brit. | *London*, | " " " | Canton. |
| March. 5 | " | *Clifton*, | " Canton " | St. Johns |
| " " | Amer. | *Proposals*, | " Batavia, | Newyork |
| " " | " | *Italy*, | " Canton " | " |

The Amer. Ship *Somerang* left Batavia for China on the 3d March, and the *Ainsee* on the 4th. The Brit. Ship *Lady Nugent*, had left Sourabay a for China on the 23th February.

The Amer. Ship *Mandarin* from Newyork 10th October arrived at Batavia on the 9th March, and the *Postal Hale* from here on the same day. Amer. Ship *Sag*, Burnham, from Boston 15th November, on the 13th March.

The *Lord Lowther*, *Asia*, *John Fleming* and others are loading for Great Britain.

LATEST DATES from UNITED STATES 30th Novbr. via Manilla. CALCUTTA, 15th February ✠ *Sulimany*. SINGAPORE, March 20th ✠ *Sulimany*. JAVA. 10th March. ✠ *Theodore*. MANILA 20th March, ✠ *Manila*. BOMBAY, 6th February ✠ *Lady Grant*.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From BOMBAY, *Sarah Barry*, *Pigeon*, *Cygnet*, *Perseverance*, *Hindu*. JAVA, *Countess de Menlo*, *Ann*, *Manderin*, *Mayor*, *Lady Nugent*. CALCUTTA, *Hayston*, *Ships*, *Mary Anne*, *Thomas*. MANILA *Dorada*, *Bremer*, *Hannah*, *Good Success*, *Hebron*, *Helen*. MAURITIUS,

## SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

| *Vessel's Name.* | *Flag.* | *Commander.* | *Tons* | *Where from.* | *Consignees.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hospital Ship | .... | .... | 800 | .... | .... |
| Lord Lowther | .... | British | Vincent .... .... | 1400 | London .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Albion .... | .... | Amer. | Putnam .... .... | | Liverpool .... | Olyphant & Co. |
| Emily Taylor | .... | Amer. | Pallett .... .... | | " .... | Russell & Co. |
| Osage .... | .... | " | Parker .... .... | | Liverpool .... | Russell Sturgis & Co. |
| David Clark .. | .... | British | Hamblings .. .... | 600 | Calcutta ... | Lindsay & Co. |
| Sir C. Malcolm | .... | " | Lyon .... .... | 800 | " .... | Turnbulls Rumsden. |
| Falcon .... | .... | " | Middleton .. .... | 363 | London .... | Russell & Co. |
| John Fleming | .... | British | Black .... .... | | Bombay .... | Dent & Co. |
| Hope .... | .... | Amer. | Norman .... .... | | Manila .... | Russell Sturgis & Co. |
| Asia .... | .... | British | J. Pearson .... .... | 1019 | Calcutta .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Tartar .... | .... | Amer. | Nichols .... .... | | Java .... .... | Russell & Co. |
| York .. .... | .... | " | Meyer .... .... | | New-York .... | Gordon & Talbot. |

## SHIPPING AT LINTIN &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, *Cruchett*, *Lord Amherst*, Boats to Dent & Co. The *Hercules*, *Jauncey*; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Steamboat to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Sweet; to D. & M. Rustomjee. *Isabella*, to Stanford & Marks.

| *Vessel's Name.* | *Flag.* | *Commander.* | *Tons* | *Where from.* | *Consignees.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aurelia .... .... | Port. | Barros .... .... | 160 | Bombay .... | Dent & Co. |
| Jardine (Schr.).... | British | Strachan .... .... | 160 | Singapore .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Griffin .... .... | Amer. | Little .... .... | | Manilla .... .. | Russell Sturgis & Co. |
| Cesar .... .... | Port. | Ramos .... .... | 800 | Bombay .... | Capt. Ramos |
| Ouchla .... .... | Amer. | Tripp.... .. .... | | Manila .... | D. & M. Rustomjee. |
| Niantic .... .... | " | Doty .... .... | | New-York .... | Russell & Co. |
| Asia .... .... | " | Cole .... .... | | Java .... .... | " |
| Henry Clay .. .... | " | Gilman .... .... | | Manila .... .... | Dent & Co. |
| Romulus .... .... | " | Carter .... .... | | Sandwich Islands | " |
| Cornwallis .... .... | British | Clark .... .... | | Bombay .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Mary Walker .... | " | Pollock .... .... | | Valparaiso .... | W. & T. Gemmell & Co. |
| Governor Findlay .. | " | R. Parry .... .... | | Bombay .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| John Dugdale .... | " | J. Scott .... .... | 818 | Singapore .... | G. C. Schmidt. |
| Ternate .... .... | " | Stewart .... .... | | Bombay .... | D. & M. Rustomjee. |
| Sulimany .... .... | " | Mac. Farlane .... | | Calcutta .... | Monshbay Pursjee. |
| Lady Grant.. .... | " | Jeffrey .... .... | 800 | Bombay .... .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Brooklyn .... .... | Amer. | Richardson .... | | Singapore .... | Olyphant & Co. |
| Theodore .... .... | " | King .... .... | | Batavia .... .... | Russell & Co. |

# THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Picul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T.) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Cs.) Cash. Commd. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods. 1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods. 1 Picul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¼ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dol 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 cb.

VOL. 2d. No. 33. CANTON, SATURDAY, APRIL, 22ND, 1837. No. 85

## IMPORTS.

| | per. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| COTTON MANUFACTURES | | | |
| Cambrics - - 40 yds. - 1 | P. | $ 3. a 6. | |
| Chintzes - - 28 - - 1 | ,, | 4 a 6 | |
| Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet - | ,, | 2.25 a 2.50 | dull. |
| ,, blue - | ,, | 1.93 a 2 | |
| Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in | ,, | 4. a 5. | |
| ,, ,, 80 ,, ,, | ,, | 8. a 9. | |
| ,, grey - 40 ,, 38 in | ,, | 5½ a 5. | in demand. |
| ,, ,, 60 ,, 38 in | ,, | 6¾ a 7½ | |
| ,, ,, 80 ,, 38 in | ,, | 8. a 10. | |
| Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in | ,, | 3. a 3.10. | |
| Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in | P. | | |
| ,, ,, 30 @ 40 in | ,, | 35 a 40 | |
| ,, ,, 16 @ 24 in | ,, | 24 a 25. | |
| WOOLLENS. | | | |
| Broadcloth Ex. Sup. 60@62 in | Y. | 1.80 a 2.20 | |
| ,, Span. Stripes 60@62 in | ,, | 1.10 a 1.25. | dull. |
| ,, Superf. 58@60 in | ,, | 80 a 90. | |
| ,, Worsteds - 60 cts. | ,, | | |
| ,, Woolens - 28 yds. 27 in | Pce. | 11 a 11½ | No sale. |
| ,, Sup. Bales, Cuttg. large | P. | 30 a 40. | Cls. dull. |
| Flannel - - - - | Yd. | 15 a 20. | |
| Camblets, double 34 yds. 30 in | P. | | |
| Fine singles - - - | ,, | 26 a 28. | dull. |
| Second - - - - | ,, | | |
| Dutch - - - 35 yds. 31 in | ,, | 28 | |
| ,, - - - 40 ,, 28 | ,, | 22 | No demand. |
| Bombazets - - - | ,, | 11 a 12 | |
| Longalls scarlet - - | ,, | | |
| Assorted colors - - | ,, | 8 a 8½ | |
| Woollen yarn - - - | ,, | 70 a 80. | Limited demand. |
| COTTON. | | | |
| Bengal old or inf. - | P. | Tael. | |
| ,, sup. and fine - | ,, | 7. a 9.8 | |
| Bombay old or inf. - | ,, | | |
| ,, sup. and fine - | ,, | 7.5 a 10. | |
| Madras - - - - | ,, | 8. a 10. | |
| Manila - - - - | ,, | | None. |
| METALS. | | | |
| Copper Sheathg. 16 oz. @ 32 oz. | P. | $ 34½. | |
| ,, E. American slab - | ,, | 24. | None. |
| ,, nails assorted - | ,, | 30. | |
| ,, old - - - | ,, | 18. | |
| Lead English Pig - - | ,, | | |
| ,, Spanish - - - | ,, | 5½ a 5¾ | |
| Iron Bar 1 to 3 in. - - | ,, | 1.80 a 2. | |
| ,, Rod ⅜ to ½ in. - | ,, | | |
| ,, Nailrod ⅜ and under | ,, | 3 a 3.50. | Declining. |
| ,, Hoop. ⅝ to ¾ - | ,, | | |
| ,, Scrap - - - | ,, | 1. a 1.26 | Not Saleable. |
| Steel English - - - | | | |
| ,, Swedish - - - | Tub | 8¾ a 9 | |
| Spelter English - - | Pl. | 6. | |
| Tin Plates - - - - | Box | 8. | Large stock. |
| Quicksilver - - - | P. | 105. | |
| SKINS. Rabbit - - | 100 | 80. a 85. | |
| Beaver - - - - | each | 4. a 6. | |
| ,, Fox - - - - | ,, | 1. a 1.15 | |
| Otter-Sea - - - - | ,, | 10. a 55 | |
| ,, ,, tails - - | ,, | 2.50 a 3 | |
| ,, Land - - - - | ,, | 5. a 7. | |
| Seal - - - - - | ,, | 2. a 2.50 | |
| OPIUM Patna old - - | P. | 830 | |
| ,, ,, new - - | ,, | 795 | Nominal. |
| Benares old - - - | ,, | 720 | |
| ,, ,, new - - | ,, | 680 | |
| Malwa old - - - | ,, | 535 | |
| ,, ,, new - - | ,, | | |
| Turkey - - - - | ,, | 540 | Nominal. |
| RICE Bengal - - - | P. | 1.70 a 1.80 | |
| ,, Java - - - - | ,, | 1.60 a 1.70 | |
| ,, White tablo - - | ,, | 1.85 | |
| ,, Manila - - - | ,, | 1.60 a 1.70 | |
| ,, Paddy - - - | ,, | 40 pct less. | than Rice. |
| STRAITS PRODUCE &c | | | |
| Bird's nest, fine white - | Cy. | 30. | |
| ,, ,, inf. - - | ,, | 11. a 16. | |
| ,, ,, black - - | ,, | 12. a 5. | No demand. |
| Bees Wax - - - - | Pl. | 29. a 30. | |
| Betel nut - - - - | ,, | 3½. a 3½ | |
| Cloves - - - - - | ,, | 33. a 36. | |
| ,, Mother - - - | ,, | 10. a 12. | Overstocked. |
| Camphor Baroos - - | Cy. | 6. a 25. | |
| Gambir - - - - | Pl. | 2½. a 3 | |
| Mace - - - - - | | | |
| Nutmegs - - - - | | | |
| Pepper - - - - | ,, | 8. | |
| Rattans - - - - | ,, | 2.50 a 3.10 | supplies. |
| Tin Banca - - - - | ,, | 22. | Nominal. |
| ,, Singapore &c. - | ,, | 20. | First quality |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | |
| Amber large 1st quality | Cy. | 3. a 13 | |
| ,, small fragments | ,, | 20 cts a 1½ | |
| Asafœtida - - - - | Pl. | 4½. | |
| Bichdemar - - - - | ,, | 12. a 30. | |
| ,, good - - - | ,, | 32. a 36. | |
| Cochineal - - - - | ,, | 140. a 200 | |
| Coral large beads or pieces | Cy. | | Dull. |
| ,, fragments - - | Pl. | 30. a 30. | |
| Cow Bezoar - - - | Cy. | 16. a 20. | No demand. |
| Dudbeer - - - - | Pl. | 12. | |
| Dutch Pegue - - - | ,, | 6. a 6½ | |
| Elephants Teeth or 4 very- | ,, | 70. a 100. | |
| ,, ,, cuttings | ,, | 60. a 65. | |
| Fish maws - - - - | ,, | 28. a 45. | |
| Flints - - - - - | ,, | 40 cents | |
| Ginseng crude - - - | ,, | 13. | |
| ,, clarified. - - - | ,, | 100 | None in mkt. |
| Mother of Pearl Shell - | ,, | 9. a 10. | |
| Myrrh - - - - - | ,, | 3. a 4. | |
| Olibanum - - - - | ,, | 5½. a 8. | Large stock. |
| Putchuck - - - - | ,, | 16 | Nominal. |
| Rose Mallet - - - | ,, | 8. a 9. | Nominal, |
| Saltpetre at Lintin - - | ,, | 13. a 30. | |
| Shark's fins - - - - | ,, | 30. a 50. | limited demand. |
| Smalts - - - - - | ,, | 5. a 6. | |
| Stock fish - - - - | Cy. | 28. a 35. | Large stock |
| Thread Gold and Silver | Pl. | 3. a 3½ | dull. |
| Wood Ebony Mauritius - | ,, | 3. a 3½ | |
| ,, ,, Ceylon - - | ,, | 9½ | in demand. |
| ,, Sandal Indian - - | ,, | 20. a 24. | |
| ,, ,, Timor - - | ,, | 16. a 18. | |
| ,, Sandal Islands - - | ,, | 8. a 10 | |
| ,, Sapan ,, - - | ,, | 180. | |

## EXPORTS.

| | WT. in T. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| SILK MANUFACTURES. | | | |
| Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in | 36 | $ 13 | |
| ,, col'd ,, ,, by ,, | 30 | 15. | |
| Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine | 12 | 5.70. a 6. | |
| ,, fringed 45 in | | | |
| ,, 7 8 ,, | 15 | 5.10 a 5.50 | |
| Hkfs. 7-8 crom barred - - | | | |
| ,, Sarmet, Nankin silk | 11 | 7. | |
| ,, Canton - - - | 20 | 6½ | |
| Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in | 18 | 7.75 a 7.80 | |
| ,, ,, 30 ,, | 16 | 6.60 a 6.70 | |
| ,, figured 32 ,, | 20 | 10. | |
| ,, ,, 30 ,, | 18 | 9. | |
| Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 | 24 | 12.50 | |
| ,, ,, 30 ,, 29 | 32 | 16.50 a 16.75 | |
| ,, black ,, ,, 24 | 24 | 10.75 a 11.50 | |
| ,, ,, ,, 29 | 30 | 12.75 a 13. | |
| Satins Levantines 30 29 | 33 | 14.75 a 15. | |
| ,, ,, ,, 24 | 30 | 13. | |
| Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 | 18 | 7.10 a 7.20 | |
| ,, black ,, ,, 29 | 28 | 10.30 a 10.50 | |
| Pongees white 30 ,, 30 | 30 | 11.75 a 12 | |
| ,, ,, 30 ,, 29 | 29 | 11.50 a 11.75 | |
| ,, ,, 30 ,, 32 | 32 | 13. a 13.50 | |
| Suechuen 19 ,, 19 | 27 | 4.25 a 4.30 | |
| Sarsnets black N 30 ,, 29 | 27 | 11.40 a 11.75 | |
| ,, ,, C. ,, ,, 29 | 25 | 10 a 10½ | |
| ,, ,, ,, 29 | 22 | 7.80 a 8.10 | |
| ,, white 60 ,, 29 | 34 | 17 a 17.20 | |
| ,, colored 30 ,, 29 | 21 | 12.40 a 12.60 | |
| ,, cromham'd ,, 24 | 18 | 10.75 | |
| Satins black 18 ,, 29 | 44 | 17 a 17.50 | |
| ,, ,, 18 ,, 29 | 36 | 14.25 a 14.50 | |
| ,, colored 18 ,, 29 | 33 | 17.20 a 17.40 | |
| ,, high ,, 18 ,, 29 | 38 | 18.75 a 19 | |
| ,, damasked crimson | 38 | 21 a 22. | |
| ,, colored ,, | 38 | 20 a 21. | |
| Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 | 44 | 15 a 15.50 | |
| ,, colored ,, | 33 | 16 a 16.40 | |
| ,, ,, 29 | 36 | 17 a 17.50 | |
| ,, Canton black 29 ,, | 33 | 10 a 10.20 | |
| Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st | Pl. | 4.70 a 4.90 | |
| ,, black - - - | | 4.30 a 4.40 | |
| Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. - | 7 | 3.40 | |
| ,, ,, 55 a 58 in - | 5½ | 2.90 | |
| ,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63 | 5 | 2.15 a 2.25 | |
| ,, 7-4 ,, ,, | 4 | 1.85 | |
| ,, ,, damasked silk 54 a 63 | 4 | 2.50 | |
| Water silks col'd. 18 y. 29 in | 32 | 18.45 | |
| BLACK TEAS. | Pl. | Tael. | |
| ,, Bohea Canton - - | ,, | | No demand. |
| ,, ,, Pekoe - - | ,, | | |
| ,, Congou Souq. l'd - - | ,, | 20 a 26 | |
| ,, Bl. l.f. & Pek. l'd | ,, | 26 a 36 | |
| ,, Campoi - - - - | ,, | 28 a 38 | |
| ,, Souchong - - - - | ,, | 40 a 56 | |
| ,, Hung mucy - - - | ,, | 23 a 40 | |
| ,, Pekoe - - - - | ,, | 60 a 90 | |
| ,, Ning Yong - - - | ,, | 24 a 27 | nominal. |
| ,, Ankoi - - - - | ,, | 16 a 22 | |
| ,, ,, Pouchong - | ,, | | |
| ,, Orange Pekoe | ,, | 23 a 35 | |
| ,, Caper - - - - | ,, | 24 a 30 | |
| GREEN TEAS. | | | |
| ,, Twankay - - - - | ,, | 27 a 3 | Canton Tea |
| ,, Skin - - - - - | ,, | 20 a 36 | 12 a 13 |
| ,, Hyson- - - - - | ,, | 44 a 70 | 36 a 39 |
| ,, Young Hyson - - - | ,, | 28 a 40 | 24 a 26 |
| ,, Imperial - - - - | ,, | 52 a 69 | 40 a 45 |
| ,, Gunpowder - - - | ,, | 35 a 70 | |
| RAW SILK. Canton No. 1 | T. | | |
| ,, ,, ,, 2 | | | |
| ,, ,, ,, 3 | | | None. |
| ,, ,, ,, 4 | | | |
| ,, ,, ,, 5 | | | |
| Nankin Taatlee - - - ,, | | 490 a 530 | Nominal |
| ,, Taysaun- - - ,, | | 380 a 400 | |
| SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st | T. | 5.5 | |
| ,, ,, ,, 2d. | | 5.3 | |
| ,, Pingfa - - - - | | 6.7 | |
| ,, Candy Canton - - - | | 7.4 | |
| ,, ,, Chinchew - - | | 14 | |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | |
| Alum - - - - - | ,, | 1.85 a 1.95 | at Macao. |
| Aniseed star - - - - | ,, | 10½ a 11 | |
| Camphor - - - - - | ,, | | at Macao. None |
| Cassia at Whampoa - - | ,, | 11 30 a 12 | |
| ,, Lintin - - - | ,, | 9. | |
| ,, buds - - - - | ,, | 14 a 15 | |
| Canes bamboo - - - | 1000 | 10 a 14 | |
| ,, Wangees - - - | ,, | 7 a 12 | |
| China Root - - - - | Pl. | 3½ | |
| Cubebs - - - - - | ,, | 17 a 18 | |
| Dragon's blood - - - | ,, | 80 a 100 | |
| Galangals - - - - - | ,, | 31 a 34 | |
| Gamboge - - - - - | ,, | 65 a 70 | None good. |
| Glass beads - - - - | ,, | 17 a 22 | |
| Ginger - - - - - | ,, | 9 a 11 | |
| Ginger in Jars - - - | Case | 5 a 5½ | |
| Hartall or Orpiment - - | Pl. | 15 a 16 | |
| Lead white - - - - | ,, | 9 a 10 | |
| ,, red - - - - | ,, | 10 | |
| Mo. of Pear' Shells 5 sorts large | Pl. | | No demand. |
| ,, blue edged small | ,, | | |
| Musk warranted - - - | Cy. | 45 a 60 | |
| Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in | 100 | 92 | |
| ,, 9½ yds. 12 in - - - | Pcs. | 85 | |
| ,, Canton made - - - | ,, | 79 | |
| ,, ,, large - - - | ,, | 92 | |
| ,, ,, small - - - | ,, | 65 | None. |
| Yellow yds. in 1st. st. | ,, | 79 a 80 | |
| ,, ,, 2d. ,, | ,, | 66 a 70 | None. |
| ,, ,, 3d. ,, | ,, | 58 | |
| ,, small ,, ,, | ,, | | |
| ,, white ,, ,, | ,, | 55 a 63 | Wanted. |
| Oils Aniseed - - - - | Cy. | 1.10 a 1.20 | |
| ,, Cassia - - - - | ,, | 1.65 | |
| Rhubarb - - - - - | ,, | | |
| ,, Dutch cut - - - | ,, | | |
| Soy in Jars - - - - | Case | 5 a 6 | |
| Tobacco in baskets - - | Pl. | 14 a 15 | |
| Tortoiseshell - - - - | P. | | |
| Turmeric - - - - - | ,, | | |
| Vermillion 50 catties - - | Box. | | |

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER. BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also high prices are obtainable for *Camblets, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Goods on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton &c.* sometimes discharge at Macao or tranship their Cargoes at Lintin &c to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rents outside, and River Freights, are various and high.—Send invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pickles &c, Confectionary Stationery, Cutlery Crockery ware, &c.*, for foreigners consumption, are said at Auction duty paid.

*Note. Alum, and Canes* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; and *Raw Silk, Silk* piece goods &c, are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

## RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

| | s. d. |
|---|---|
| On LONDON or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills. | 5 |
| Government Bills 10 @ 30 days - - - - -

# THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 2d. No. 34. CANTON, SATURDAY, APRIL, 29th. 1837. No. 86.


## SIAM.

By the *Sachem*, from Siam, the 12th ult. we have advices from Bangkok to the 10th ult. The *Emma Mathilde*, and *Mary Sharp*, both from this port had arrived. The market was well supplied with most articles of import, and Cotton Goods and Cotton Twist, in particular, were very dull. *Sugar*, abundant and declining —first quality was quoted at 8 and 2nd and 3rd at 7 a 7¼ ticals, and as no more Junks could leave in consequence of the S. W. monsoon having set in, the price of first sort was expected to go down to 7 ticals, or about Drs. 4 per pecul. *Buffalo Hides*, and *Horns*, were also abundant at 3½ *Deers' Horns*, at 6¼ : *Gambouge* 75; *Sticklac*, 14 a 22; *Cotton*, cleaned, 2½ and uncleaned, 7; *Sapan Wood*, 1¼, and *Cocoanut Oil*, 7 ticals per picul.

The following interesting information regarding Siam has been kindly furnished us from extracts of letters received by the *Sachem*.

"*Chantiboon* is certainly a very desirable and important field for missionary effort. That district probably embraces from 20 to 30,000 inhabitants mostly Chinese —quite a majority of whom, I think, speak the Tiochew dialect, which differs materially from the Hokien more commonly spoken in Singapore. The population to a great extent is congregated in villages the most considerable of which are *Chantiboon* and *Ban ka-chak*. Their aggregate population may be 6,000. The country around these villages in many places is thickly settled, well-watered, beautifully diversified with hills, vallies and wide plains, and the distant mountains impart to the scene a degree of grandeur and sublimity. The climate, I think, must be very healthy. The principal river is bordered by extensive rice fields, which, during a considerable part of the year, appear very beautiful. Bankok is on a dead level—not a hill or mountain can be seen, and the banks of the river are so thickly lined with fruit and other trees as to give the country the appearance of a forest. At *Chantiboon*, one might have many beautiful rides on horseback—but there are no horses. The principal productions are rice, sugar, pepper, tobacco, potatoes, water melons, and I think a considerable variety of garden vegetables. Fowls and fish are procurable here, but few of the articles mentioned are as cheap and abundant as at *Bankok*. At *Chantiboon* the missionary would be allowed to choose his residence and his site for building, without much liability of being driven from his house; but in *Bankok* it has been next to impossible, owing to the jealousy of the government and the fears of the common people to obtain any thing like a comfortable dwelling. Since my arrival in Siam I have moved 16 times. At present, however, circumstances as to a settled residence look rather favorable. There is very frequent communication between *Bankok* and *Chantiboon*, by means of small Chinese junks and Siamese war-boats, so that letters and other things could be often transmitted to and fro. The people of this district are much more civil and respectful than is generally the case in *Bankok*, and for many reasons I am disposed to think they would be much more accessible to religious instruction. Children are numerous and there would be a fine opportunity, I should imagine, for the establishment of several Chinese schools."—

Another letter states :—

"Within a distance of 20 miles in every direction from *Chantiboon*, I should judge there were not less than 40,000 souls. Probably two-thirds are Chinese. Much the greater proportion of these are Teochew Chinese; but a small proportion are Fokien men.

I think the Roman Catholics have a strong hold at *Chantiboon*—it appears to be an old establishment. The Anam, (Cochinchinese) population are chiefly under roman catholic influence. Perhaps one-forth or one-third of the population of the place are Anamese. There are very few, if any, of this class of people in the villages round about *Chantiboon*.

The Chinese men intermarry with the Siamese when they can. I know not whether they get wives from any other source, but this source by no means supplies the wants of all; consequently many of them are obliged to remain single.

Only a small proportion of the Chinese in and around *Chantiboon* can read intelligibly—probably not more than one-fourth or one fifth. From what I discovered I should judge that they would be well pleased to have missionaries among them.

Small junks are almost weekly plying between *Chantiboon* and *Bankok*. I returned to *Bankok* in such a vessel. The accommodations are tolerable. The first son of the Praklang has a brig engaged exclusively in the trade between *Bankok* and *Chantiboon*. She goes and returns as often as once in every four months. She has a very comfortable cabin &c. It is probable that this vessel, or some other as good will be kept constantly plying between the two places. There is a land communication, but I believe the way is difficult. Pirates are but to be feared along the coast to *Chantiboon*. I suppose thieves are numerous, and probably more so than at *Bankok*—but I have not found either the Siamese or Chinese notoriously troublesome on this score.

The water used for culinary purposes at *Chantiboon* as well as at *Bankok* is taken from the river. It is a little turbid, but settles after standing a while. A little alum or sulphuric acid makes it very clear.

There are mountains, and lofty ones, in the region of *Chantiboon*, and of course there must be some spring, but there are no such things about *Bankok*.

The seasons in *Chantiboon* are much the same as in *Bankok*. The wet season commences in April and continues until October. The showers are not very frequent in April, May, and June.—They are more frequent in July, August, and September. The wet seasons are by no means so unpleasant as strangers generally fancy. The dry season commences in November and continues until the last of March, during which there are but 3 or 4 showers, which occur at about the end of February or beginning of March." *Singapore Free Press, 6th April.*

## PIRACY.

The *Corsair* which returned here on Tuesday last from a voyage to Sambas and Pontianak, as also the ports on the East Coast of the Peninsula, fully confirms the report which lately reached this place of the coasts on that side being infested by a numerous fleet of Illanoon Pirates, with whom it appears there is also associated a number of Dayaks. The depredations of these marauders on the coast and among the islands in that direction, had it appears, been of a most fearful description. Defenceless fishermen had been carried off in great numbers—and no less than 40 headless trunks have been washed on shore—proving that the Dayak division of the band had been giving full scope to their diabolical predilection for the possession of human heads. The leading vessel of this piratical fleet is stated to be a barque, having a green painted boat on her quarter, with anchors outside, while the smaller vessels make to the coast to secure their victims. So great were the apprehensions entertained of these marauders at Pahang that the Rajah of that place transmitted a letter by the *Corsair* to the local government here, requesting assistance, while the people of the *campon pakats* who were assembled at the several ports on the Coast, were afraid to put to sea, some of them having shipped tin on freight by the *Corsair* instead of as usual bringing it themselves to this place. The *Wolf* which put to sea when the rumour of these marauders being outside first reached this, will no doubt dispel the alarm which their devastations have occasioned—and, we fervently hope will fall in with the fleet. We regret that on so important an occasion we should be deprived of the invaluable services of the Steamer on such a cruize, in consequence of her now making some addition to her masts and sails which is rendered necessary by the instructions from the Bengal government to husband her steam with the greatest care, and only to use it on occasions of moment,—directions which by the scant dimensions of her original masts, yards, and sails, would have materially detracted from her utility without the alterations she is now undergoing. *Sing. Free Press, 30th March.*

The Singapore *Free Press* of 6th April, which has since come to hand, informs us that the steamboat *Diana* had left Singapore in pursuit of the Pirates, of whose acts several new rumours had reached that port. We hope that the efforts of the *Wolf* and *Diana* may prove successful, and destroy this band of adventurers. If the reports of the bravery of the Illanoons be true, it is probable that the victory over them will not be obtained except after hard fighting, which was not the case with the pirates hitherto destroyed.

We subjoin a statement of Rice Exports from Java, taken from the *Javasche Courant* from which it will be seen, how rapidly that Island is advancing in commercial importance. Of the Rice exported from Java last year, 21,000 Coyangs or very near 600,000 Piculs were for the China market.

TOTAL EXPORT

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| In | 1823 | ... | .... | 4,367 Coyangs. |
| | 1825 | .... | .... | 8.293 ,, |
| | 1827 | .... | .... | 9.971 ,, |
| | 1829 | .... | .... | 15,122 ,, |
| | 1831 | .... | .... | 18,437 ,, |
| | 1833 | .... | .... | 30.344 ,, |
| | 1835 | .... | .... | 25,577 ,, |
| | 1837 | .... | .... | 36,440 ,, |

A Coyang is equal to between 27 @ 30 Picul in weight. so that the total quantity of rice exported from Java during the last year does not fall short of a million of Piculs.

## THE BRIG FAIRY.

Advices from Manila, of the 8th instant, inform us, that of the six mutineers and assassins who landed from the *Fairy*, four have been taken. The fourth was seized on the morning of the 7th of April, as he was landing from a Pontin. He was immediately put under examination, when he confessed himself to be one of the murderers of Captain McKay and three others; his name is Agustin de los Santos.

The confession states that the attack was began by three of the Manila men, with clubs, at 3 in the morning. The chief mate was the first victim, next captain Mackay, who came from his cabin; the third was the 2nd mate, and the fourth the gunner, and one person jumped overboard.

The two men who have confessed (one at Yloeos), both agree that captain Mackay and his officers made a gallant and vigorous defence; but they were beaten down by numbers with clubs.

Santos states that a hole was bored through the brig, near her keel, the night they left her, with sails set, &c., and that she was about a quarter of a mile distant from the shore, where it is probable she sunk.

From the evidence obtained it would appear that not more than $8000 value, in gold and silver, were landed at Manila Santos states decidedly that he left six cases of dollars and one of Sycee onboard, and perhaps more, as also some chests of opium.

We conclude that the legally authenticated confessions of the prisoners will be forwarded to the Agents by the Manila government; and we think it best to wait for these documents, rather than to publish an unofficial detail of the confessions. *Canton Register 25th April.*

Canton, 22d April, 1837.

Captain William Jeffrey,
Brig Lady Grant, Lintin.

Dear Sir,

We have much pleasure in acquainting you, that at a general meeting of the Canton Insurance Office, held in December last, it was resolved to request your acceptance of a piece of Plate of the value of One Hundred Pounds, to commemorate the high sense entertained o your intrepidity, in defending that vessel, with her valuable cargo, from a fleet of Malay Pirates, who attacked, and attempted to carry her by boarding, during a calm, off the Sambilangs in the Straits of Malacca, on the 2d of February 1836.

Our friends in London have accordingly been requested to order and forward to us a suitable piece of plate with the following inscription, which it will be a very pleasing part of our duty to present to you, as soon as received.

Wishing you every possible success in the pursuit of your profession, and that you may long continue to afford an example of that zeal and intrepidity which so well entitle you to its best rewards,

We remain, dear Sir,
Your most obedient Servants,
(Signed) JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
General Agents,
Canton Insurance Office.

*( Inscription on the piece of plate. )*

PRESENTED
to Captain WILLIAM JEFFREY,
of the Brig LADY GRANT, by the
CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE
to commemorate the high sense entertained of his intrepidity in defending that vessel, with a valuable cargo, from a fleet of Malay Pirates, who attacked and attempted to carry her by boarding, during a calm off the Sambilangs, in the Straits of Malacca, on the 2d February 1836.

(Signed) JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
General Agents
Canton Insurance Office.

Canton, China 8th Dec. 1836. *Ibid.*

## THE TWO DREAMS.

*(Translated from the Chinese for the Canton Press.)*

Professor Chin Tingpo of Sesouhing was troubled one night with a most extraordinary dream. He dreamt that while walking in the village church, he saw some very ferocious looking beggars sitting round a cauldron engaged in skinning a brown dog, whose body presented such a mangled appearance that he turned away disgusted. He was preparing to leave the church when he met a man coming in who walked up to the beggars and charged them with stealing his dog, threatening them that he would inform against them; they immediately jumped up and falling upon the man they killed him.

The fright, at this, awoke the professor.

Three days afterwards he again dreamt that several persons dressed in black who had the appearance of police officers came to his house and delivered a letter to him. They told him they were sent by the spirit of the owner of the dog who was murdered by the beggars to summon him to attend as witness of the murder at the bar of the Gods where the spirit had accused them. The letter contained an account of the murder, giving the dates and other particulars, and mentioning, his, the professor's, name as only witness.—There he awoke much astonished at these two dreams; but he concealed himself with the reflection, that, even if all he had dreamt were real, he need fear nothing, being only witness of the murder, summoned to give his evidence.

Shortly after this he resigned the professorship and returned to his family. He one day told his cousin Tsing the two dreams, adding "Whenever I die, take a white fowl, upon the back of which my name must be written, to the church and call me several times loudly by name; I shall then regain my life. But take care to bury me before you have been to the church, for my spirit being summoned to give evidence on being called, will return to my body if above ground."

The cousin laughed at his thinking so seriously of the dream but to pacify him, he promised to do as he wished.

Exactly a month after this the Professor suddenly died. The cousin on being told of it, went and bought a white fowl and wrote the professors name on its back. At this time there was a theatre close to the church and the crowds of people assembled to witness the performance prevented the cousin entering. By the time he got into the church it was dark.

The weather was very warm when this happened and the body becoming too offensive to remain above ground, it was buried, unfortunately before Tsing could get into the church.

The consequence was that the spirit could not hear when it was called, and never returned.

# CORRESPONDENCE.

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Dear Mr. Editor,—In your comments upon my letter of the 14th inst. the position which you have been pleased to take up, is a conciliatory one; all very commendable on your part, and to which, I should readily become your adherent, could your arguments in favor of the adoption of "a cautious policy," to reform the existing abuses, be borne out, even by those who, possessing a smattering knowledge of the Chinese language, shelter their absurd propositions under the parade and high sounding qualification of local experience. We are told, by a new light, that a Mosquito fleet, with a force of about 3,000 men, would be sufficient to bring the whole *Kingdome* of China (of which we are treated with such a lengthy *discource*, weekly, for our further enlightenment,) to their bearing. Upon the same ratio then, under such a Director, w! at ought not the Commercial emolients of Canton be able to accomplish even with pen &c. against the Hoppo, Hong-merchants, and their draggled tailed phalanx of myrmidons to boot? But this learned writer would perform mighty feats, upon a visionary theory, and the flame he proposes kindling in the minds of the people against the officers of government would, I suspect, soon be extinguished a la Gulliver; what would become of the Lilliputian fleet, Jos only knows!

I will however, from considerate feeling, drop the *Bate*, and return to my subject.

Referring to your Columns, I find it to be four months since the Chamber of Commerce, was in full force: and if it were only three months, or thereabout, as you erroneously state, surely one act per mensem, towards effecting improvement, is not too much for any reasonable member to expect. It is not absolutely necessary, that the Committee should go on cackling, for nine months, before they bring forth a mouse. Why, you, it seems, Mr. Editor have in far less time ferreted forth a rat! and if you really be made a cats paw of as your Cotemporary informs us, let me entreat you not to put cat's paw claws, when you play with him, but pet him kindly, for he is an old pet with many of us. But I am straying from my discourse, and here goes again. Look at our Singapore neighbours for example; they go about their business in right earnest: for no sooner is the formation of their Chamber of Commerce announced, than we see its first act recorded, highly to its credit.

The attempt, to which I have referred, to obtain the removal of the arbitrary restrictions upon the exportation of silk, did not originate with the Chamber of Commerce, (as all events I have not seen it on record) but it ought; it is not however too late, and the Hoppo might be informed that silk, notwithstanding those restrictions, finds its way from this, to the full extent of the demand, encumbered to be sure with some additional expence on the cost to ourselves, but without benefiting the celestially concerned one cash; which I think, would command some consideration, seeing that the charge of double duty can at all times be legitimately evaded, under the law of country ships &c.

I do not suppose with you, that any such question would arise as you imagine, upon the departure of those gentlemen prescribed under the Black act; it is not required that their departure should turn out, or that they should be packed higgledy piggledy with every Johnny Newcome, who for the first time alights in Canton, without *faithful* recollection of the smell of it's mud. It is intended, I am sure, that a sufficient space should be allotted for the accommodation of all foreigners resorting to this port for commercial purposes, and the addenda which have already been made to our community since the opening of the trade, afford reasonable grounds for taking a further grant. Lee Minqua's Hong be the spot aimed at.

Although the clearance of the various nuisances, in the front of the Factories, would be desirable to all, I would rather see the Co-hong finally cleansed of it's impurities; much remains yet to be done by the Committee towards setting our trade upon a surer and firmer basis than has recently existed, and I conceive it to be a duty within its province.

In saying that I *complain* of the expense, (of the Secretary's establishment I as pose you mean) you are quite at fault, I merely expressed a doubt as to the finances now, and in prospect, (unless the members be greatly multiplied) being able to meet those; you may perhaps enlighten me upon other sources, from whence they are likely to spring, than the subscription; the printed list of subscribers is the only data I go upon, taking it as very possible, that the items of arbitration fees, and voluntary contributions, will, upon reference to the records, respond *nihil*.

I am an advocate for a well paid Secretary; "the labourer is worthy of his hire," (mangre this may meet his eye, in fretful mood) and if he has not hitherto had sufficient employment, the fault, I can safely say, rests not with him, but the source from whence his duties should emanate, the Committee, who should "teach the young idea how to shoot."

Now the first thing that a stranger would ask for, upon calling at the Secretarys office, would be, not unlikely, a scale of rates and commissions, by which the Commercial Community are governed. "I wish he may get it." I cannot, nor any body else; he would most probably be referred to that in the Anglo Chinese Calender, page 62 and 63, agreed upon in 1793, and confirmed as we are told in 1831! Oh says he, this is coming Joe Miller over me! for nobody abides by this now a days; this is true enough, for each house adopts its own rates. I have no objection to such practice, yet still I think upon the formation of a Chamber of Commerce, a scale should have been framed upon the principle, that if any charge was brought under the cognizance of the committee of arbitration, it should be a record of reference, to govern it in its decision. Mr. A. for instance, on the committee of arbitration, who charges ½ per cent only on sales, would not willingly award Mr. B. 5 per cent, unless he were borne out in doing so by an act of more recent date than that of 1831; there we are all alike perplexed. One correspondent writes, "your commissions are too high," without at the same time offering to lower his own; another says, "we see some invoices upon which there is no charge at all;" this may be, and is, I know, in peculiar cases, where there are no bounds to liberality and to which I can bear full testimony; but was there ever such a flagrant breach upon the understanding, as to suppose people would exist in Canton, and do business for nothing? it is perhaps imagined by those subsist-

rics, that we revel in celestial beneficence and that the Chinese find us in factories and chow-chow, free of crimpage. One more word, and I will conclude;—a petition was sent in to the Hoppo and Vice-Roy some time ago by one of the most respectable houses, complaining of the taxes, and the manner in which the duties were levied on cotton, and woollen manufactures; the result was that a new classification of qualities of cotton (only) followed to our advantage; this was gaining something, but the petitioners having obtained in part the object sought, did not try the Vice Roy on t'other tack, "the woollen question" which they should have done, whilst he was in the humour for it; for upon the whole, his reply might be considered favorable; no one else took the subject up, and we go on paying various rates of duties upon woollens as heretofore, completely at the mercy of the hong merchants and linguists. Now I consider that it ought to be the unceasing endeavour of the Committee to obtain, by petitioning, an authenticated scale of duties upon every article of import and export, (to be paid by the hong merchants) so that we may have every thing fair and above board, when there will be no more squabbling between the consignees of ships and goods.

Since writing the above, I find that the committees have been more active of late, and I perceive that they have many important questions now under discussion, which there is little doubt they will soon bring to a crisis, satisfactory to their constituents. I wish them every success and am

Dear Mr. Editor,
Your's truly,
English O, and

A MEMBER OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Dear Mr. Editor.—I fully intended that the foregoing letter should have been handed in to you in time for your last paper, but for certain good reasons, it was withheld; since reading your Cotemporary's Editorial of yesterday however, I have altered my purpose, and if you think proper, you may now give it insertion in your next.

*Remember* me in your answer to the Register in the politest possible manner, whose writer sticks so pertinaciously to histext on the "big Irish O," with this assurance, that both *he* and "the many more," have been put on the wrong scent. May they not have been bamboozled by some wag giving out that Mr. Onega was the writer of the letter in dispute? a tongue tipped with a bit of the brogue, would give it a very Irish sound at all events, furnishing at the same time, food for conjecture, whereby they have "placed the saddle on the wrong horse."

Your Brother Editor, I am sure, ought to be infinitely obliged to me, for the pains I have been at in discovering to him the mistake which he has so long laboured under and when he returns his thanks I only hope he will doit handsomely.

Your's truly,
O.

Canton, 26th April, 1837.

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS,

Dear Sir,—From a letter signed O, in the Canton Press of 15th Inst. headed "General Chamber of Commerce" I regret to observe that this Correspondent seems to be a little too severe in his remarks, regarding that association. It is no doubt certain, that as yet they have done little good; but as the eyes of the commercial community here, as well as that of India, are upon them, I have no doubt, but the members will exert themselves, to accomplish what they have taken in hand, viz, to protect the general interests of the foreign trade with China.

My object in addressing you at this time, is for the purpose of calling your attention to another subject, said to have been taken up by the Chamber of Commerce early after its formation;—that was, to request permission from the authorities of Canton, to remove the filth and dirt, collected in the square, in front of the Factory; by this means contributing as much as in their power, towards preserving the health of European residents here.—Allow me to ask you, has any motion been made in the Chamber for this purpose, or has any step been taken to get the nuisance removed, if not, it is high time that it be done, and done quickly—I would not be surprised in the event of a flood taking place that some epidemic may breake out in consequence of the filthy state of the square, and then when perhaps too late, the chamber may think of bestirring themselves.

Approach this square from any quarter, and your olfactory nerves must be dormant indeed, if the effect be not instantaneous. The walls on the east and west, smell as if contagion was in every corner; and when your steps are directed towards the little border, even this spot cannot be approached, without wading through a considerable quantity of filth, broken bottles &c., actually laid down in heaps, and even approaching to the very centre of the square, and I notice that an additional number of pig styes, and chow-chow houses are in the course of being erected.—If the Chinese are allowed to go on in this manner, in six months hence I would not be surprised to see a range of pig styes put up in front of the Imperial Hong.

From the disgraceful manner in which Captain Grant was maltreated and robbed a few days ago, while peaceably walking on the other side of the river it is very evident that no "foreigner is safe to go beyond the walls of the Factory," and as this said square is the only spot allowed us, for the purpose of enjoying healthful exercise, in God's name, let it be kept in such a state, as we can resort to it.

If some decided step is not taken for the total removal of the nuisance, before the setting in of the hot weather, I am much afraid that we may all have reason to repent of our negligence.

There is one remedy, that I would suggest, but before doing so, perhaps you will be kind enough to intimate through your paper, whether or not the Chamber of Commerce has done any thing in the matter.

I am Dear Sir,
Your most Obedient Servant,
JOS. SCLATTER.

Canton, 25th April, 1837.

CIRCULAR TO THE RESIDENTS IN CANTON, INVITING DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY OF THE MORRISON EDUCATION SOCIETY.

About 2000 Volumes of Books are already in the Library of the Morrison Education Society; and, according to the Constitution of the Society, the Trustees wish to make the Library available to the Public, and as extensive as possible.

The object of this Circular is to solicit donations, in books or money, for the increase of the Library; in order to extend its benefits.

A Subscription of $10 by any individual, not a member of the Society, will admit him to the privileges of the Library for the year, or $5 for a half year, or any shorter period, according to the accompanying rules. (*See below.*)

The Library will be opened in about three weeks from this date.

By order of the Trustees
E. C. BRIDGMAN.

Canton, April 24th, 1837.

## REGULATIONS FOR THE LIBRARY OF THE MORRISON EDUCATION SOCIETY. 1837.

1. That all the books, labeled and numbered, be arranged in cases in some convenient room connected with the factories, and entrusted to a Librarian, under the care of the Recording Secretary.

2. That no book be taken from the Library without an order, signed by the person wishing to take it, specifiying the number of the book, and the time of drawing it. N. B. Printed orders will be furnished with the catalogues to all who have access to the Library: an order at any time between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., may be sent to the librarian, who will immediately deliver the book and retain the order, which order should be given back by the librarian when the book is returned to him.

3. That no single volume be retained more than half a month, nor any book of 2 or more volumes, more than 1 month; but that any book returned at the expiration of the limited period may, if not called for by any other party, be ag in taken out.

4. That any book lost or injured be paid for or replaced by the person by whom it is lost or injured, the value to be determined by the tru-tees.

5. That any person who is not a member of the Society, may be admitted to the privileges of the library, by the payment of $ 10 per annum, or of $ 5 for six months or any shorter period.

6. That all donations of money to the library be applied to its improvement and increase, in the purchase of books, &c.

N. B. The Trustees think it unnecessary, for the present, to multiply the rules of the Library—believing that every individual who has access to it, will desire to increase and preserve it, and render it as serviceable as possible. Many of the works now in the Library are chiefly valuable as books of reference, which it is desirable should not be removed from the Library, except in special cases. The number of books drawn by any one individual at one time, therefore, should always be determined with proper regard to general convenience. In case of new books, it will be desirable that they be speedily returned; and when more than one application for them is made, priority in time of drawing must be determined according to priority in the time of making application. The catalogues may be revised, and the list added to, as often as the receipt of books shall make it desirable.

## THE HING-TAE HONG.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY,

THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCES KWANG-TUNG AND KWANG-SE, &c. &c.

A respectful adress. Having come to Canton for commercial purposes, we found that the Regulations allowed us to transact business with no one but the Hong-merchants.—Hing tae is a member of the Co-hong, and judging him from all appearance to be in secure circumstances, we sold our goods to him—and he is now indebted in the large amount of a million and upwards of Dollars—which he is unable to pay.

It is out of the power of the foreigners to obtain information regarding the internal affairs of this country, and of the proceedings and dealings of the Hong-merchants with their own country-men, but as they are specially appointed by the Government to conduct the foreign trade, we are induced to place every confidence in their stability and honor.

Under these circumstances we have to request that your Excellency will be pleased to order an early payment of our debts of the Co-hong in such manner as your Excellency may deem fit.

We have the honor to be—Your Excellency's, Most Obedient humble Servants.

ANSWER FROM THE GOVERNOR to the address of Messrs Dent and others in regard to the affairs of Hing tae Hong.

Tang, Governor of Kwang-tung and Kwang-se issues this order to the Hong merchants, requiring them to be fully informed thereon.

On the 21st of April I received from the English and other merchants, Dent and others the following address. (*see above*)

This having come before me, the Governor, I have examined the subject, and find, that heretofore Hong merchants have always been forbidden to incur debts to foreigners, and that in repeated instances on record they have been severely punished for so doing. And with regard to Yeu Khechang, of the Hong Hing-tae, he has been in the situation of Hong merchant barely seven years, and has he in so short a time accumulated debts to the large amount of a million and upwards of dollars? What degree of bad management must it have been that could run to this extent! The thing is too absurd—too extravagant!

If this matter be not faithfully and completely settled, where will be our compassion to foreigners, and how shall we prevent similar and even worse conduct in future? I issue, therefore, this order. When it reaches the said senior Hong merchants, let them, in obedience to it, immediately convene a meeting of all the Hong merchants and examine the accounts of Hing-tae, to ascertain clearly what are the real sums owing by that Hong to foreigners; and let them equitably and earnestly apply themselves to make some arrangement for the settlement thereof. Within ten days let them present a joint report on the subject, for my consideration. If they dare to regard this lightly or to delay and overstep the period, I the Governor will maintain the laws firmly as the solid mountains and will assuredly direct the district magistrate to close the Hing-tai Hong and according to the law, apprehend the merchant, that he may be closely examined and punished. At the same time the said Senior merchants, together with all the other Hong merchants, shall alone be held responsible. The property of the foreigners cannot be left without an ultimate guarantee for it's safety.

Let these commands also be enjoined on the foreign merchants, that they, knowing them, may act accordingly. These are the commands.

Taou-kwang, 13th year, 3rd month, 19th day,
(23rd April 1837.)

Translated from the chinese by *J. R. Morrison Esq.*

# CANTON PRESS,

April 29th 1837.

It is unwillingly that we are again drawn out to attend to the lucubrations of our Cotemporary yet more than we have already done. In our last we thought that the wordy war was at an end, but as the Register has, in a somewhat unaccustomed manner, accused us of duplicity, we feel it our duty to explain to our subscribers, not to him.

The fact as to the letter "O" is plainly as we have stated it; the party obnoxious to the Editor of the Register has neither written it in part or wholly, nor dictated it in plain fact as we said he had no concern with it in manuscript or in print, and we believe that the word of the actual writer, a member of the Chamber, is good for more than this.

As to the "cuttlefish" we have enquired, and find that the party attacked wrote to a private friend saying that he had spoken to us in private conversation, of the resemblance which the arguments of the Register bore to the retreat of such a fish, and that we might have from that drawn the simile. This is perfectly true, this was the origin of an idea which was it seems so apposite and irritating, as to rouse our Cotemporary to that last refuge, *personal abuse*, and that too in ignorance of the propriety of his "suspicions."

Of his suspicions as to ourselves we are indifferent. The candidates to the office of Secretary for the Chamber of Commerce were the actual Secretary, the Editor of the Canton Register and ourselves. The votes were, for the party elected, six, for us, five, and for the Editor of the Register none. Does he fancy the "grapes" sour to us from the taste that he had of them?

Our Cotemporary has, we fancy, read or heard of the Machiavelian system in these matters. "Bear in mind that no adversary is proof against abuse or personal attack; as a weapon this is invincible. He may be innocent, virtuous, no matter, what you charge on him, may be your own in conduct or morality; whether a murderer or every thing that is foul yourself, care not, only be you the *first* to attack; let your attack be on his private character, there all men are vulnerable; be constant, firm, and bold, ply your charges, not one in fifty, who hears it will see or care for the defence; hit him he may defend himself, but he is wounded, he may disprove your assertion, but the barb is in his flesh; only do you attack, no matter, how, where, or why, attack but a man's private character and he is your's. Defence is vain, escape impossible. He is your's."

On this supposition alone can we account for our Cotemporary's warding off our charge of apostacy on him, by his attack of a friend of ours, who he allows he is not friendly with, for so we construe our Cotempory's last.

We again repeat that we are the sole Editor, one, responsible no legion but one individual. We are determined to act on the course we have adopted as long at the least as the support, we are proud and grateful to say we have experienced, is extended to us. Fifteen months ago, when we took this paper, it's circulation was not 120 now it is 300. Is this the secret of our Cotemporary's jealousy? It may be so, but we cannot help it. *Sic vesle* we have no guides, no directors, no comors, no proof-sheets to expose, and so long as we are deemed worthy of this confidence by the proprietors of this paper and the public, so long and no longer do we hope to be entrusted with it's management.

If our remarks may appear strong, we beg our readers to remember the provocation, ourselves attacked, others outraged in consequence of a mere chance and private acquaintance with us. We have acted throughout moderately as we believe in our Editorial career, preferring at all times not to hurt private feeling, to the gratification of our own personal pride. To our brother Editor we may say: Go thou and do likewise!

But amidst all the abuse, where is the answer to our plain questions?

We cannot quit this without again apologising to our readers for this which we are aware must be unpleasant to parties uninterested. It is not over-pleasant to ourselves, and we hope that we shall not again be dragged into it as we have been. We shall prefer to leave the thing to be decided by the opinion of the public, according to the character which the two papers have gained. By the publication of vituperation and abuse, we should annoy as we think, if not disgust, the public, render ourselves contemptible in our own eyes and those of our friends, while on the other hand we should only reap the satisfaction perhaps of thinking that we had insulted or annoyed individuals. The Editor of the Register may of course have his creed as to these things; this is ours.

By the *Psyche* from Calcutta 13th March, and Singapore 6th April, we have received some Calcutta papers and the Singapore *Free Press* of the 6th April. From both we give a few short extracts. Opium in Calcutta had fallen to 1550 Rupees per Chest for Patna, and but little inclination to purchase, but we fear that the expected arrival of the *Antonio Pereira* there, will cause prices to rise again much beyond what the present state of the market here justifies.

We hear that owing to some seizure of Cambleas at or near Lintin, the smuggling boats are again inactive, and but few deliveries of Opium have taken place within the last four or five days. It is said that the Hoppo, dissatisfied with his share of the fees on Opium, raises difficulties to the trade.

Some five Chests of Malwa Opium, belonging to a Tea-merchant were seized by some mandarins about a fortnight ago, and the luckless merchant had, beyond the loss of his Opium, to pay about $ 200 for the boat in which it was found, to avoid being brought before the authorities. The Custom house officers thus obtained the value of about $ 3,200 as their own undivided spoil.

*Walking Exercise.*—We are sorry to hear that the only means of pedestrian exercise in Canton likely to be interfered with. One or two late parties out walking on Honan have been maltreated by the Chinese mob, and in one case a watch was stolen. The Chinese not only make use of their vast numbers to oppress by brutal strength, but when investigation takes place (in such Courts as do exist) they produce the most depraved false evidence.

Howqua in Canton countenances and reports a false statement of the affair with the object of rendering it *not* imperative on the local government to give redress.

So situated walks on Honan cease to be a matter of prudence except in large parties which course is recommended.—

We beg to call the attention of our readers to the Circular published in another colum of the Secretary of the Morrison Education Society, to which library is annexed, which now already contains upwards of 2000 volumes, many of them valuable to the scholar, and the student of Asiatic history. We believe that this library contains all the books that could be collected of the Company's library, a great part of which it is to be regretted have been scattered about, by their division among the members of the Factory after that establishment was discontinued. Several of these members have however generously bestowed their shares to this library, and they now form a nucleus for the accumulation of a great literary treasure, and we hope that the call now made upon the Canton community will not be unresponded to. The sum proposed to be subscribed at $10 per annum is very small, we should say inadequate towards the maintenance of this establishment, unless the members of our community come forward with their accustomed liberality to support it. We are aware that two book-clubs exist here, which are well supplied with the newest publications from Europe; could not some arrangements be entered into to render their supplies available to the general library also? We throw out this hint, that our neighbours may take the subject into consideration, and that some plan may be proposed to obtain the object desired. The library is at present in a ground-floor room in No. 2 of the Creek-hong, which has been appropriated to it's reception, and we doubt not that our readers, on inspecting the well filled shelves, will become desirous of supporting as much as in them lays, an institution from which not only much benefit, but also much credit may be derived to the Canton community.

Our readers will find another communication from our correspondent "O" now signing himself, to avoid misapprehension, and to certify his identity, the English O. Many of the points to which he alludes, as far as regards the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, are now under consideration, and we doubt not that we shall soon be able to lay before the public the results of the Committee's labors. Want of space prevents us taking fuller notice of O's letter, to which we may recur next week, premising that, though we do not agree in toto with our correspondent, we yet thought his communication well worth the publishing, and that we shall be glad to hear from him again.

Our Correspondent "Mr. Jos Sclatter," points out to us the nuisance existing in front of the Factories, from dirt and rubbish of all kinds being accumulated there. We do not remember to have seen on the records of the Chamber of Commere, that any attempts have been made by the Committee to abate this nuisance, though we must confess, that we did not turn over the records to ascertain whether our memory serves us rightly. We regret that our correspondent did not, without waiting another week, make known to us and the world the remedy which he has in store for us to correct the evil.

The *Horatio* from Newyork 23d. December has arrived, but we have not heard that she brings any news of interest, except that the Patent Office in Washinton was totally destroyed by fire.

The *Rose* left the *United States* on the 19th November, took in, or discharged a cargo in Lima, stopped three days at the Sandwich Islands, and has now arrival here, after one of the quickest passages, we believe, ever accomplished.

The weather during the past week has been more favorable, though we have had rain at times. The tides in the early part of the week rose to a great height, and we hear that not far from Whampoa several houses have been swept away by them, by which some lives were lost. The rice-crop will be much retarded by these heavy rains, which have, where the paddy had been already planted, destroyed it, so as to make a second sowing and planting necessary.

We publish in another column the representation to the Viceroy, relating to the Hing-tae Hong, and that officer's answer, in consequence of which the Hong-merchants have required the foreign merchants to give in a statement of their accounts with Hing-tae.

WE beg to announce, that MR. HENRY ALEXANDER DOUGLAS, MR. SAMUEL ANDERSON, and MR. JOHN ANDERSON, composing the Firm of DOUGLAS, ANDERSON & Co. of London, have been partners in our establishment since it's formation in August of last year, and that we have this day admitted MR. HENRY RITCHIE into partnership.

DOUGLAS BROTHERS & Co.

Batavia, 1st March, 1837.

WE beg to announce, that we have admitted MR. WALTER SCOTT LORRAIN, a partner in our establishments, here, Singapore, and Canton, and that the house at Singapore will be conducted by him under the name of DOUGLAS, LORRAIN & Co.

DOUGLAS BROTHERS & Co.

Batavia, 14th March, 1837.

WITH REFERENCE to the above advertisements, our establishment here will be conducted from this date, under the firm of DOUGLAS, RITCHIE & Co.

DOUGLAS BROTHERS & Co.

Canton, 24th April, 1837.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

THE Commanders of English Ships requiring hands are requested to apply to the Undersigned. Good and steady Seamen can be recommended, and arrangements will be made for their conveyance to Lintin or Whampoa as the case may be, free of expense to the Ships.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.
Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.

Macao, 4th April, 1837.

N. B. Please to write the words "Application for Seamen" on the envelope.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have established themselves in this place, as Merchants and General Agents, in connection with Messrs. JOHN BIBBY & Sons, Liverpool, Messrs FREDERICK HUTH & Co. London, and Messrs. EDMOND BIBBY & Co. Bombay.

BIBBY, ADAM & Co.

Canton, 5 Danish Hong, 1st April 1837.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day commenced business as general Agents and Commission Merchants under the firm of FOLLEXFEN, MILNE & Co

GEORGE FOLLEXFEN.
JOHN MILNE.
J. M. MACDONALD.

Bombay, 14th October, 1836.

NOTICE.—The business hitherto carried on by the undersigned will from this date be conducted by CHARLES MARKWICK,—At No. 3 Imperial Hong.

ROBERT EDWARDS.

Canton, 1st April, 1837.

NOTICE.—Referring to the above advertisement I beg leave to solicit from my friends and the Public, a continuance of the Patronage that has heretofore been given to the Auctioneering and Warehouse Keeping, of the late establishment of Mr. ROBERT EDWARDS. No. 3 Imperial Hong.

CHARLES MARKWICK.

Canton, April 1st, 1837.

CANTON GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The office and Records of the Chamber are open to the members every day excepting Sundays; and the Secretary will be in attendance from 12 till 3 o' Clock.

By order of the Committee,
WILLIAM SCOTT.
*Secretary.*

Canton General Chamber of Commerce
No. 2 Danish Hong 4th Feby. 1837.

NOTICE.—SAMUEL WETMORE JR., is this day admitted a partner in our establishment,

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, February 1st 1837.

NOTICE.—The Copartnership hitherto existing under the firm of Markwick Edwards & Co. ceased this day. All Persons having claims against the said firm are requested to forward them, and all Persons indebted to the same are requested to pay the amount to the undersigned.

ROBT. EDWARDS.
Canton 31st Dec, 1836. No. 3 Imperial Hong.

NOTICE.

THE SECRETARY of the BOOK SOCIETY OF CANTON will be obliged to any person who will give him information concerning the following volumes which belong to the Society.

Leigh Hunt's Journal.....No. 21
Westminster Review.....No. 47
Nautical Magazine,.....Nos. 53
Matheson's China.....
Fraser's Magazine.....No. 79
Saturday Magazine.....No. 46
Penny Magazine.....Nos. 49 50 & 51
American Quarterly Review .....No. 37
La Borde's Mount Sinai

Ion, a tragedy. 18 January, 1837.

NOTICE.

THE interest of SAMUEL RUSSELL and AUGUSTINE HEARD in our house ceased on the 31st December 1836. RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, January 2nd.

NOTICE.

Messrs. STANFORD & MARKS beg to inform the Gentlemen of Canton that they have received per "Neptune" "Trusty" and "Clifton." A large stock of Choice Wines, Beer, Cyder and Porter in Casks and Bottles.—An Invoice of "Stent's" Boots and Shoes. A Quantity of Leman's Biscuits and Spice nuts. A fresh Invoice of Snuffs from "Turner." A large Stock of Stationery consisting of every sort of Paper and several complete sets of account Books—Playing Cards. Nautical Almanacs for 1837 &c. &c.—Musical Snuff Boxes 4 and 6 Tunes. Accordeons 6. 8. 9. and 10 Keys with Books of Instructions.—Dressing Gowns, Camlet Boat Cloaks.—Iron Chests from 18 Inches upwards.—Blankets—An extensive assortment of Perfumery.—Also Fresh York Hams—Berkeley, Cheddar & other Cheese. Dor set Butter Raisins,—Patras Currants in Jars and Tins and various other articles which will be ready for inspection in a few days.

Canton, 23 Dec. 1836.

NOTICE.—The interest of WILLIAM H. MORSE, in the business of our House, commences with this date.

OLYPHANT & Co.

Canton, March 1st, 1837.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } ₱ 100 $ 1.
" Longest report, reports of Cargoes &c..... " " " 1.50.
" Policies and folio pages. " " " .5.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON,

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

*The Agents for the Society are from this day,*
IN LONDON,—Mess. PALMERS MACKILLOP DENT & Co.
" CALCUTTA, Mess. MACKILLOP STEUART & Co.
" BOMBAY,—Mess. FORBES & Co.
" SINGAPORE, Mess. A. L. JOHNSTON & Co,
" MANILA,—Mess. RUSSELL & STURGIS,

DENT & Co,
*Secretaries.*

Canton, 1st, July, 1836.

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to notify the same, in order that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for this Society are,

London, Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. & Co,
Bombay, Messrs. Mr. Gregor Brownrigg & Co.
Madras, Messrs. E. S. Moorat & Co.
Singapore, Messrs. Guthrie & Co.
Messrs. Cockerell & Co. Secrs, CALCUTTA.

BELL & Co.
Agents CANTON.

FOR LINTIN AND JAVA.

THE American Ship SAMARANG, Captain MEACOM, will leave Whampoa about the 8th proximo. For Freight of Silk, or other merchandize, apply to

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, 28th April, 1837.

FOR SALE.
ON MODERATE TERMS,

BALGUERIE & Co's *Claret:* consisting of *Medoc*, & *Saint Emilion*, in one dozen cases.
Do's French *Cognac Brandy*, in one dozen cases.
HARPER & BELL's English *Brandy*, in wood and bottle, (deliverable at Lintin).
Superior *Malaussy*, in pints.
CHAMBER & COX' *Sherry* in pints and hogsheads.
BLACK'S, *Port* in pints.
*Drawing Pencils.*—
FISHER & MOXHAYS *Biscuits, Rusks,* and *Tops and bottoms*, in large tins.
*Manila Cegars.*
English *Canvas*, (deliverable at Lintin.)
*Duck*: of fine quality.
GATTIE & PIERCE's *perfumery*:—the residue of an Invoice—consisting of *Lavender Water*, in white flint bottles; *A la Rose, Marechalle, Millefleurs, Rezeda, Balsam of Roses, Jamaica* and *Marrow Pomatums.*—
English *Foolscap Paper* laid and wove.
Apply at No. 7½ French Hong to

JOHN SMITH.

FOR SALE.
AT PUBLIC AUCTION AT STANFORD & MARKS'
CANTON.
ON WEDNESDAY THE 3D OF MAY.

A very superior assortment of PLATE and PLATED WARE, consisting of Silver table-spoons & forks, dessert-spoons and forks; Tea, egg, salt, and mustard-spoons, salad forks and gravy spoons; soup and sauce ladles; fish and butter knives; silver cruet and meat dishes, decanter stands, wine and sauce labels etc.

PLATED WARE of very superior quality, dish covers' curry dishes, meat dishes, decanterstands, toast racks, branch candlesticks, tea-trays, waiters etc.

Also, a highly finished THEODOLITE and TELESCOPE and various articles of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 11 O'CLOCK,
TERMS, CASH.

N. B. The above articles will be ready for inspection three days previous to the sale. The whole are of British manufacture.

FOR SALE ON BOARD THE BARQUE ISABELLA.

ROUGH spars of various sizes, lower masts, topmasts, Jib-booms and other spars.
200 Teak sheathing boards ½ and ¾ Inch thick.
20 Teak wide boards, 11 feet long and 21 Inches wide.
Also: all kinds of ship's stores.
Apply to Capt. HILLAR on board, or

STANFORD & MARKS, at Canton.

Canton, 14th September, 1836.

TO LET.

FROM the first of September next, the house on the S. E. side of Praya Grande, formerly the Spanish Factory, and now occupied by Da. Anna Josepina Lopes, with large cool apartments. Any Gentlemen wishing to take the said house, will please to address to Januario Joze Lopes, at Macao.

Macao, 15th August, 1836.

FOR SALE.

AT the CANTON PRESS OFFICE, The first volume of the CANTON PRESS Newspaper, in boards at $ 6.

FOR SALE.

CHILIAN SLAB COPPER, about 2,300 peculs received per OLRIDA, apply to

F. S. HATHAWAY.

April 22d, 1837.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current.
For one year payable in advance..... $ 12
For six Months..... " ..... $ 7
For three " ..... $ 4
Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory, at 30 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each, or at Messrs. Markwick Edwards & Co. in Canton and Macao.

## *SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.*

ARRIVED.—American *Horatio*, Howland, from New York December 22d. *Samarang*, Meacom, from Java. Dutch *Omega*, Wallace, from Singapore. Brit. *Lady Nugent*, Fawcett, from Java. *Psyche*, Kennedy, from Calcutta, March 12th *Rose*, ——, from Lima and Sandwich Islands.

PASSENGERS.—*Psyche*, Mr. Jas Tait, *Horatio*, Mr. Fessenden.

SAILED OR DESPATCHED.—Brit *David Clarke*, Hutchinson, for Singapore. *Sulimany*, Mac Farlane, Stewart, and *Sir Charles Malcolm*, Lyon, for Bombay. Amer. *Hope*, Norman, for New york. Brit. *Falcon*, Middlemist, for London. *Asia*, Cole, for Batavia. Port. *Cesar*, Ramos, for Singapore.

PASSENGER.—*Hope*, Mr. C. J. Hunt.

The *Lord Lowther* and *Asia* are under despatch for London on Monday next, the 1st of May.

The *Balcarras, Caledonia, Lowjee Family*, and *Glencig* had arrived at Bombay, the former on the 7th February after a passage of only 32 days.

The *Good Success* was to leave Bombay on about the 5th of March, the *Hannah* by the middle and the *Helen* by the end of that month. A new ship destined for the China trade, the *Shah Alum* had been launched at Cochin.

The *Sylph* from Calcutta only goes to Singapore, where the *Bencoolen* had arrived when the *Psyche* left.

The shipping formerly at Lintin has now moved to Tung-ku bar, not far from Cap-sing-moon. We understand that the Amer. Ship *Horatio*, on her arrival not finding any ships at Lintin, what is unusual to Cum-sing-moon, where she was boarded by a pilot, who stated that he had orders to take out all ships coming to that station. Many war-junks were lying at anchor at Cum-sing-moon, and fortifications were being erected on shore.

The *John Fleming* is loading, and the *Mary Walker*, and *John Dugdale* are also destined for Great Britain.

LATEST DATES from UNITED STATES and Ports per *Horatio*. CALCUTTA, 12th March per *Psyche*. SINGAPORE, April 8th per *Psyche*. JAVA, 16th March, per *Theodore*. MANILA 20th March, per *Nautilus*. BOMBAY, 20th February via Calcutta.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From BOMBAY, *Sarah Barry, Cressler, Forrelsdale, Hindoo*. JAVA, *Courrier de Manille, Ann, Manilarbo, Mason*. CALCUTTA, *Heroine, Mary Anne, Thames, Bencoolen*. MANILA *Bombay*. BOMBAY, *Eleanor, Good Success, Hannah, Helen*. MADRAS, *Colconda*.

## SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

| *Vessel's Name.* | *Flag.* | *Commander.* | *Tons* | *Where from.* | *Consignees.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hospital Ship .... | | | 800 | | |
| Lord Lowther .... | British | Vincent .... .... | 1400 | London .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Albion .... .... | Ameri. | Putnam .... .... | | Liverpool .... | Olyphant & Co. |
| Emily Taylor .... | " | Hallett .... .... | | Singapore .... | Russell & Co. |
| Osage .... .... | " | Furber .... .... | | Liverpool .... | Russell Sturgis & Co. |
| John Fleming .... | British | Black .... .... | | Bombay .... | Dent & Co. |
| Asia .... .... | " | J. Pearson.... .... | 1012 | Calcutta .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Tartar .... .... | Ameri. | Nichols .... .... | | Java .... .... | Russell & Co. |
| York .... .... | " | Meyer .... .... | | New-York .... | Gordon & Talbot. |
| Samarang .... .... | " | Meacom .... .... | | Java .... .... | Wetmore & Co. |

## SHIPPING AT LINTIN &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, Crockett, *Lord Amherst*, Ross; to Dent & Co. The *Hercules*, Jauncey; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Swan; to D. & M. Rustomjee. *Isabella*, to Stanford & Marks.

| *Vessel's Name.* | *Flag.* | *Commander.* | *Tons* | *Where from.* | *Consignees* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aurelia .... .... | Port. | Barros, .... .... | 160 | Bombay .... | Dent & Co. |
| Jardine (Schr.).... | British | Strachan .... .... | 160 | Singapore ... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Griffin .... .... | Ameri | Little .... .... | | Manatlan .... | Russell Sturgis & Co. |
| Oneida .... .... | " | Tripp... .... | | Manila .... | F. S. Hathaway. |
| Niantic .... .... | " | Doty .... .... | | New-York .... | Russell & Co. |
| Henry Clay .. .... | " | Gilman .... .... | | Manila .... | Dent & Co. |
| Rasselas .... .... | " | Carter .... .... | | Sandwich Islands | |
| Cornwallis .. .... | British | Clark .... .... | | Bombay .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Mary Walker .... | " | Pollock .... .... | | Valparaiso .... | W. & T. Gemmell & Co. |
| Governor Findlay .. | " | E. Parry .... .... | | Bombay .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| John Dugdale .... | " | J. Scott .... .... | 313 | Singapore .... | G. C. Schwabe. |
| Brooklyn .... .... | Ameri | Richardson .. .... | | .... | Olyphant & Co. |
| Theodore .... .... | " | King .... .... | 180 | Batavia .. .... | Russell & Co. |
| Horatio .... .... | " | Howland .... .... | 462 | New-York .... | F. S. Hathaway. |
| Omega .... .... | Dutch. | G. C. Wallace .... | 190 | Singapore .... | Nanakbey Framjee. |
| Lady Nugent .... | British | Fawcett .... .... | | Java .... .... | Lindsay & Co. |
| Psyche .... .... | " | G. Kennedy .... | 180 | Calcutta .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Rose .. .... .... | Ameri. | ——, | 143 | Lima .... .... | Russell & Co. |

# THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Commi. Weights. 16 Taels, 1¼ lb. avods. 1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—64 Cys, 1 Cwt.—4 Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 500 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dol 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 2d. No. 34. CANTON, SATURDAY, APRIL, 29th, 1837. No. 86.

## IMPORTS.

| | PER. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **COTTON MANUFACTURES** | | | |
| Cambrics - - 40 yds. - li | Pce. | $ 3. a 6. | |
| Chintzes - - 28 „ - li | „ | 4 a 6 | |
| Handkfs. Montcuths scarlet - | „ | 2.25 a 2.50 | dull. |
| „ „ blue - | „ | 1.25 a 2 | |
| Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in | „ | 6. a 5. | |
| „ „ 30 „ „ | „ | 5. a 9. | in demand. |
| „ grey - 40 „ 38 in | „ | 4½ a 5. | |
| „ „ - 30 „ 38 in | „ | 6½ a 7½ | |
| „ „ - 30 „ 38 in | „ | 8. a 10. | |
| Am. brown Cots. 30 „ 36 in | „ | 3. a 3 10. | |
| Cotton yarn Nos. 10 @ 28 in | Pl. | 35 a 40 | |
| „ „ 30 @ 52 in | „ | | |
| Calcutta - - 10 @ 24 in | „ | 34 a 35. | |
| **WOOLLENS.** | | | |
| Broadcloth Ex. Sup'. 60@62 in | Yrd. | 1.80 a 2 20 | |
| „ Span. Stripes 60@62 in | „ | 1.10 a 1.25. | dull. |
| „ Supers - 58@60 in | „ | 80 a 90. | |
| „ Worsters - - - - | „ | 60 cts. | |
| „ Worleys - 25 yds. in | Pce. | 11 a 11½ | No sale. |
| „ Sup. Selct. Cutgs large | Pl. | 30 a 40. | Cts. dull. |
| Flannel - - - - - | yd. | 15 a 20. | |
| Cambleta, double 55 yds. 30 in | Pce. | | |
| Fine singles - - - - | „ | 26 a 28. | dull, |
| Second - - - - - | „ | | |
| Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in | „ | 28 | |
| „ - - - 60 „ 28 „ | „ | 22 | No demand. |
| Bombasets - - - - | „ | 11 a 12 | |
| Longella scarlet - - - | „ | 8 a 8½ | |
| Assorted colors - - - | „ | | |
| Woollen yarn - - - | „ | 70 a 90. | Limited demand. |
| **COTTON.** | | Tael. | |
| Bengal old or inf'. - - - | Pl. | 7. a 10 2 | |
| „ sup. and fine - - | „ | | |
| Bombay old or inf'. - - | „ | 7.5 a 10.3 | |
| „ sup'. and fine - - | „ | | |
| Madras - - - - - | „ | 8. a 10.5 | |
| Manila - - - - - | | | None. |
| **METALS.** | | | |
| Copper Shee'g. 16 oz. @ 32 oz. | Pl. | $ 34½ | |
| „ S. American slab - | „ | 24. | None. |
| „ nails assorted - - | „ | 40. | |
| „ old - - - - | „ | 18. | |
| Lead English Pig - - - | „ | 5½ a 5¾ | |
| „ Spanish „ - - | „ | | |
| Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - | „ | 1.80 a 2. | |
| „ Rod ½ @ in - - | „ | 3 a 3.50. | Declining. |
| „ Nailrod ½ and under | „ | | |
| „ Hoop. ½ @ in - | „ | | |
| „ Scrap - - - - | „ | 1. a 1.26 | Not Saleable. |
| Steel English - - - - | „ | | |
| „ Swedish - - - - | Tub | 3½ a 4 | |
| Spelter English - - - - | Pl. | 6. | |
| Tin Plates - - - - - | Box | 8 | Large stock. |
| Quicksilver - - - - - | Pl. | 105. | |
| SKINS Rabbit - - - - | 100 | 60. a 65. | |
| Beaver - - - - - | each | 4. a 6. | |
| „ Fox - - - - - | „ | 1. a 1.15. | |
| Otter-Sea - - - - - | „ | 40. a 55 | |
| „ „ tails - - - | „ | 2.50 a 3 | |
| „ Land - - - - | „ | 5. a 7. | |
| Seal - - - - - - | „ | 2. a 2.50 | |
| OPIUM Patna old - - - | Ch'. | 825 | |
| „ „ new - - - | „ | 725 | |
| Benares old - - - - | „ | 730 | |
| „ new - - - - | „ | 675 | |
| Malwa old - - - - | „ | 540 a 565 | |
| „ new - - - - | „ | | |
| Turkey - - - - - | „ | 540 | Nominal. |
| RICE Bengal - - - - | Pl. | 1.70 a 1.80 | |
| „ Java - - - - - | „ | 1.60 a 1.70 | |
| „ White table- - - - | „ | 1.85 | |
| „ Manila - - - - | „ | 1.60 a 1.70 | |
| „ Paddy - - - - | „ | 30 pct less. | than Rice. |
| **STRAITS PRODUCE &c** | | | |
| Bird's nest, fine white - | Cy. | 30. | |
| „ „ inf'. „ - - | „ | 11. a 16. | No demand. |
| „ „ black - - | „ | 4. a 5. | |
| Bees Wax - - - - - | Pl. | 26. a 28. | |
| Betel nut - - - - - | „ | 3½ a 3¾ | |
| Cloves - - - - - - | „ | 34. a 38 | |
| „ Mother - - - - | „ | 10. a 12. | Overstocked. |
| Camphor Baroos - - - | Cy. | 6 a 23. | |
| Gambir - - - - - - | Pl. | 2½ a 3. | |
| Mace - - - - - - | „ | | |
| Nutmegs - - - - - | „ | | |
| Pepper - - - - - - | „ | 7½ a 8. | |
| Rattans - - - - - - | „ | 2.50 a 3.10 | supplies. |
| Tin Banca - - - - - | „ | 21. | |
| „ Singapore &c. - - - | „ | 19. | First quality. |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | | |
| Amber large 1st quality - | Cy. | 3. a 13 | |
| „ small fragments - | „ | 90 cts a 1½ | |
| Asafœtida - - - - - | Pl. | 4½ | |
| Bichdemar - - - - - | „ | 12. a 36. | |
| „ good - - - - - | „ | 36. a 50. | |
| Cochineal - - - - - | „ | 140. a 200 | Dull. |
| Coral large heads or pieces | Cy. | | |
| „ fragments - - - | Pl. | 40. a 50. | |
| Cow Bezoar - - - - - | Cy. | 16. a 25. | No demand. |
| Cudbear - - - - - - | Pl. | 12. | |
| Cutch Pegue - - - - - | „ | 4. a 4½. | |
| Elephants Teeth or Ivory | „ | 70. a 100. | |
| „ „ cuttings - | „ | 60. a 65. | |
| Fish maws - - - - - | „ | 23 a 55. | |
| Flints - - - - - - | „ | 40 cents. | |
| Ginseng prude - - - - | „ | 75. | |
| „ clarified. - - - - | „ | 100 | None in mkt. |
| Mother of Pearl Shell - - | „ | 9. a 10. | |
| Myrrh - - - - - - | „ | 3. a 4. | |
| Olibanum - - - - - - | „ | 3½ a 8 | Large stock. |
| Putchuck - - - - - - | „ | 16 | Nominal. |
| Rose Mallees - - - - | „ | | |
| Saltpetre at Lintin - - - | „ | 8. a 8. | Nominal. |
| Shark's fins - - - - - | „ | 15. a 30. | |
| Smalts - - - - - - | „ | 30. a 50. | limited demand. |
| Stock fish - - - - - | „ | 5. a 6. | |
| Thread Gold and Silver - | Cy. | 32 a 35 | Large stock |
| Wood Ebony Mauritius - | P. | 3 a 3½ | dull. |
| „ „ Ceylon - - | „ | 2½ | |
| „ Sandal Indian - - | „ | 20 a 24 | In demand. |
| „ „ Timor - - - | „ | 10. a 18 | |
| „ „ Sand's Islands - | „ | 8. a 10 | |
| Sapan „ - - - | „ | 150 | |

## EXPORTS.

| | WT. in T. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SILK MANUFACTURES.** | | | |
| Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in | 36 | $ 13 | |
| „ col'd „ „ by „ | 30 | 13. | |
| Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed 45 in | 17 | 5 70. a 6. | |
| „ 7-8 „ „ „ | 15 | 5.10 a 5.50 | |
| Hkfs. 7-8 crom barred - - | 11 | 7. | |
| „ Sarsnet, Nankin silk | | | |
| „ „ Canton - - | — | 6½ | |
| Hkfs. white Pongee 22 in | 18 | 7.75 a 7 80 | |
| „ „ „ 30 „ | 16 | 6.60 a 6.70 | |
| „ figured „ 32 „ | 20 | 10. | |
| „ „ „ 30 „ | 18 | 9. | |
| Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 „ | 24 | 12.50 | |
| „ „ 30 „ 29 „ | 32 | 16 50 a 16.75 | |
| „ black „ „ 24 „ | 24 | 10.75 a 11.50 | |
| „ „ „ 29 „ | 30 | 12.75 a 13. | |
| Satins Levantines 30 29 „ | 33 | 14. 75 a 15. | |
| „ „ „ 24 „ | 30 | 13. | |
| Lutestrings mixt 18 „ 24 „ | 18 | 7 10 a 7.90 | |
| „ black „ „ 29 „ | 28 | 10.30 a 10.50 | |
| Pongees white 30 „ 30 „ | 30 | 11.75 a 12 | |
| „ „ 30 „ 29 „ | 29 | 1.30 a 11.75 | |
| „ „ 30 „ 32 „ | 32 | 13. a 13.50 | |
| „ Szechuen 19 „ 19 „ | 27 | 4.25 a 4.80 | |
| Sarsnets black N 30 29 „ | 27 | 11 40 a 11.75 | |
| „ „ C. „ „ 29 „ | 25 | 10 a 10½ | |
| „ „ „ „ 29 „ | 22 | 7.80 a 8.10 | |
| „ white 60 „ 29 „ | 34 | 17 a 17.20 | |
| „ colored 30 „ 29 „ | 21 | 12 40 a 12.80 | |
| „ crossbarr'd „ 24 „ | 18 | 10.75 | |
| Satins black 18 „ 29 „ | 44 | 17 a 17.80 | |
| „ „ 18 „ 29 „ | 36 | 14.25 a 14.50 | |
| „ colored 18 „ 29 „ | 33 | 17.20 a 17.40 | |
| „ high „ 18 „ 29 „ | 36 | 18.75 a 19 | |
| „ damasked crimson | 38 | 21 a 22. | |
| „ „ colored | 38 | 20 a 21. | |
| Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 „ | 44 | 15 a 15 50 | |
| „ „ colored „ „ | 33 | 16 a 16.40 | |
| „ „ „ 29 „ | 36 | 17 a 17.50 | |
| „ Canton black 29 „ | 33 | 10 a 10.20 | |
| Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st | Pl. | 4.70 a 4.90 | |
| „ „ black - - - | | 4.30 a 4.40 | |
| Shawls crape 7 4 embrd. - | 7 | 3.40 | |
| „ „ 55 @ 58 in - | 5½ | 2.90 | |
| „ 8-4 Satin figd. 63 - | 8 | 2.15 a 2.25 | |
| „ 7-4 „ „ „ - | 4 | 1.85 | |
| „ „ damasked silk 54 @ 67 | 6 | 2.50 | |
| Water silks col'd. 18 y. - 29 in | 32 | 15 45 | |
| **BLACK TEAS.** | Pl | Tael. | |
| „ Bohea Canton - - - | „ | | No demand. |
| „ „ Fokeen - - - | „ | | |
| „ Congou Souq. k'd. - - | „ | 20 a 26 | |
| „ Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd | „ | 26 a 36 | |
| „ Campoi - - - - - | „ | 28 a 38 | |
| „ Souchong - - - - | „ | 40 a 56 | |
| „ Hung muey - - - - | „ | 23 a 40 | |
| „ Pekoe - - - - - | „ | 60 a 90 | |
| „ Ning Yong - - - - | „ | 24 a 27 | Nominal. |
| „ Ankoi - - - - - | „ | 16 a 22 | |
| „ „ Pouchong - - - | „ | | |
| „ Orange Pekoe - - - | „ | 23 a 35 | |
| „ Caper - - - - - | „ | 24 a 30 | |
| **GREEN TEAS.** | | | |
| „ Twankay - - - - - | „ | 25 a 30 | |
| „ Skin - - - - - - | „ | 20 a 36 | Nominal. |
| „ Hyson - - - - - - | „ | 42 a 58 | None fine. |
| „ Young Hyson - - - | „ | 26 a 38 | |
| „ Imperial - - - - - | „ | 50 a 58 | Noee fine. |
| „ Gunpowder - - - - | „ | 53 a 61 | |
| **RAW SILK.** Canton No. 1 | „ | T. | |
| „ „ „ „ 2 | „ | | |
| „ „ „ „ 3 | „ | | None. |
| „ „ „ „ 4 | „ | | |
| „ „ „ „ 5 | „ | | |
| Nankin Tsatlee - - - - 4 | „ | 490 a 510 | Nominal. |
| „ Taysaam- - - - - „ | „ | 380 a 4 0 | |
| SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st | „ | T. 5 5 | |
| „ „ „ 2d. | „ | 5.3 | |
| „ Pingfa - - - - - | „ | 6.7 | |
| „ Candy Canton - - - | „ | 7 4 | |
| „ „ Chinchew - - - | „ | 14 | |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | | |
| Alum - - - - - - - | „ | 1.85 a 1.95 | at Macao. |
| Aniseed star - - - - - | „ | 10½ a 11 | |
| Camphor - - - - - - | „ | | at Macao. None |
| Cassia at Whampoa - - | „ | 11 50 a 12 | |
| „ Lintin - - - - | „ | 9. | |
| „ buds - - - - - | „ | 14 a 15 | |
| Canes bamboo - - - - | 1000 | 10 a 14 | |
| „ Wangees - - - - | „ | 7 a 12 | |
| China Root - - - - - | Pl. | 3½ | |
| Cubebs - - - - - - | „ | 17 a 18 | |
| Dragon's blood - - - - | „ | 80 a 100 | |
| Galangals - - - - - | „ | 3½ a 3¾ | |
| Gamboge - - - - - - | „ | 65 a 70 | None good. |
| Glass beads - - - - - | „ | 17 a 22 | |
| Glue - - - - - - - | „ | 9 a 11 | |
| Ginger in Jars - - - - | Case | 5 a 5½ | |
| Hartall or Orpiment - - | Pl. | 15 a 15 | |
| Lead white - - - - - | „ | 9 a 10 | |
| „ red - - - - - - | „ | 10 | |
| Mo. of Pear' Shells Scoloo large | Pl. | | |
| „ blue edged small | „ | | Nodemand. |
| Musk warranted- - - - | Cy. | 45 a 60 | |
| Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in | 100 | 92 | |
| „ 9½ yds. 12 in - - - - | Pc. | 85 | |
| „ Canton made - - - - | „ | 79 | |
| „ „ large - - - - | „ | 82 | |
| „ „ small - - - - | „ | 65 | None. |
| Yellow yds. in 1st. st. | „ | 79 a 80 | |
| „ „ „ 2d. „ | „ | 66 a 70 | None. |
| „ „ „ 3d. „ | „ | 58 | |
| „ small „ „ - - | „ | | |
| „ white „ „ - - | Cy. | 55 a 63 | Wanted. |
| Oils Aniseed - - - - - | Cy. | 1.10 a 1.20 | |
| „ Cassia - - - - - | Pl. | 1.63 | |
| Rhubarb - - - - - - | Pl. | | |
| „ Dutch cut - - - - | Case | 5 a 8 | |
| Soy in Jars - - - - - | Pl. | 14 a 15 | |
| Tobacco in baskets - - - | P. | | |
| Tortoiseshell - - - - - | | | |
| Turmerie - - - - - - | Box. | | |
| Vermillion 50 catties - - | | | |

**N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER.**

**BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.**

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also high prices are obtainable for *Camblets, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Goods on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton &* sometimes discharge at Macao or tranship their Cargoes, at Lintin & to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rents outside, and River Freights, are various and high.—See invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pickles &c, Confectionary Stationary, Cutlery, Crockery ware, &c.*, for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

*Note. Alum*, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; as *Raw Silk, Silk* piece goods &c, are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

### RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

| | s d. |
|---|---|
| On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills. ..... | 5 |
| Government Bills 10 @ 30 days..... none. ..... | |
| United States Bank Bills 6 months sight..... | |
| Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents. none. | |
| E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight..... | 220 C. R. |
| E. I. Directors Bills, 60 ds. sight, Rs. ..... | |
| Private Bills, on Bombay, „ Co's. Rs. ..... | |

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 24.50 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 5½ per Cent premium.
„ „ „ „ „ „ small 96 a 98 „ 5 „ „
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, .. .. .. 1 per Cent „
„ „ Old Carolus IV. .. .. .. 12 per Cent „
South American Republics .. .. .. .. 4 per Cent discount.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet .. £5 @ £5 10
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none.... .. ..
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. ..

### DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1st APRIL 1836 TO 31st MARCH 1837.

| | IN MARCH. | | | APRIL TO FEBY. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Price. | Chests | Value in Dol'ars. | Chests. | Value in Dollars. | Stock 1st April. |
| Patna ..... old. | 835 | 117 | 97,695 | 4,967½ | 3 709,324 | 519 |
| „ ..... new | 770 | 196 | 150,920 | | | 2,086 |
| Benares .... old | 740 | 158 | 116,920 | 2614 | 1 856,250 | 318 |
| „ ..... new | 700 | 23 | 16,100 | | | 256 |
| Malwa ..... old | 605 | 759 | 892,970 | 11,954½ | 7 014,084 | 997 |
| „ ..... new | | 717 | | | | 4,189 |
| | | 1,970 | 1,274,615 | 19,536½ | 13 179,578 | 8,360 |

Total Chests delivered in the year ending 1st April 1837—21,506; Value Sp. Drs. 14,484,193.

### RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels to the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

| GOODS TREASURE | | GOODS TREASURE | | GOODS TREASURE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay .... | 3..2½ | Singapore .... | 1½ 1 | Hol. or Hamburg ... | 3½ 3 |
| Ceylon .... | | Manila .... | | Spain or Portugal.. | 3½ 3 |
| Madras .... | | Mallacca .... | | America U States .. | 3 2½ |
| Calcutta .... | | Penang .... | 1½ 1¼ | Chili or Peru .... | 4 .. |
| Rangoon .... | | Batavia .... | 2½ 2 | Mexico .... | 3 .. |
| Mauritius .... | | Gt. Britain via Sg | 3½ 3 | E.coast of China | 1 p ns |
| Australia .... | | „ direct ..... | 3 2½ | Lintin &c. ..... | ½ dr. |
| Sand. Islands .. | | France ..... | 3 2½ | | |

Note. Above rates are from 20th April to 20th Oct. annually: during remaining 6 months the premiums are somes hat lower. Risks on Blocks are $ 2 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ ½ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

### WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd „ „ „ 1200 do. & under 1600 „ 0.7221091 „ „
3rd „ „ under 1200 do. 0.5063341 „ „

N B. The cubit in 14¼ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products—The largest class pay from $ 43 8 to $ 4320; 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3720; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Cumshaw or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 16.0 Taels or $ 2223. Linguists fee $ 1734 and Comprador's fees $ 58. Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. On French and other Foreign vessels they are slightly varied. Ricepladen ships are charged only about $ 1300 in lieu of measurement &c.,

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

### IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—continue as dull as before, little or nothing doing in them.

COTTON YARN.—without improvement in price or demand, and a large stock.

WOOLLENS.—There is absolutely no sale for either Spanish stripes or Longella, with a heavy stock, and markets in the interior unfavorable.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—TIN and PEPPER continue to decline, as might have been expected under the heavy importations, particularly of the former.

RICE.—The new crop will be considerably retarded by the heavy rain. This renders holders firm, though we cannot report any advance in price as yet.

COTTON.—The advance in the better descriptions of Cotton, which we noticed in our last, has been fully supported, and upwards of 5000 Bales of Tinnevelly have been sold at from 10 a 10.3, and some of superior quality as high we hear as 10.5. a 10.6. Good Surats and Bengals have also improved, the market being so bare of them. The inferior kinds are not in better demand, and holders are anxious to sell before the regular seasons-ships begin to arrive.

OPIUM.—Again, we regret to say, there are reports of the probability of a stoppage of the Opium trade on the river, a smuggling boat with treasure having been seized by some of the petty mandarins, who were parties to the late arrangement. Measures are taking to prevent this business being brought before the higher authorities, but much reliance cannot be placed upon the trade going on uninterruptedly for any length of time together. Under these circumstances our quotations are merely nominal. The clearances in the previous part of the month were good, being up to the 22nd.

Patna, old 825, new, 725; Benares, old, 725, new, 675; Malwa, 1319; Total 1767 Chests, consisting however still principally of Malwa, the Bengal Opium being considered relatively too high.

### EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.—The first crop of Canton Silk is said to have been much injured by the late constant rains.

TEA.—No fine teas of any description are remaining, and our quotations are nearly nominal.

# THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 2d. No. 35. CANTON, SATURDAY, MAY, 6th. 1837. No. 87


## STATEMENT.

*Of the Quantities of Teas and Raw Silk Exported to Great Britain and Ireland from the Port of Canton. From 1st. October 1836 to 30th April 1837*

| DATE. | SHIPS. | DESTINATION. | Tonnage. | BLACK TEAS. Peculs | | | | | | | | GREEN TEAS. Peculs. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Canton Bohea. | Fokien Bohea. | Congo. | Caper. | Souchong. | Campoi. | Ankoi. | Hong-mee. | Pekoe. | Orange Pekoe. | Hyson. | Young Hyson. | Hyson Skin. | Twankay | Gun-powder. | Imperial. | Raw Silk |
| March 14 | EUPHRATES, | London, | 55 | | | 3676 | | 85 | | | 38 | 24 | | 390 | 80 | 86 | 727 | 165 | 138 | 55 |
| ,, 15 | INGLIS, | ,, | 1322 | | | 8261 | 128 | 360 | | | 208 | 34 | 38 | 555 | 390 | 24 | 1173 | 152 | 110 | 810 |
| ,, 29 | BENGAL MERCHANT | Bristol, | 503 | | | 4289 | 51 | 40. | | | 87 | | | 123 | | | 72 | | | |
| April 4 | EMMA EUGENIA, | London, | 363 | | | 1886 | | 98 | | | | | 7 | 258 | 30 | 240 | 684 | | | |
| ,, ,, | AMELIA THOMPSON, | ,, | 477 | | | 3333 | 40 | 691 | | | | 25 | | 63 | | 102 | 589 | | | 35 |
| ,, 27 | FALCON, | ,, | 304 | | | 1641 | | | | | | | | 81 | | | | | | |
| ,, 30 | LORD LOWTHER, | ,, | 1426 | | | 6993 | 562 | 762 | | 20 | 407 | 20 | 186 | 1127 | 203 | 97 | 1677 | 312 | 217 | 162 |
| ,, ,, | ASIA, | ,, | 1013 | | | 4288 | 12 | 1215 | | | 468 | | 31 | 979 | 91 | | 529 | 133 | 67 | 85 |
| | 1st March to 30 April | | 6012 | | | 34567 | 793 | 3612 | | 20 | 1208 | 105 | 18 | 3576 | 794 | 549 | 5501 | 762 | 532 | 947 |
| | 1st Oct. to 28 Febry. | | 25197 | 679 | | 135585 | 3480 | 14174 | 7 | 1117 | 2469 | 2556 | 6850 | 15497 | 3988 | 2060 | 24729 | 3526 | 243. | 12750 |
| | | | 31209 | 679 | | 170152 | 4273 | 17786 | 7 | 1137 | 3677 | 2661 | 7032 | 19983 | 4782 | 2609 | 30230 | 4288 | 296 | 13667 |

1st MARCH TO 30TH APRIL.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| BLACK TEAS | Peculs 40,491 | Lbs. | 5,308,8 0 |
| GREEN TEAS | ,, 11,714 | ,, | 1,561 867 |
| Total Peculs | 52,205 | Lbs. | 6,960,667 |

SHIPPED AS UNDER.

| SHIPS. | To. | Tonnage | BLACK TEAS. | | | GREEN TEAS. | | | RAW SILK. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33 | London, | 21825 | Peculs. 135,495 | Lbs. | 18,064,666 | Peculs. 47,790 | Lbs. | 6,371,999 | Peculs. 11,641 | |
| 13 | Liverpool, | 5099 | ,, 30,799 | ,, | 4,094,533 | ,, 11,916 | ,, | 1,598,799 | ,, 2,014 | |
| 4 | Bristol, | 1930 | ,, 18,141 | ,, | 2,418,800 | ,, 2,206 | ,, | 294,133 | ,, | |
| 3 | Leith, | 1066 | ,, 10,338 | ,, | 1,378,400 | ,, 760 | ,, | 101,333 | ,, | |
| 2 | Dublin, | 480 | ,, 4,363 | ,, | 581,733 | ,, 13 | ,, | 13,733 | ,, | |
| 2 | Glasgow, | 613 | ,, 5,438 | ,, | 725,066 | ,, 550 | ,, | 71,333 | ,, 12 | |
| | Limerick, | ---- | ,, 939 | ,, | 125,200 | ,, 29 | ,, | 3,866 | ,, | |
| | Cork, | ---- | ,, 769 | ,, | 102,533 | ,, 51 | ,, | 6,800 | ,, | |
| 1 | Cork for orders, | 196 | ,, 1,291 | ,, | 172,133 | ,, 451 | ,, | 60,133 | ,, | |
| 58 | Ships. | 31,209 | Pecu's. 207,473 | Lbs. | 27,663,066 | Peculs. 63,856 | Lbs. | 8,514,133 | Peculs. 13,667 | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BLACK TEA | Peculs | 207,473 | Lbs. | 27,663,066 |
| GREEN TEA | ,, | 63,856 | ,, | 8,514,133 |
| Total Peculs | | 271 329 | Lbs. | 36,177,200 |

General Chamber of Commerce
Canton, 1st. May, 1837.

By Order of the Committee
WILLIAM SCOTT.
*Secretary.*

*From the Chinese Repository for April.*

ART VII. *Admonitory pictures, being a series of Chinese paintings representing the rapid career of the opium-smoker, from health and affluence to decrepitude and beggary.* By SUNQUA.

WHILE the preceding article was passing through the press,* our attention was incidentally directed to some paintings by a native artist, in China street, named Sunqua. They are on rice-paper, six in number, forming a series designed to exhibit the progress of the opium-smoker, from health and prosperity to misery and degradation; in fact, they are a counterpart to Hogarth's famous 'Rake's Progress.' So far as we can ascertain, the idea was original with the painter; and regarded as mere works of art, the pictures are by no means unworthy of notice. The figures and attitudes are well conceived and drawn, and the story clearly and strongly carried through. We were surprised to see how exactly some of the pictures "hit off" the character of the opium smoker, as described by the writers in the preceding appendix; and we will not fail to make further inquiries respecting them, and the circumstances which led the painter to form his design. In pursuing their discussion, we wish our Correspondents would endeavor to determine whether *any* use of the drug—except as a medecine—is safe and harmless; and, if it be so, what degrees in the practice of smoking may be taken without doing or suffering wrong; and finally, when it does prove to be injurious, how far the purveyors are responsible. In 1832, seventy-five physicians in Boston, comprising the great body of the profession in that city, signed a declaration, in which they declared it to be their opinion, "that MODERATE HEALTH ARE NEVER *benefitted by the use of ardent spirits, that on the contrary, the use of them is the frequent cause of disease and death.*" Those physicians formed their decision from a great variety of facts and extensive personal observation. So, in the case of opium; evidence is required to show its effects. Whether Sunqua's paintings can be received as evidence, our readers must judge. We thought, at first, of giving a description of each; but, on reflection, we are inclined to think, that his own explanation of them will be more satisfactory than any account of ours.

In addition to these paintings, Sunqua has drawn another series, illustrating "the gambler's career." But though two or three parts, in that series, are well done, the painting, as a whole, is much inferior to the other,—which, taking it all in all, is the most spirited and striking thing we have ever yet seen from the pencil of a Chinese. The following is his own explanation of the six pictures.

ADMONITORY PICTURES.

The son of a gentleman of fortune, his father dying while he was yet but a youth, comes into possession of the whole family estate. The young man having no inclination for either business or books, gives himself up to smoking opium and profligacy. In a little time his whole patrimony is squandered, and he becomes entirely dependent upon the labor of his wife and child for his daily food. Their poverty and misery are extreme.

No. 1. This picture represents the young man at home, richly attired, in perfect health and vigor of youth. An elegant foreign clock stands on a marble table behind him. On his right, is a chest of treasure, gold and silver; and on the left, close by his side, is his personal servant,—and, at a little distance, a man whom he keeps constantly in his employ, preparing the drug for use from the crude articles, purchased and brought to the house.

No. 2. In this, he is reclining on a superb sofa, with a pipe in his mouth, surrounded by courtesans, two of whom are young, in the character of musicians. His money now goes without any regard to its amount.

No. 3. After no very long period of indulgence, his appetite for the drug is insatiable, and his countenance sallow and haggard. Emaciated, shoulders high, teeth naked, face black, dozing from morning to night, he becomes utterly inactive. In this state he sits moping, on a very ordinary couch, with his pipe and other apparatus for smoking, lying by his side. At this moment his wife—or a wife and a concubine—come in; the first, finding the chest emptied of its treasure, stands frowning with astonishment, while the second gazes with wonder at what she sees spread upon the couch.

No. 4. His lands and his houses are now all gone; his couch exchanged for some rough boards, and a ragged matress; his shoes are off his feet; and his face half sorry, as he sits bending forwards, breathing with great difficulty. His wife and child stand before him, poverty stricken, suffering with hunger; the one in anger, having dashed on the floor all his apparatus for smoking, while the little son, unconscious of any harm, is clapping his hands and laughing at the sport! But he heeds not either the one or the other.

No. 5. His poverty and distress are now extreme, though his appetite grows stronger than ever—he is as a dead man. In this plight, he scrapes together a few copper cash, and hurries away to one of the smoking-houses, to buy a little of the scrapings from the pipe of another smoker, to allay his insatiable cravings.

No. 6. Here his character is fixed—a SOT. Seated on a bamboo chair, he is continually swallowing the faces of the drug; so foul that tea is required to wash them down his throat. His wife and child are seated near him, with skains of silk stretched on bamboo reels, from which they are winding it off into balls; thus earning a mere pittance for his and their own support, and dragging out from day to day a miserable existence.

---

### CHINESE LAWS REGARDING THE CHINO—RUSSIAN TRADE AT KIACHTA.

*From Supplement to the 4th, 5th, and 6th, edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica.*

When Lange, who accompanied Ismaeloff, the Russian ambassador, asked permission for his nation to establish factories in all the provinces, the reply of the Emperor was, "I allow you to remain here (Pekin), and other foreigners at Canton, so long as you and they give me no cause of complaint; but if this should ever be the case, I will neither suffer you to remain here, nor them at Canton;"—so very indifferent does the Court affect to be about foreign commerce. In the whole of this extensive empire, there are but two places where the natives have any intercourse with Europeans.—at Canton with the crews of the several maritime powers, and at Kiachta with the Russians; and this intercourse is chiefly confined at the former to a select number of men, appointed or licensed by the government; at the latter it takes place only under special directions of the government itself, through merchants appointed under the seal of the Emperor. Of the instructions given to these merchants, the Russians procured a copy a few years ago, though the punishment for betraying them is condemnation to track the imperial barges for life; and a more singular document was never issued by any government. It confirms all that has been said of the meanness and kindness of this proud and insolent people; and as it has not before now appeared in print, a summary of it may prove amusing and may serve to show, at the same time, the notions entertained by the Chinese with regard to the conduct of foreign commerce.

It sets out by stating that the aim of every nation, trading with other countries is to prevent the advantage being on the side of the foreign nation: to do this the more effectually, and to establish harmony and frankness, "all the letters received by any one of the licensed merchants from the partners, are to be opened in a public assembly, that they may act in concert against the Russians." 2. That as the general principles of commerce require that prices and demands should be foreseen, means must be taken to ascertain what articles the Russians are in want of, and what prices they fetch in Russia: what supplies they may have or expect in the market, and what value they bear in Russian: every one is therefore to strive with all his might to get at this information, and lay it before a general meeting, when the president will give to each merchant a note of the quantities of each article, and of the prices he is to buy at, and of those articles which he is to withhold from the Russians. 3. That the Chinese market is to be kept scantily supplied, and Russian goods not eagerly sought, that the trade may be of importance to them, and the commerce advantageous to China. 4. That care be taken that the quantity of Chinese goods should appear always less than that of the Russians; and that no fresh goods be brought into the market before all the old stock be sold off. 6. That no eagerness be shown in the purchase of Russian goods, how much soever any individual of the merchants may be in want of them, "for the interest of the whole company is not to be sacrificed to that of an individual." 7. That when the Russians have a scanty supply of any article that may be likely to meet with a considerable demand in China, a great eagerness is to be shown to buy up the whole; the Russians are to be told that China is very much in want of the said article, and one merchant is to cut bid the other, and, when bought, they are to divide the quantity among themselves. 8 That the Russians, thus tempted by high prices, and the assurance given them of the great demand, will cause large supplies to be brought to market, when they are to be told that the article is no longer in request in Canton &c. and thus the goods will be obtained at a cheap rate from the foreigners, to the great advantage of the whole nation. 9. Whenever the Russian merchants shall attempt to raise the prices of any commodity in consequence of its scarcity, every obstacle must be thrown in their way for the space of a month, and if they will not lower the prices, the whole trade must be suspended: and if, on complaint of the merchants, the Russian Government should interfere, it will not be attended to, and the matter will be, that the commerce between the two nations shall cease. The 10th article contains an impudent falsehood—it instructs them not only to tell the Russians that the quantities of the several articles on hand are much less than they really are but that "China does not produce silk and cotton." The 11th article directs them to carry on all their intercourse in the Russian language, which every one engaged in the trade must learn in order to prevent the Russians from seeing the necessity of learning the Chinese language, and, by that means, "of discovering the secrets of the trade or those of the government" by overhearing conversations, &c. The 12th directs them to treat the Russian publicly; permits reciprocal visits; but forbids a Chinese to pass a night in a Russian house; directs, that in those visits each should endeavour to learn something about the affairs of the Russian Government, and according to the importance of the information obtained, will be the value of the reward. The 13th directs, that a new merchant arriving at Maimaichin, is not to do any business for a whole year, but merely to look on and learn the nature of the trade, "for fear he should, by some mis-take break the thread of the whole." The 14th and 15th prohibit gold and silver, manufactured copper and iron from being exchanged, and the introduction of all articles of luxury, of goods manufactured in China, and of wine and spirituous liquors. 16th. "The secrets of our trade in the interior as well as of that on the spot, must not be revealed, that this intercourse may not occasion a rise in their prices, and a fall in ours, and thereby it have our empire and the trade of our subjects ruin." The eight remaining articles prescribe the various punishments for disobedience of the foregoing in-unctions, from a reprimand to that of death. The 23d runs thus: "Whosoever betrays to the Russians the secrets of our commerce in the interior, or the demand for these, the quantity he holds himself, or that others hold at Kiachta, or that may be on the road thither, shall be banished from Kiachta for ever, and be sent to the guilty for three years; but who soever betrays to them *these transactions* verbally, or in either, or by deed, shall be sent to the galleys for life." And by the 25th. "Whoever betrays the secrets of the government which are not to be known by the Russians, shall be beheaded, not, however, without the sanction of the Emperor." We know very little of the value of the trade carried on at this place in this extraordinary manner. It consists chiefly in exchange, on the part of Russia, of furs and various pelts, horses, drugs, &c. for tea, silks, cottons, porcelain, lacquered ware, and some small articles similar to those imported by England. (Penny Cyclopedia.)

The Notes here, which have till now probably met the eyes of few of our readers only, are very curious, as showing the instincts and traditionary spirit of the Chinese Government. The document is so evidently Chinese, that we do not for a moment doubt it's authenticity. It is very probable, that our Hong-merchants in Canton are restricted by similar laws; and it is, we think not difficult to trace their effect in many instances of our commercial intercourse with them.

On reading the 7th and 8th articles for instance, we become at once aware that the Chinese merchants here act on them. We shall of many instances of the kind, which our neighbours must be well aware of, the following. In November last we were told that the article of Tea was very much wanted, and there being then, but a small stock, prices rose from 18 a 19 $ to a very short time as high as 23 a 24 $, and at the same price the remaining stock was bought up by the Chinese. The consequence was the large quantities of this metal were immediately imported from Batavia and Singapore, and price fell as suddenly as they had risen before, and they are now just as low as in November last; if the Chinese in this instance acted upon their Emperor's instructions, their artifice has been very successful, they being enabled to buy the tea at prices which entail on the foreign merchant a serious loss.

We see from these laws also that the Chinese err in their intercourse with the Russians, to make use of the Russian language only; in Canton only English is spoken in our dealings with the Chinese, and as if to corroborate that the law to be found above in the 11th article is also binding in the Chinese here, they are always reluctant to reply in their own language, when addressed in it by foreigners, particularly in presence of other Chinese; when they will either pretend not to understand what has been said to them, or answer in English. The 12th article, where politeness and reciprocal visits, though with certain restrictions, are recommended, seems to be acted on by our Hong-merchants, with the exception that they care very little about foreign news or foreign governments, and are not accused of any wish to acquire a knowledge of things beyond the seas.

The 14th and 15th prohibit gold and silver, manufactured copper and iron to be exchanged. This is also the law in Canton, no metals of any kind being allowed to be exported, with the exception of Spanish dollars under certain circumstances.

On the 16th article our Chinese merchants also seem to act, and to this command ought we probably to attribute that, though we have had commercial relations with China during several centuries, very little or nothing is accurately known about the internal resources of the country. This is not from want of enquiry made by foreigners, whose questions on the subject are invariably met with evasion, which has led many to suppose that the Hong merchants were nearly as ignorant of their country as ourselves. This with many may be the case; but others again must be well informed, but the jealousy and avarice of their Government prevent communication.

From these coincidences the laws regulating the trade at Kiachta, and the practice observed in Canton, it appears to be evident, that here as well as in Tartary, the Chinese merchants in their dealings

---

* *On Opium.*

with foreigners are governed by regulations which like all other acts of the Chinese Government betray it's hostility to, and jealousy of, foreign nations.

### WALSH'S CONSTANTINOPLE.

*The Ambassador Lord Strangford's reception at the Sublime Porte.*

Under the tree our names were called, and a second set of pelisses were here distributed to us. Bits of paper stuck on them marked for whom they were intended. Mine was labelled Dosherrvatch, the nearest approximation a Turk could make to my name. There were present, besides the members of the embassy and Levant Company, several English gentlemen on their travels. Those who had seen the Sultan before lent their pelisses to those who had not, as no person could be admitted to the presence without one. In this way eighteen of us were dressed up, and waited under the tree for orders. By-and-by the approach of the Vizir was announced, proceeding from the Divan to the presence, with the Captain Pasha, Reis Effendi, and other officers; a lane of attendants was made for them across the garden, and in their way they passed close by us, but took no more notice of us than if we were jugglers dressed up and waiting to exhibit before their master. In about half an hour it was notified that we should come forward, and we advanced to the gate of the Seraglio, or rather the Harem.

This gate was decorated with the most gorgeous display of Turkish sculpture:—it was covered by a large semicircular projecting canopy, supported on pilars richly carved, gilt and embossed, in a style of architecture perfectly Oriental; round the entrance were several officers in their richest dresses—some in stuffs shot with gold, which, as they moved, were quite dazzling; but those which struck us most were the unfortunate eunuchs. Some of these creatures were boys, or young men from sixteen to twenty. They were tall, bloated, and disproportioned; their countenances were of a sickly, sallow hue, with a delicate, hectic-looking flush, and an expression of extreme anguish and anxiety, as if they suffered pain, and laboured under a deep sense of degradation. One old man was wrinkled and pallid, his face perfectly smooth, and resembling that of an aged woman, except only that it had an expression of strange and unnatural. They were all dressed in green satin robes. Among them were many blacks, who did not look so disfigured as the whites, probably because the change of their features was not so conspicuous.

While I stood gazing on these things in a kind of absorption of mind, I was roused by being suddenly seized by the collar by two men, one at each side of me. I now saw that each of the party was caught in the same manner; and in this way we were hurried, or rather dragged, down a broad descending passage, between rows of guards, to the interior of the harem. Here we found ourselves in a narrow, gloomy court-yard, and suddenly turning to the right, we entered a dark, dismal little chamber, lighted only by one grated window, which opened into the yard. At first I could not clearly discern objects; but in a little time my eyes were accommodated to the dim light. Our party filled one-half of the apartment, the other was occupied by a large throne, exactly resembling in size and shape the gold-fashioned four-post bed without curtains. This was covered with something very like a gay-coloured cotton-quilt, but it was a rich stuff, embroidered with dull gold and pearls. On the side of this, with his feet hanging down, sat the Sultan, exactly in the attitude of a man getting out of bed in the morning. I mention this, because the Turks on state-occasions always sit with their legs hanging, but on others crosslegged. Next to him, standing stiff, with his back to the wall, was the Vizir, and next to him the Capudan Pasha; they both were sycophantic statues, with their eyes riveted on the ground. Our party formed a kind of irregular semicircle across the room, and half round the bed; in our front stood the Ambassador with his Dragoman, and that of the Porte.

The Sultan appeared a tall, ill made, mean-looking man, about forty. His countenance is as dark as mahogany; his beard very full, and as black and glossy as jet—it is said he uses artificial means to colour it. He is remarkable for the smallness of his hands and the length of his body; the latter being that of a man exceeding six feet in stature, though his is not more than five feet seven or eight inches. He looks always to most advantage sitting, and in fact he is seldom seen by strangers in any other position. His dress was a dark, dingy red robe, and we thought there appeared nothing brilliant about him. He never turned his head, which he kept straight forward as immovable as if it was fixed in a vice; but his eye was continually rolling, and the white of it, something like the colour of white glass, gleaming out now and then under his shaggy brow. Sometimes he glanced sideways at us, gave him, I thought, a most demon-like expression, according well with the cruel character I had heard of the man, the melancholy state of the country, and the gloomy cell in which he received us. The speech of the Ambassador, expressing a desire on the part of his Britannic Majesty to continue the ties of amity and good will between the two powers, was translated to the Sultan by his trembling dragoman; and after a short pause he replied, in a low, but firm, haughty tone, addressing himself apparently to the Vizir, who repeated the speech very loudly and hesitatingly to the dragoman, who stammered it out in French to the Ambassador. This unfortunate dragoman's name was Stavrak Oglou, not a Greek of the Fanal, but a native of Caramania. He was a tall, cadaverous-looking person, and could not conceal the extraordinary impression of terror under which he laboured. He stood next me, and trembled so exceeding ly as quite to shake me as well as himself, and his nerves were so agitated that he could scarcely see to read the paper he held, which was blotted with large drops of perspiration dropping from his forehead, and more than once nearly fell from his hand. The man had some reason: his predecessor had just been executed, and he had no hope he should escape the same fate. In a very short time he was deposed and banished to Natolia, and a few days after his arrival was found assassinated at his own door.

Our interview did not take up ten minutes, and the moment the last word was out of his mouth, we were all, without the slightest previous notice, dragged suddenly back by our conductors, whose grip never left our necks a moment. In stumbling backwards, I trod on the tail of my gown, and was well nigh prostrating myself without intending it. The purpose of this ruddeness was, to prevent our turning our backs on the Sultan, as we retired from his presence. When we reached the door of the chamber, however, we were twirled about, hurried up the passage with the same precipitation as we were hurried down, and when arrived at the outside clung off by our conductors, like things by whose touch they felt contaminated. The origin of this practice is a subject of controversy. The French writers assert that an attempt was made on the life of Amurath II. at an audience, by a Croat, in revenge for the death of Mark, the Despot of Servia; and ever since all persons admitted are held fast by the arms while they remain in the presence; and this is the account also of Busbequius, who was himself so treated*. Others deny this origin, and say that it is merely a token of respect shown by a great man, that you are supported in his presence by his attendants. You will form your own conclusion, it is certain no possible disrespect was intended at our interview; but, on the contrary, it was meant to show us every mark of attention and good will, and it was evinced by many little circumstances. The persons who conducted us were men of rank, and dressed in pelisses of honour; yet those who had hold of me and others griped us sometimes very hard, and when we were able to speak, each of us might truly say in the words of Hamlet, "I pray thee take thy fingers from my throat." The janissaries were disposed to be very insolent, thrusting their sticks between the legs of the gentlemen to throw them down, and showing other marks of contempt and ill will. This was far, however, from being generally the case; on the contrary, the naqus "larilesi" seemed to procure for us attention and good will.

We now proceeded to the second gate, where we were obliged to wait till the Vizir and the Pashas passed out; and in the meantime the janissaries were dispersing in groups, every man with a bag of money on his shoulder. At length we were liberated, and, mounting our horses, we arrived at Pera at four o'clock, after thirteen hours' fagging, during a part of which we were perspiring under a burning sun in fur pelisses. We all dined, including his Excellency, with the Consul-General, when the events of the day afforded us much amusement.

I have given you a faithful detail of this interview, even to prolixity, because, though it has been often described by others, it was so novel and curious to myself, and you wish me to omit nothing that strikes me as characteristic of the country. It is one of the many existing proofs which I have mentioned of the stubborn immutability of the people, who have now been for four centuries in Europe, and in constant and immediate contact with its usages, and they have not yet adopted one of them to ameliorate their own. It is not impossible, however, that this, in all its details, will be the last upon record of such an introduction of the representative of one great sovereign to another. Already has European light begun to dawn even on Turkey, and the march of mind to make inroads on the venerable ignorance of this people; the future audiences, therefore, will be more assimilated to those of European nations. Notwithstanding the coarseness, barbarism, brutality, and contemptuous assumption which this displayed, there were many little concessions which marked a degree of favour to the British embassy not generally shown on similar occasions, and which were afterwards talked of as matters of enviable distinction. In fact, it was a kind of epocha that intimated returning tranquility to the capital. As we passed, the windows and doors were crowded with spectators, and all looked upon the pageantic procession as a relief from those incessant scenes of blood and horror that just before had filled the streets.

In the above account of the presentation of the British Ambassador to the Porte, our readers will no doubt find much similarity with that which is given of the attempted introduction of Lord Amherst to the presence of the Emperor of China. Lord Amherst like that Ambassador was seized by several Chinese, and had he not, by his own efforts, succeeded in shaking them off, would like Lord Strangford, have been forced before the Emperor. Perhaps the Chinese did not intend to insult in treating Lord Amherst thus; it may have been that like the Embassy to Turkey, they were treated, as Doctor Walsh tells us, with uncommon distinction, so as to render the reception they met with, envied by the other diplomates; if so, Lord Amherst was wrong not to have allowed himself to be ushered into the presence, having many precedents, by which to be guided, in Turkey. But in Turkey things have now changed, and we are told that matters there are at present conducted in the most approved of European style, a great improvement, and no doubt a source of no little satisfaction to the European Ambassadors resident there. But the Sultan's improvements have not been confined to mere etiquette; this great man's endeavour has been to raise his people in the scale of nations, and Turkish barbarity may probably not much longer continue to be proverbial. May not a similar change take place in China? May not the impulse towards it be given by some clever man, who understanding the relative position of China to the other nations of the Globe, will, like the Turkish Sultan, relinquish the ridiculous pride which held him superior to all the world, and try by real improvement to place himself on a level with those whom he before so wrongly assumed to be his inferiors? Such things may happen in China as elsewhere; the Chinese only want a Peter I. or Sultan Mahmoud, and the impetus once given, we doubt not that in the race of civilization they will distance both Turks and Russians.

* Singuli ut ingressi sumus, ad eum a cubicularibus ejus deducti sumus, brachia nostra tenentibus. Ita quim fert consuetudo ab eo tempore quo Croata quidam, in vindictam domini sui interfecti Marci Despotæ Serviæ, petito colloquio Amuratem occidit.—Busbeq., Epist. i. p. 93.

ACCIDENT AT SEA.—On the 11th ultimo the Ship *Golconda* of 800 tons, Capt. Bell, from Bombay bound to Madras, saw off Point de Galle, the land in sight with a slight breeze from the s. w., a barque laying-to a head. Captain Bell very properly supposing assistance was required, ran up to the barque, which proved to be the *Caledonia* from Bombay bound to Bengal. After exchanging a few words of no importance within hail, it fell calm and the two ships came in contact. The *Caledonia*, being the smaller ship, received considerable damage in her hull about the poop and star-board quarter. By means of a hawser which sprung up, the ships got clear, when Captain Bell sent on board to know if any assistance was required, and having been answered in the negative by the chief mate, the boat returned with Lieutenant and Mrs. Dunbar passengers, who had taken alarm and begged to be received on board the *Golconda*.—*The Bengal Herald Feby. 18th.*

MADRAS.

NOTICE TO NAVIGATORS.—Navigators frequenting the coasts of Coromandel, are aware that there exists at Porto Novo, 10 leagues South of Pondicherry, a smelting furnace, the chimney of which is very lofty and throws out from its summit a light so brilliant as to be taken at times for a lighthouse. They should be cautious of confounding this light with the one at Pondicherry, or by such a mistake they might touch the bank of Coleroon for want of water. At the Northern point of the bank, in four fathoms, the chinney bears W. 30° N. The best way of ascertaining whether they have reached Pondicherry or Porto Novo, is, after they have shaped their course, to stand in boldly to the shore and keep the lead going. To the East and N. E. of the bank, the soundings diminish rapidly, in some places a fathom at a cast. In the neighbourhood of Pondicherry, on the other hand, the soundings diminish gradually and uniformly. The bottom off the Coleroon bank is of sand and good for anchorage, if the sea breeze is not too strong. *Ibid.*

BOMBAY.

*The Bombay Govt. Gazette.*—Feby. 16.

MALWA OPIUM.

| | |
|---|---|
| Passes granted from Bombay up to the 11th instant, ..... chests | 1,018 |
| Passes granted from Indore up to the 1st instant, ..... chests | 13,197 |
| Imported from the 22nd November 1836 to the 14th instant, ..... chests | 18,639 |
| Exported from the 22nd November 1836 to the 14th instant, ..... chests | 7,735½ |

J. TAYLOR, *Opium Agent.*

Bombay, 15th February, 1837.

We hear from Cochin, that, a few days after the launch of the *Shaw Alum*, a large ship intended for the Cotton trade to China, a fire broke out near the ship she had left, which destroyed several smaller vessels on the stocks, and a considerable quantity of naval stores.—*Gazette, February 18th. Calcutta Courier.*

## CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS,

Mr. Editor,—I see the British Flag-staff being erected, and I sincerely hope the person having the right to hoist the Flag thereon, will well consider of his power to obtain respect thereto before he finally takes such a step.

In very few instances has the *native flag* met with dishonor, and the majority of these are confined to China.—It is a venerable and respected rallying point to every truly British heart, and should not be lightly put up unless the Nation is prepared to protect it, and here the ministers of the crown have shewn themselves determined not to do so.

Any one acting as consul for England and doing his duty, will find a better appellation than a flag-hoister.

Your's

1st May, 1837. BRITISH.

THE BRITISH FLAG. *

Again behold, fair floating on the breeze,
Britannia's flag—the sceptre of the seas!
That glorious standard which yet never knew
A stain, from Cressy down to Waterloo,
Under whose shelter wanderers crowd from far;
Freedom's glad beacon, toleration's star,
Shines forth again—proudly my full veins rush
But memory backward points and bids me blush.—
What boots it's place where honor, if disgrace
Yet unatoned hath dyed it in this place?
Who would believe it should historians tell
That tangled in its folds Napoleon fell,
And yet from things that cowards ev'n might scorn
We patiently have ignominy borne—
Not in the battle yielded he his breath
Who rais'd that flag last—honorable death
He did not meet—but goaded, tortur'd, prest,
Smit by disease, his sufferings a jest,
'Twas these he fell, and as death strikes him low,
Behold, who lately trembled, triumph now;
Their savage yells match'd well their disturbed fears
Whose insults rung the last sounds in his ears—
That flag of Britain, lower'd on that day,
Plants, but the shame alas! not wash'd away.

F. S.

Canton, 2nd May, 1837.

## CANTON PRESS,

May 6th 1837.

In consequence of the Governor's reply as to the affairs of the Hing-tae hong, most of the foreign merchants have given in to the Co-hong the details of their claims upon Hing-tae, which altogether are supposed not to fall short of about 26 lacs of dollars. It now remains to be seen, in what manner the Co-hong will propose to pay these debts, or whether they will attempt to deny their responsibility. We have heard it said, but we know not whether on good authority, that the Co-hong contemplate to raise another Consoo-fund by a new tax on the foreign trade, to enable them to pay in annual instalments of 10 per cent. Besides the injustice of thus making the trade for ten years to come, to pay for the losses suffered before, these instalments would be but equal to the intirest of the Capital, which latter would be entirely lost. We hope that our merchants will be able to obtain better terms.

It is reported that two Commissioners are about to be dispatched hither from Peking on momentous but secret, affairs.

The Hoppo of Macao having reduced his fees on Opium from *Fifty* to *Fourteen* dollars per Chest guaranteeing its safety between the Islands, the trade there will doubtless greatly increase, more especially if the dispute now pending with the mandarins here, be not soon settled.

Several robberies were attempted in the Danish hong on the night of tuesday last, by Chinese who had introduced themselves from over the roof the houses. We are sorry to say that in one instance they succeeded in carrying off a watch and some articles of plate, and in another some clothes. In a third house they were detected timely enough to prevent their success.

Our Correspondent "British" notices the British flag having again been hoisted, and wishes that it may not have been put up unless the nation is prepared to protect it. We suppose that the hoisting the Flag was but a necessary consequence of the step H. M. Commissioners have thought proper to take, in coming to Canton under the conditions they have done, a step the wisdom or usefulness of which we cannot discover. A mere British Consul in Canton is all that, under present circumstances, is required, and it must ever remain a matter of regret

* We have given insertion to the above lines sent to us by a correspondent, as commemorating the event of the British Flag being again hoisted in Canton by H. M. Superintendents. All of our readers no doubt are aware of the circumstances under which, now nearly three years back, it was taken down; circumstances have not altered: though former events seem to be forgiven and forgotten.

that the Chinese have so completely got the better of the contest carried on between their own and the British functionaries, about the "*decencies*" of their intercourse with each other.

Capt. Elliot, H. M. Chief Superintendent of trade, left Canton for Macao on the 1st instant.

On Wednesday last was sold by auction a quantity of plate and plated ware, belonging to the former Company's Factory.

### IMPORTATION OF OPIUM TO CHINA.

SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THIS YEAR.

| | PATNA. | | BENARES. | | MALWA. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *New* | *Old.* | *New* | *Old.* | *New* | *Old.* |
| Mermaid ..... | | 50 | | 30 | | |
| Antonio Pereira | 250 | | | | | |
| Red Rover..... | 906 | | 90 | | | |
| Sir H. Compton | | | | | 565 | |
| Ruby..... | | 20 | | 22 | | |
| Waterwitch..... | 770 | | 175 | 72 | | |
| Mot. Anicbuad. | | | | | 1125 | |
| Rob Roy..... | 827 | | 79 | 1 | 6 | |
| Courasjee Family | 186 | | 81 | | 15 | |
| Ardaseer ..... | | | | | 1523 | |
| Sir C. Malcolm. | | 10 | | | | |
| John Fleming.. | | | | | 531 | |
| Gov. Findlay.... | | | | | 1903 | |
| Cornwallis ..... | | | | | 1241½ | |
| Ternate..... | | | | | 789 | |
| Sulimany ..... | | 22 | | | | |
| Lady Grant..... | | | | | 740 | |
| Psyche ..... | 133 | | | 25 | | |
| Total. | 2971 | 90 | 462 | 125 | 7535½ | |

Total of Chests of Opium imported since the beginning of this year 11,183½.

It is very remarkable how many misstatements are met with in the writings on China, and their being often found in highly respectable publications, will on that very account be more apt to mislead. Thus we read in the *Companion to the Newspaper* for March 1835, in an article treating of Lord Napier's mission. "As soon as his Lordship's decease was "known, the *Chamber of Commerce named J. F. "Davis*, formerly of the East India Company's "Factory at Canton, to succeed him as chief Superintendent." The writer of that article must suppose the British Chamber vested with extraordinary powers, to appoint any individual to a station conferred by the King himself. The fact of this appointment was, that after Lord Napier's death, Mr. *J. F. Davis*, (not J. T.) the well known Chinese scholar, succeeded to the office of chief Superintendent, being next in rank in the commission to Lord Napier.

In another Number of the same paper, (October 1835) we find a notice of the China trade, and of the encrease of the exports from here under the Free trade, and the writer, to strengthen his argument, publishes the following table of raw silk imported from China into Great Britain.

| | |
|---|---|
| In 1827 .. .. .. .. .. Lbs. | 198,234 |
| 1828 .. .. .. .. .. .. | 212,995 |
| 1829 .. .. .. .. .. .. | 120,970 |
| 1830 .. .. .. .. .. .. | 19,198 |
| 1831 .. .. .. .. .. .. | 5,574 |
| 1832 .. .. .. .. .. .. | 28,105 |
| 1833 .. .. .. .. .. .. | 23,181 |
| and in 1834 .. .. .. .. .. | 562,354 |

Here certainly the first year of the free trade shews a prodigious encrease over the years immediately preceeding, but the statement is very wrong, because, under the Company's monopoly, no ships except their own being allowed to return home from China direct, the quantities of silk stated as imported into England up to the year 1833, are probably those only of the private trade which the Company allowed to the captains and others. Large quantities of silk were during those years shipped from China, but not being able to send them direct they had to be transhipped at Singapore, and are, we suppose entered in the British Custom-house as Singapore silk, and left out in the above statement, where they ought to have been placed. It is very true, that since our trade has been thrown open, the Chinese have brought more silk into the market, and our exports from here are much more considerable now than at any previous time, but the immediate influence of the free-trade has been by no means so great as the *Companion-to-the-News-paper's* statement would lead to believe.

### THE DEMON OF THE TREE.

*Translated for the Canton Press.*

Tsang Hoyuen while at Kwantung saw a man with a light wooden collar round his neck. His curiority being excited, he questioned the man as to his reasons for wearing the collar.

On his repeated solicitations the man related the the following extraordinary circumstance.

"Some years ago my brother and I set out on horseback in search of adventures. At the foot of a high mountain, a little man with a white beard, not more than 3 cubits high and with a turban on his head, came out and stood before us bowing his head to the ground. My brother asked him who he was and what he wanted; but he replied nothing. He now began to breathe on the horses which started back with terror and kept snorting and prancing but would not move from the place. My brother, enraged at this, bent his bow, and shot an arrow at the old man, who immediately fled, pursued by my brother, who not returning for some time I went to search for him. I soon discovered his lifeless body lying under a tree, his neck grown to a gigantic size. Horrified at this dreadful sight, I turned away from the place, but was stopped by the old man who came out of the tree, and began to breathe on me. My neck immediately began to fall to pieces, and I was obliged to clasp it with my hands till I arrived home when I had this collar with iron bands, made which I never can remove last my neck fall to pieces.

I have since discovered that this old man was the demon of the tree whose breath is deadly poison.

## DIED,

At Macao, on 27th December last, after a short illness, aged 34 years, Maria, wife of Captain Thomas Reid, commanding the Ship Lord Amherst.

### OFFICIAL NOTICE.

THE Commanders of British Vessels arriving at Whampoa are requested to call at the Office of the GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE in Canton for the purpose of filling up a form setting forth the tonnage, number of men, &c. &c. of their respective vessels.

And Commanders of British Vessels arriving at Lintin *and not proposing to proceed to Whampoa* will be pleased to repair on board either of the Ships "JANE" or "HERCULES" for the purpose of filling up the aforesaid forms.

By order of the Superintendents.
EDWARD ELMSLIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

Canton, 2nd May, 1837.

---

WE beg to announce, that MR. HENRY ALEXANDER DOUGLAS, MR. SAMUEL ANDERSON, and MR. JOHN ANDERSON, composing the Firm of DOUGLAS, ANDERSON & Co. of London, have been partners in our establishment since it's formation in August of last year, and that we have this day admitted MR. HENRY RITCHIE into partnership.

DOUGLAS BROTHERS & Co.

Batavia, 1st March, 1837.

---

WE beg to announce, that we have admitted MR. WALTER SCOTT LORRAIN, a partner in our establishments, here, Singapore, and Canton, and that the house at Singapore will be conducted by him under the name of DOUGLAS, LORRAIN & Co.

DOUGLAS BROTHERS & Co.

Batavia, 14th March, 1837.

---

WITH REFERENCE to the above advertisements, our establishment here will be conducted from this date, under the firm of DOUGLAS, RITCHIE & Co.

DOUGLAS BROTHERS & Co.

Canton, 24th April, 1837.

---

### OFFICIAL NOTICE.

THE Commanders of English Ships requiring hands are requested to apply to the Undersigned. Good and steady Seamen can be recommended, and arrangements will be made for their conveyance to Lintin or Whampoa as the case may be, free of expense to the Ships.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.
Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.

Macao, 4th April, 1837.
N. B. Please to write the words "Application for Seamen" on the envelope.

---

NOTICE.—The undersigned have established themselves in this place, as Merchants and General Agents, in connection with Messrs. JOHN BIBBY & Sons, Liverpool, Messrs. FREDERICK HUTH & Co. London, and Messrs. EDMOND BIBBY & Co. Bombay.

BIBBY, ADAM & Co.

Canton, 5 Danish Hong, 1st April 1837.

---

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day commenced business as general Agents and Commission Merchants under the firm of POLLEXFEN, MILNE & Co

GEORGE POLLEXFEN.
JOHN MILNE.
J. M. MACDONALD.

Bombay, 14th October, 1836.

---

NOTICE.—The business hitherto carried on by the undersigned will from this date be conducted by CHARLES MARKWICK,—At No. 3 Imperial Hong.

ROBERT EDWARDS.

Canton, 1st April, 1837.

---

NOTICE.—Referring to the above advertisement I beg leave to solicit from my friends and the Public, a continuance of the Patronage that has heretofore been given to the Auctioneering and Warehouse Keeping, of the late establishment of Mr. ROBERT EDWARDS. No. 3 Imperial Hong.

CHARLES MARKWICK.

Canton, April 1st, 1837.

---

### CANTON GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The office and Records of the Chamber are open to the members every day excepting Sundays; and the Secretary will be in attendance from 12 till 3 o' Clock.

By order of the Committee,
WILLIAM SCOTT.
*Secretary.*

Canton General Chamber of Commerce
No. 2 Danish Hong 4th Febr. 1837.

---

NOTICE.—SAMUEL WETMORE Jr., is this day admitted a partner in our establishment,

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, February 1st 1837.

---

NOTICE.—The Copartnership hitherto existing under the firm of Markwick Edwards & Co. ceased this day. All Persons having claims against the said firm are requested to forward them, and all Persons indebted to the same are requested to pay the amount to the undersigned.

ROBT. EDWARDS.
Canton 31st Dec, 1836. No. 3 Imperial Hong.

---

### NOTICE.

THE SECRETARY of the BOOK SOCIETY OF CANTON will be obliged to any person who will give him information concerning the following volumes which belong to the Society.

Leigh Hunt's Journal.....No. 21.
Westminster Review.....No. 47
Nautical Magazine.....Nos. 53
Matheson's China.....
Fraser's Magazine.....No. 78
Saturday Magazine.....Nos. 46
Penny Magazine.....Nos. 49 50 & 51
American Quarterly Review.....No. 37
La Borde's Mount Sinai
lon, a tragedy.

18 January, 1837.

---

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the PERSIAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF BOMBAY are prepared to receive application for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the office they are authorized to take.

H. & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton, 2d May, 1837.

---

### NOTICE.

THE interest of SAMUEL RUSSELL and AUGUSTUS HEARD in our house ceased on the 31st December 1836.

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, January 2nd.

---

NOTICE.—The interest of WILLIAM H. MORSE, in the business of our House, commences with this date.

OLYPHANT & Co.

Canton, March 1st, 1837.

---

### NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton *Press* Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } ₱ 100 ₰ 1.
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c..... " " " 1. 50.
" Policies and folio pages. " " " 5.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

---

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

---

### UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON,

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

*The Agents for the Society are from this day,*
In LONDON,—Mess. PALMERS MACKILLOP DENT & Co.
" CALCUTTA, Mess. MACKILLOP STEUART & Co.
" BOMBAY,—Mess. FORBES & Co,
" SINGAPORE, Mess. A. L. JOHNSTON & Co,
" MANILA,—Mess. RUSSELL & STURGIS,

DENT & Co,
*Secretaries.*

Canton, 1st, July, 1836.

---

### ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to notify the same, in order that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for this Society are,

| | |
|---|---|
| London, | Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. & Co, |
| Bombay, | Messrs. Mc. Gregor Brownrigg & Co. |
| Madras, | Messrs. E. S. Moorat & Co. |
| Singapore, | Messrs. Guthrie & Co. |
| | Messrs. Cockerell & Co. Secs, CALCUTTA. |

BELL & Co.
Agents CANTON.

---

### FOR LINTIN AND JAVA.

THE American Ship SAMARANG, Captain MEACOP, will leave Whampoa about the 8th proximo. For Freight of Silk, or other merchandize, apply to

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, 29th April, 1837.

---

### FOR SALE.

THE new Brig. "ROSA," of 165 Tons Register, built in the United States in a superior manner, and fast. For terms apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, May, 6th 1837.

---

### FOR LINTIN.

THE Ship MANDARIN is to leave Whampoa about the 20th Instant, and will take what freight offers. Apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, 4th May, 1837.

---

### FOR SALE.
### ON MODERATE TERMS,

BALGUERIE & Co's *Claret*; consisting of *Medoc*, & *Saint Emilion*, in one dozen cases.
Do's French Cognac *Brandy*, in one dozen cases.
HARPER & BELL's English *Brandy*, in wood and bottle. (deliverable at Lintin).
Superior *Molasses*, in pints.
CHANDLER & COX' *Sherry* in pints and hogsheads.
BLAKE's, *Port* in pints.
*Dressing Pencils.*—
FISHER & MORRAYS *Biscuits*, *Rusks*, and *Tops and bottoms*, in large tins.
*Manilla Cegars.*
English *Capers*, (deliverable at Lintin.)
*Duck*: of fine quality.
GATTIE & PIERCE's *perfumery*:—the residue of an Invoice—consisting of *Lavender Water*, in white flint bottles; *A la Rose*, *Marechalle*, *Millefleurs*, *Rondo*, *Balsam of Rose*, *Jessamine* and *Marrow Pomatums*.—
English *Foolscap Paper* laid and wove.
Apply at No. 7½ French Hong to

JOHN SMITH.

---

### FOR SALE ON BOARD THE BARQUE ISABELLA.

ROUGH spars of various sizes, lower masts, topmasts, Jib-booms and other spars.
200 Teak sheathing boards ½ and ¾ Inch thick.
20 Teak wide boards, 11 feet long and 21 Inches wide.
Also: all kinds of ship's stores.
Apply to Capt. HILLAR on board, or

STANFORD & MARKS, at Canton.

Canton, 14th September, 1836.

---

### TO LET.

FROM the first of September next, the house on the S. E. side of Praya Grande, formerly the Spanish Factory, and now occupied by Dn. Anna Joaquina Lopez, with large cool apartments. Any Gentleman wishing to take the said house, will please to address to Jannario Jose Lopes, at Macao.

Macao, 15th August, 1836.

---

### FOR SALE.

CHILIAN SLAB COPPER, about 2,200 peculs received per ONEIDA, apply to

F. S. HATHAWAY.

April 22d, 1837.

---

### TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current.

For one year payable in advance..... $ 12
For six Months..... " ..... $ 7
For three " ..... " ..... $ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current may be had at the Office No. 2, British Factory, at 30 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each, or at Messrs. Markwick Edwards & Co. in Canton and Macao.

---

## *SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.*

ARRIVED.—American, *Trescott*, Lindsay, from Batavia. *Alasco*, Keating, from Manila. British, *Bencoolen*, Brown, from Calcutta. American, *Mandarin*, ——, from Batavia.

PASSENGER — ₱ *Bencoolen*, Mr. Edward Harding.

SAILED OR DESPATCHED.—British, *Asia*, Pearson, and *Lord Lowther*, Vincent, for London. American, *Horatio*, Howland, for Manila. *Oneida*, Tripp, for New-york.

PASSENGERS.—₱ *Asia*; Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Boyd and family. *Lord Lowther*; Capt. and Mrs. Grant and family. *Oneida*; Mrs. Tripp and Mr. Jos. Coolidge.

The *Lady Grant* is to sail for Bombay direct in a day or two.

---

The shipping formerly at Lintin has now moved to Cap-sing-moon. We understand that the Amer. Ship *Horatio*, on her arrival not finding any ships at Lintin, went as was usual to Cum-sing-moon, where she was boarded by a pilot, who stated that he had orders to take out all ships coming to that station. Many war-junks were lying at anchor at Cum-sing-moon, and fortifications were being erected on shore.

---

The *John Fleming* is loading, and the *Mary Walter*, and *John Dugdale* are also destined for Great Britain.

LATEST DATES from UPPER SEAPORTS Old Dates per *Horatio*. CALCUTTA, 15th March per *Pigotte*. SINGAPORE, April 6th per *Pigotte*. JAVA, 25th March, per *Theodore*. HANNA 22nd April, per *Alasco*. BOMBAY, 1st March, via Calcutta.

---

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From ENGLAND, *Sarah Berry*, *Cressider*, *Perseverance*, *Hindoo*, *Jessy*, *Courrier to Manila*, *Ann*, CALCUTTA, *Hindoo*, *Mary Anne*, THOMAS. MANILA Packets, ENGLAND, *Eleanor*, *Good Success*, *Hannah*, *Helen*, MANILA, *Colonello*.

---

## SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

| *Vessel's Name.* | *Flag.* | *Commander.* | *Tons* | *Where from.* | *Consignees.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hospital Ship .... | .... | .... | 650 | .... | .... |
| Albion .... | Amer. | Putnam .... .... | | Liverpool .... | Olyphant & Co. |
| Emily Taylor .... | " | Hallett .... .... | | Liverpool .... | Russell & Co. |
| Osage .... | " | Parker .... .... | | Liverpool .... | Russell Sturgis & Co. |
| John Fleming .... | British | Black .... .... | | Bombay .... | Dent & Co. |
| Tartar .... .... | Amer. | Nichols .... .... | | Java .... | Russell & Co. |
| York .... .... | " | Meyer .... .... | | New-York .... | Gordon & Talgie. |
| Samarang .... .... | " | Meacop .... .... | | Java .... | Wetmore & Co. |
| Niantic .... .... | " | Doty .... .... | | New-York .... | Russell & Co. |
| John Dugdale .... | Br. Ish | J. Scott .... .... | 813 | Singapore .... | G. C. Schmale. |

---

## SHIPPING AT LINTIN &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, Crockett, *Lord Amherst*, Reed; to Russell & Co. The *Hercules*, Jauncey; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Linda*, (Am.) Macomber; to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Swan; to D. & M. Rustomjee. *Isabella*, to Stanford & Marks.

| *Vessel's Name.* | *Flag.* | *Commander.* | *Tons* | *Where from.* | *Consignees.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aurelia .... .... | Port. | Barros .... .... | 160 | Bombay .... | Dent & Co. |
| Jardine (Schr.).... | British | Scoullar .... .... | 160 | Singapore .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Griffin .... .... | Amer. | Little .... .... | | Manilla .... | Russell Sturgis & Co. |
| Henry Clay .... | " | Gilman .... .... | | Manilla .... | Dent & Co. |
| Rasselas .... .... | " | Carter .... .... | | Sandwich Islands | .... |
| Cornwallis .... .... | British | Clark .... .... | | Bombay .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Mary Walker .... | " | Pollock .... .... | | Valparaiso .... | W. & T. Gammell & Co. |
| Governor Findlay .. | " | R. Parry .... .... | | Bombay .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Brooklyn .... .... | Amer. | Richardson .... .... | | .... .... | Olyphant & Co. |
| Theodore .... .... | " | King .... .... | 160 | Batavia .... | Russell & Co. |
| Omega .... .... | Dutch. | G. C. Wallace .... | 160 | Singapore .... | Jas. Hamilton. |
| Lady Nugent .... | British | Fawcett .... .... | | Java .... .... | Lindsay & Co. |
| Psyche .... .... | " | G. Kennedy .... | 160 | Calcutta .... | Dent & Co. |
| Rose .... .... | Amer. | Foster .... .... | 143 | Lima .... .... | Russell & Co, |
| Trescott .... .... | " | Lindsay .... .... | | Batavia .... | " |
| Alasco .... .... | " | Keating .... .... | | Manila .... | " |
| Mandarin .... .... | " | ——— .... .... | | Batavia .... | " |
| Bencoolen .... .... | British | Brown .... .... | | Calcutta .... | Turner & Co. |
| Lady Grant .. .... | " | Jaffrey .... .... | | Bombay .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |

# THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pk.) Perul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods.—1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Peeul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¼ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace. 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn 7 ch.

VOL. 2d. No. 3. CANTON, SATURDAY, MAY, 6th, 1837. No. 87.

## IMPORTS.

| | PER. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| COTTON MANUFACTURES | | | |
| Cambries - - 40 yds. in | Pce. | $ 3. a 4. | |
| Chintzes - - 28 " in | " | 4 a 6 | |
| Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet | " | 2.25 a 2.50 | dull. |
| " " blue - - | " | 1.25 a 2 | |
| Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in | " | 4. a 5. | |
| " " 80 " - - | " | 8. a 9. | in demand. |
| " grey 40 " 38 in | " | 4½ a 5. | |
| " " 60 " 38 in | " | 6½ a 7½ | |
| " " 80 " 38 in | " | 8. a 10. | |
| Am. brown Cots. 30 " 36 in | " | 3. a 3.10. | |
| Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in | Pl. | 35 a 40 | |
| " " " 30 @ 32 in | " | | |
| Calcutta - - 18 @ 24 in | " | 34 a 35. | |
| WOOLLENS. | | | |
| Broadcloth Ex. Sup'r 60@62 in | Yrd. | 1.80 a 2.20 | |
| " Span. Stripes 60@62 in | " | 1.10 a 1.25. | |
| " Super - 48@60 in | " | 80 a 90. | dull. |
| " Worsters - - | " | 60 cts. | |
| " Woriays - 23 yds. in | Pce. | 11 a 11½ | No sale. |
| " Sup'r Selct. Cutgalarge | Pl. | 30 a 40. | Cts. dull. |
| Flannel - - - - | yd. | 15 a 20. | |
| Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in | Pce. | | |
| Fine singles - - - - | " | 26 a 28. | dull. |
| Second - - - - - | " | | |
| Dutch - - 40 yds. 33 in | " | 28 | |
| " " - - 40 " 28 " | " | 22 | No demand. |
| Bombazets - - - - | " | 11 a 12 | |
| Longella scarlet - - - | " | | |
| Assorted colors - - - | " | 8 a 8½ | |
| Woollen yarn - - - | " | 70 a 90. | Limited demand. |
| COTTON. | Tael. | | |
| Bengal old or inf. - - | Pl. | | |
| " sup. and fine - - | " | 7.5 a 10.2 | |
| Bombay old or inf. - - | " | | |
| " sup. and fine - - | " | 7.5 a 10.5 | |
| Madras - - - - - | " | 8 8 a 10.6 | |
| Manila - - - - - | " | | None. |
| METALS. | | | |
| Copper Shea's 16 oz. @ 32 oz | Pl. | $ 34½. | |
| " S. American slab - - | " | 28. | None. |
| " nails assorted - - | " | 40. | |
| " old - - - - | " | 18. | |
| Lead English Pig - - | " | 5½ a 5¾ | |
| " Spanish " - - | " | | |
| Iron Bar 4 @ 3 in - - | " | 1.80 a 2. | |
| " Rod ½ @ in - - | " | | |
| " Nailrod ½ and under | " | 3 a 3.50. | Declining. |
| " Hoop. ½ @ in - - | " | | |
| " Scrap - - - - | " | 1. a 1.25 | Not Saleable. |
| Steel English - - - - | Cwt | | |
| " Swedish - - - - | Cwt | 3½ a 4 | |
| Spelter English - - - | Pl. | 6. | |
| Tin Plates - - - - - | Box | 8. | Large stock. |
| Quicksilver - - - - | Pl. | 105. | |
| SKINS Rabbit - - - - | 100 | 60. a 65. | |
| Beaver - - - - - | each | 4. a 6. | |
| " Fox - - - - | " | 1. a 1.15. | |
| Otter-Sea - - - - - | " | 40. a 55 | |
| " Talla - - - - | " | 2.50 a 3 | |
| " Land - - - - | " | 5. a 7. | |
| Seal - - - - - - | " | 2. a 2.50 | |
| OPIUM Patna old - - - | Ch. | 925 | |
| " new - - - - | " | 725 | |
| Benares old - - - - | " | 700 | Nominal |
| " new - - - - | " | 670 | No sales. |
| Malwa old - - - - | " | 580 | |
| " new - - - - | " | 540 | |
| Turkey - - - - - | Pl. | 1.70 a 1.80 | |
| RICE Bengal - - - - | " | 1.60 a 1.70 | |
| " Java - - - - - | " | 1.85 | |
| " White table - - - | " | 1.60 a 1.70 | |
| " Manila - - - - | " | 90 pct less. | than Rice. |
| " Paddy - - - - | | | |
| STRAITS PRODUCE &c | | | |
| Bird's nest, fine white - - | Cy. | 30. | |
| " " inf. - - - | " | 11. a 16. | |
| " " black - - | " | 1½. a 5. | No demand. |
| Bees Wax - - - - - | Pl. | 26. a 28. | |
| Betel nut - - - - - | " | 3½. a 3½. | |
| Cloves - - - - - - | " | 36. a 36. | |
| " Mother - - - - | " | 10. a 12. | Overstocked. |
| Camphor Barcos - - - | Cy. | 6 a 25. | |
| Gambir - - - - - | Pl. | 2½. a 3. | |
| Mace - - - - - - | " | | |
| Nutmegs - - - - - | " | | |
| Pepper - - - - - | " | 7½ a 7¾. | |
| Rattans - - - - - | " | 2.50 a 3.10 | supplies. |
| Tin Banca - - - - - | " | 19. | |
| " Singapore &c. - - | " | 17. a 18. | First quality. |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | |
| Amber large 1st quality - | Cy. | 3. a 12 | |
| " small fragments - | " | 20 cts a 1½. | |
| Asafoetida - - - - - | Pl. | 4½. | |
| Bichdemar - - - - - | " | 12. a 36. | |
| " good - - - - | " | 36. a 50. | |
| Cochineal - - - - - | " | 140. a 200 | Dull. |
| Coral large beads or pieces | Cy. | ..... | |
| " fragments - - - | Pl. | 40. a 50. | |
| Cow Bezoar - - - - - | Cy. | 16. a 25. | No demand. |
| Cudbear - - - - - | Pl. | 12. | |
| Cutch Pegue - - - - | " | 4. a 4½. | |
| Elephants Teeth or Ivory - | " | 70. a 100. | |
| " " cuttings - | " | 60. a 65. | |
| Fish-maws - - - - - | " | 25 a 55. | |
| Flints - - - - - - | " | 40 cents. | |
| Ginseng crude - - - - | " | 75. | |
| " clarified. - - - | " | 100 | |
| Mother of Pearl Shell - - | " | 9. a 10. | None in mkt. |
| Myrrh - - - - - - | " | 3. a 6. | |
| Olibanum - - - - - | " | 3½. a 8. | Large stock. |
| Patchuck - - - - - | " | 10 | Nominal. |
| Rose Maloes - - - - | " | | |
| Saltpetre at Lintin - - - | " | 8. a 9. | Nominal. |
| Shark's fins - - - - - | " | 15. a 30. | |
| Smalts - - - - - - | " | 30. a 50. | limited demand. |
| Stock fish - - - - - | " | 5. a 6. | |
| Thread Gold and Silver - | Cy. | 32 a 33 | Large stock |
| Wood Ebony Mauritius - - | Pl. | 2.60 a 7.70 | |
| " " Ceylon - - | " | 2. a 2½ | dull. |
| " Sandal Indian - - | " | 20 a 24 | |
| " " Timor - - - | " | 10. a 18 | in demand. |
| " " Sand's Islands - | " | 8. a 10 | |
| Sapan " - - - | " | 150 | |

## EXPORTS.

| | WT. in T. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| SILK MANUFACTURES. | | | |
| Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in | 36 | $ 13 | |
| " col'd " " by " | 30 | 15. | |
| Hkfs. 4-4 black Lvantine | 17 | 5.50 a 6 | |
| " fringed 45 in | | | |
| " 7-8 " | 13 | 5.10 a 5.50 | |
| Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred " | 11 | 7. | |
| " Saranet, Nankin silk | | | |
| " Canton - - - | — | 6½ | |
| Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in | 18 | 7.75 a 7.80 | |
| " " " 30 " | 16 | 6.60 a 6.70 | |
| " figured " 32 " | 20 | 10 | |
| " " " 30 " | 18 | 9. | |
| Levantines col'd 30 yds 24 " | 21 | 12.50 | |
| " " 30 " 29 " | 32 | 16.50 a 16.75 | |
| " black " " 24 " | 24 | 10.75 a 11.50 | |
| " " " 29 " | 30 | 12.75 a 13. | |
| Satins Levantines 30 29 " | 31 | 14.75 a 15. | |
| " " " 24 " | 30 | 13. | |
| Lutestrings mixt 18 " 24 " | 18 | 7.10 a 7.50 | |
| " black " " 29 " | 28 | 10.30 a 10.50 | |
| Pongees white 30 " 30 " | 30 | 11.75 a 12 | |
| " " 30 " 29 " | 29 | 1.30 a 11.75 | |
| " " 30 " 32 " | 32 | 13. a 13.50 | |
| " Szechuen 19 " 19 " | 27 | 4.25 a 4.30 | |
| Sarsnets black N 30 " 29 " | 27 | 11.40 a 11.75 | |
| " " C. " " 29 " | 25 | 10 a 10½ | |
| " " " " 29 " | 23 | 7.80 a 8.10 | |
| " white 60 " 29 " | 34 | 17 a 17.20 | |
| " colored 30 " 29 " | 21 | 12.40 a 12.60 | |
| " crossbarr'd " 24 " | 18 | 10.75 | |
| Sesshaws Nank. blk 29 29 " | 44 | 17 a 17.50 | |
| " colored " " | 33 | 16.25 a 16.50 | |
| " colored 18 " 29 " | 33 | 17.20 a 17.40 | |
| " high " 18 " 29 " | 36 | 18.75 a 19 | |
| " damasked crimson | 38 | 21 a 22. | |
| " colored | 38 | 20 a 21 | |
| Sesshaws Nank. blk 29 29 " | 44 | 15 a 15.50 | |
| " colored " " | 33 | 16 a 16.40 | |
| " " " 29 " | 36 | 17 a 17.50 | |
| " Canton black 29 " | 31 | 10 a 10.20 | |
| Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st | Pl. | 4.70 a 4.90 | |
| " black - - - | | 4.30 a 4.40 | |
| Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. - | 7 | 3.40 | |
| " " 55 @ 58 in - | 5½ | 2.90 | |
| " 8-4 Satin figd. 63 - | 5 | 2.15 a 2.25 | |
| " 7-4 " " - - - | 4 | 1.85 | |
| " damasked silk 54 @ 61 | 4 | 2.50 | |
| Water silks col'd. 18 y. 29 in | 32 | 13.45 | |
| BLACK TEAS. | Pl | Tael. | |
| " Bohea Canton - - | " | | Canton Tea. |
| " Pekoen - - - | " | | 11 a 13. |
| " Congou Soug. k'd. - | " | 90 a 96 | |
| " Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd | " | 24 a 36 | |
| " Campoi - - - - | " | 28 a 38 | |
| " Souchong - - - - | " | 40 a 56 | |
| " Hong muey - - - | " | 23 a 40 | |
| " Pekoe - - - - | " | 60 a 90 | |
| Ning Yong - - - - | " | 24 a 27 | Nominal. |
| " Ankoi - - - - | " | 16 a 22 | |
| " Pouchong - - | | | |
| " Orange Pekoe - - | " | 23 a 35 | |
| " Caper - - - - | " | 24 a 30 | |
| GREEN TEAS. | | | Canton Tea. |
| " Twankay - - - - | " | 25 a 30 | |
| " Skin - - - - - | " | 20 a 36 | 11 a 12. |
| " Hyson - - - - - | " | 42 a 58 | 28 a 30. |
| " Young Hyson - - - | " | 26 a 38 | 22 a 24. |
| " Imperial - - - - | " | 50 a 58 | |
| " Gunpowder - - - | " | 53 a 61 | 38 a 40. |
| RAW SILK. Canton No. 1 | T. | | |
| " " " 2 | | | |
| " " " 3 | | | Nominal. |
| " " " 4 | | | |
| " " " 5 | | | |
| Nankin Tsatlee - - 8 | " | 490 a 530 | |
| " Taysaam- - - - " | " | 380 a 420 | Nominal. |
| SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st | T. | 5 5 | |
| " " 2d. | " | 5.3 | |
| " Pingfa - - - - | " | 6.7 | |
| " Candy Canton - - | " | 7 4 | |
| " Chinchew - - | " | 14 | |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | |
| Alum - - - - - - | " | 1.85 a 1.95 | at Macao. |
| Aniseed star - - - - | " | 10½ a 11 | |
| Camphor - - - - - | " | | at Macao. None |
| Cassia at Whampoa - - | " | 11.50 a 12 | |
| " Lintin - - - | " | 9. | |
| " buds - - - - | " | 14 a 15 | |
| Canes bamboo - - - - | 1000 | 10 a 14 | |
| " Wangees - - - | " | 7 a 12 | |
| China Root - - - - - | Pl. | 3½ | |
| Cubebs - - - - - - | " | 17 a 18 | |
| Dragon's blood - - - - | " | 80 a 100 | |
| Galangals - - - - - | " | 3½ a 3½ | |
| Gamboge - - - - - | " | 65 a 70 | None good. |
| Glass beads - - - - | " | 17 a 22 | |
| Glue - - - - - - | " | 9 a 11 | |
| Ginger in Jars - - - - | Case | 5 a 5½ | |
| Hartall or Orpiment - - | Pl. | 15 a 16 | |
| Lead white - - - - - | " | 9 a 10 | |
| " red - - - - - | " | 10 | |
| Mo. of Pear' Shells Sooloo large | Pl. | | |
| " blue edged small | " | | Nodemand. |
| Musk warranted- - - - | Cy. | 45 a 60 | |
| Nankeens, blue 16½ yds. 13 in | 100 | 92 | |
| " 9½ yds. 12 in - - - | Ps. | 85 | |
| " Canton made - - - | " | 79 | |
| " " large - - - | " | 82 | |
| " " small - - - | " | 65 | None. |
| Yellow yds. in 1st. st. | " | 79 a 80 | |
| " " " 2d " | " | 66 a 70 | None. |
| " " " 3d. " | " | 58 | |
| " small " " - | " | | |
| " white " " - | " | 55 a 85 | Wanted. |
| Oils Aniseed - - - - | Cy. | 1.10 a 1.20 | |
| " Cassia - - - - | " | 1.65 | |
| Rhubarb - - - - - | Pl. | | |
| " Dutch cut - - - | " | | |
| Soy in Jars - - - - | Case | 5 a 8 | |
| Tobacco in baskets - - - | Pl. | 14 a 15 | |
| Tortoiseshell - - - - | P. | | |
| Turmeric - - - - - | " | | |
| Vermillion 50 catties - - | Box. | | |

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER. BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also higher prices are obtainable for *Cambiets, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Goods, on which the Duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton &c.* sometimes discharge at Macao or tranship their Cargoes, at Lintin &c. to other Vessels. bound to Whampoa. and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rents outside. and River Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pickles &c, Confectionary Stationery, Cutlery Crockery ware, &c.* for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

*Note. Alum*, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; and *Raw Silk, Silk* piece goods &c, are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

### RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

| | a. d. |
|---|---|
| On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills, ..... | 5 |
| Government Bills 10 @ 30 days..... none..... | |
| United States Bank Bills 6 months sight..... | |
| Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents. none. | |
| E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight..... | 2/0 C. R. |
| E. I. Directors Bills, 60 ds. sight, Rs. ..... | |
| Private Bills, on Bombay, " Co's. Rs. ..... | |

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 24.20 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 5½ per Cent premium.
" " " " small 96 a 98 " 5 " "
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ... ... ... 1 per Cent "
" " Old Carolus IV. ... ... ... 12 per Cent "
South American Republics ... ... ... ... 4 per Cent discount.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet .. £ @ £5 5.
" to foreign Europe, American and British Ships. none.... ... ..
" to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. ... ... ...

### DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1st TO 30th APRIL 1837, AND OF THE YEAR ENDING 1st APRIL 1837.

| | IN APRIL. | | | FROM 1st APRIL 1836, TO 30th MARCH 1837. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Chests.* | *Price.* | *Value in Dollars.* | *Chests.* | *Value in Dollars.* | *Stock 1st May.* |
| Patna .....old. | 80 | 830 | 66,400 | 5,280½ | 3 957,939 | 540 |
| " .....new | 153 | 740 | 113,220 | | | 2,108 |
| Benares .....old | 132 | 730 | 96,360 | | | 160 |
| " .....new | 111 | 685 | 76,035 | 27.5 | 1 989,270 | 165 |
| Malwa .....old | 331 | 550 | 976,250 | 13,430½ | 8 506,984 | 6611 |
| " .....new | 1441 | | | | | 4,672½ |
| | 2,256 | | 1,328,265 | 21,566 | 14,454,193 | 9,397 |

### RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

| GOODS TREASURE | | GOODS TREASURE | | GOODS TREASURE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay.... .. | | Singapore .. .. | 1¼ 1 | Hol. or Hamburg .. | 3½ 3 |
| Ceylon .... .. | | Manila .... .. | | Spain or Portugal.. | 3½ 3 |
| Madras .... .. | | Malacca .... .. | | America U States .. | 3 2½ |
| Calcutta.... .. | 3.. 2½ | Penang .... .. | 1½ 1¼ | Chili or Peru .. .. | 4 .. |
| Rangoon .... .. | | Batavia .... .. | | Mexico ..... | 3 .. |
| Mauritius .... .. | | Gt. Britain via Sg | 3½ 3 | E.coast of China .. | 1 p m |
| Australia .... .. | | " direct .... | 3 2½ | Lintin &c..... | ½ do. |
| Sand. Islands .. | | France .... | 3 2½ | | |

Note. Above rates are from 20th April to 20th Oct. annually; during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat lower. Risks on Bombay are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ ¾ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

### WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd " " " 1200 do. & under 1600 " 0.7221091 " "
3rd " " " under 1200 do. 0.5062341 " "

N.B. The cubit in 14½ inches. measurement is taken on each rutey of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products—The largest class pay from $ 4250 to $ 4320; 2d class from $ 3760 to $ 3780; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Consha; or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Tsels or $ 2223. Linguhs fee $ 173½ and Compradore's fees $ 50 Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. On French and other Foreign vessels they are slightly varied. Riceladen ships are charged only about $ 1300 in lieu of measurement &c.,

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

### IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES,—continue as dull as before, there being no demand for hardly any articles of European manufacture.

COTTON YARN.—continues at our low quotations.

WOOLLENS.—In these we have to record no improvement.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—TIN has again declined, and PEPPER is difficult of sale even at our again reduced prices.

RICE.—Owing to the unsettled state of the weather, is rather more firm than before, though we cannot announce any improvement in price.

EBONY.—Even the best Mauritius is difficult of sale at our quotations.

COTTON.—The low prices which have ruled for some time have caused large clearances since the new year, and our stock if now not very heavy. The deliveries in April were

| Bombay. | Bengal. | Madras, | Total, |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5566 | 13343 | 2175 | 21,084 |

leaving a stock of

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 13929 | 17554 | 9086 | 40,569 Bales. |

and nearly the whole is in the hands of the Chinese, who are asking advanced rates, speculating on the expected ships from Bombay and Madras keeping out.

OPIUM.—Since our last there has been a total interruption to the Opium trade, and several of the Opium boats have been burnt by the dealers to prevent their falling into the hands of the Mandarins; by some it is however expected that the mutual interest of the parties will lead them to accommodate matters. Meanwhile small sales are being effected at Macao. For the deliveries see our statement above.

### EXPORTS.

TEA.—The manufacture of the new Canton tea has commenced, and we hear that contracts have been entered into at our prices.

# THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 2d. No. 36. CANTON, SATURDAY, MAY, 13TH. 1837. No. 88.


## LITERARY.

### THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE IN CHINA.

*( From the Indo Chinese Gleaner. )*

"Gentlemen, the Chinese, whom I venture to pronounce the most unique, and the most original people at this day on the face of the earth, look at medicine in two points of view, a favorable one, and an unfavorable.

1. The sincere, diligent, candid, and benevolent practitioner, who toils for the health of his neighbours, and fellow countrymen, they regard as holding a place equal in importance to that of the virtuous Minister of a powerful Monarch, who is a blessing to the Empire On the other hand, he who has no higher motive than his own emolument, and who from his ignorance, or his soothsayerdoms, as often kills as he cures, they regard with sovereign contempt; and feel ashamed that such men should be called by the same name as the sincere votaries of the healing art, who by a very appropriate and honorable destination, they call Jin-shuh, "the benevolent art." The ideas I have thus put into English, are taken from the preface of a work in 40 volumes, compiled by the united effort of about a hundred persons, connected with the Imperial College of Physicians at Peking; during the reign of the late decided and prosperous Monarch, known by the name or rather title of Keen-lung, which being interpreted means, "celestial glory." This book which is the latest national work in China, on the subject to which this paper has a reference, was published about the year A. D. 1740.

2. There is an individual and private work, in 11 vols. printed not more than 14 years ago, entitled E-shou-hwuy-tsan, "a comparative compendium of medical books:" this is the latest publication which has any pretensions to particular notice, that I have seen. In the year 1819, being desirous of procuring information on the Chinese notions of diseases and their cure, I bought all the books on medicine which were to be found in the populous and opulent city of Canton. They amounted to 892 vols. I need scarcely add, as my other avocations are well known to you, that I have not yet been able to examine the contents of these books, to that extent which I could have wished, or rather, did and still do wish to effect.

3. I shall this day furnish you with a few general notices on the history of Chinese medical practice; and at the same time would observe, that I by no means anticipate very important and useful discoveries from the Chinese in this department of human knowledge; for, since the genius of Bacon threw open the gate of experimental science, the European mind has outstripped all that ever preceded it, in the accuracy, and the extent of its knowledge. However, you are not unacquainted with my maxim, which with reverence I adopt from an inspired and a divine author, viz. that "IT IS MORE BLESSED TO GIVE THAN TO RECEIVE." I know it is a much more ungracious task to teach than to LEARN; for the assumption of superior knowledge, however justly it may be claimed, commonly offends one's pride; whereas, he who becomes a scholar flatters our vanity: this is a difficulty in our way: but I would ask what honorable and benevolent course is not attended with difficulties? Let us therefore resolve to go onward.

4. In the case of man so remotely situated, and of such a different speech, and discordant manners, and habits of thinking, as Englishmen and Chinese, a most discouraging difficulty in LIMINE, is how to understand each other on physical and medical facts and theories, therefore, as I have before hinted to this society, great patience is necessary in our pursuits; and one must learn a great deal of nonsense, in order to be able to refute it.

5. The Imperial work above referred to, is entitled E-tsung-kin-keen, "a GOLDEN MIRROR OF THE MOST APPROVED MEDICAL PRACTICE." All books in China referring to medicine that could be procured by purchase, or by loan, were collected, and traditional popular MSS. were sought by the order of Government. In four years it was completed. In this work, it is maintained that in the remote ages of antiquity, medicine, and affinities and correspondencies in nature, were better understood than at any subsequent period.

Chinese writers attribute the ascertainment of the properties of herbs to Yen-te, the illustrious Monarch, an antidiluvian personage, in their annals placed about 3000 years before our era. This illustrious King Yen-te, is otherwise called Shin-nung, which appellation means, "Divine Husbandman." About the same time lived another king Heen-yuen; and a statesman, named, Ke-pih, who, with the monarch just now named, formed by their personal efforts a sort of Royal Society, for physical and medical research in China: and in allusion to them, medicine is sometimes called "The art of Kebees." To Ke-pih, the origin of Tszechih; i. e. "impuncture," is attributed. There are two fragments yet extant attributed to Ke-pih, and which (according to to the imperial editors, & other writers) are the most ancient notices in China, concerning the cause and cure of diseases.

6. The first of these fragments is called Lingchoo, "the intellectual kings," perhaps meaning, that turning point, that crisis, which determines the connexion, or the final separation of soul and body. The other fragment, is entitled Soo-wan, "plain questions," and refers to, or contains the result of certain consultations between Heen-yuen and Kepih, on splanchnology.

7. Both these medical fragments are given in the work published fourteen years ago, by a private hand, to which I referred in the beginning of this paper. They are considered more ancient than the classical books, collected and edited by Confucius; but how their authenticity and genuineness are traced I know not. The style of these, like that of several other ancient medical writings, is obscure, and abstruse to modern Chinese students. In these fragments, the circulation of the blood is recognised; whether in the form of a note or not, I am not prepared to say: however, there is little doubt, that as early as the days of GALEN, the Chinese believed, and taught, and acted on the belief, that the blood, and a certain animal spirit, or subtile aura, circulated, or went round and round the human body, without intermission day or night, as long as life continued. But, up to the present time, I believe, they are ignorant of the MANNER in which it do s perform its circuit, and of the structure of those canals, the veins and arteries which convey it.*

Just as Choo-foo-tsze (an eminent Chinese philosopher, considered second only to Confucius) taught six hundred years ago, that there belonged to plants the distinction of sex; and any poor Chinese gardener will tell you, that this is a male, plant, because it bears no seed; and that it is a female because it does bear children, (as their root for SEED is; yet neither the philosophers, nor the gardeners of China seem to have followed up these hints, with an experimental scrutiny, to ascertain in what that sexual distinction consisted.

8. So neither their genius, nor their doting, have prompted them to dissect carefully the bodies of the dead, for the benefit of the living: and they remain satisfied with the FACT of the blood's circulation without endeavouring to explain it.

9. Although they teach that the blood goes round as in a circle which has no beginning, nor any end, yet they choose to denominate what they call Tsung-k'ow, the inch mouth; i. e. that part of the wrist where they place the fore-finger in feeling the pulse, the headquarters of the blood, or in their style, that part where the court is held, and a report made by the pulse of all that is going on in the little world, *man*: the most distant region of which microcosm they place in the foot.

10 The Shoo-king, compiled by Confucius, mentions Woo-heen, as skilled in the cure of diseases about 3000 years ago. The next names of eminence in this department, are Tsang-kung, and his pupil, Peen-tsoo, otherwise called (Lao-e) Doctor of Lao, who lived about 2100 years ago. During the civil wars of China, the state of society however afflictive to humanity, was probably favorable to discovery in the art of medicine, and one in which practitioners are of unusual importance, a circumstance that has gained a medical man in China, the appellation of Kwo-show, "the nation's arm," meaning, that by his art he saves persons from death.

11. The middle of the 3rd. century, was in China, a period of civil war, and great slaughter of human beings. It was then the now deified physician Hwa to lived, and to him is attributed great skill in the use of the knife. He is said to have laid bare and scraped the bone of the arm of the deified hero Kwan-foo-tsze, and saved him from the effects of a poisoned arrow which entered his arm. †

12. He removed the eye-ball of a king's child, cut away the diseased part, and replaced the eye-ball. It was Hwa-to who first discovered the present mode of gelding swine and fowls in China. Tsaou-tsaou, who is by some Europeans called the Bonaparte of that age in China, ordered the doctor to be decapitated, (the books say,) because he refused to attend on the general's wife; but popular tradition says, because he proposed to trepan the general's scull, and cure him of some affection of the brain.

13. In consequence of Hwa-to's murder, his wife burnt all his manuscripts; and one that he offered to the jailor called "the green bag recipe, able to bring the dead to life"—containing many important secrets, being, from fear, refused, he burnt it before his death.

14. Shun-yu-e, a Doctor of some note, lived about this time.

15. In the fourth century, Wang-shuh-ho was chiefly famous for his work on the pulse, an epitome of which is given in Du Halde's China.

16. In the sixth century, Chin-kwei lived, who is said to have cut into the abdomen: removed diseased viscera; STITCHED up the part again, and healed the patient in a month's time.

He gave on opiate to the patient, which rendered him insensible before he began the operation; the opiate is called Ma-suh-san, which seems to express that it was in the form of a powder.

17. There was one man of eminence, called Heuyin-sung, who rather undervalued the doctrine of the pulse, and said, he could do without it. It was he who, being advised to write a book, said, "words cannot communicate my art."

18. The above mentioned, are a few of the desultory names of eminence connected with medicine in China. There are four persons still more eminent as writers, and who are well known by the epithet Sze-ta-keu, "the four great masters"—or leaders of separate schools, and authors of distinct systems. From the first of them to the last embraced a period of TWELVE centuries.

19 The first is King-chung-chang. He lived during the How-han, A.D. 220, and was a native of Nan yang.

20. The next is Lew-chow-chia. He lived under the Sung Dynasty, A D. 1200.—

21. The third is Le-tung-hwan, (or) who lived under the first Tartar Dynasty, A.D. 1300; and the last is

22. Choo-tan-ke, a native of Che-keang province, who lived during the late China Dynasty Ming, A.D. 1500.

The first named is considered. "The father of physic;" he left numerous writings which are still much read.

23. In what the theories of these FOUR masters consisted; wherein they agreed, and in what they differed, I shall make the subject of a subsequent paper.

May 18, 1820.

### THE MALAYS AND CHINESE.

The following is taken from the *Chinese Repository* for last month, and the part in inverted commas is an extract it gives us of *Doctor Leyden's* translation of some ancient Malayan annals, recording the intercourse which formerly existed between the Malays and Chinese. Like the writings of all nations, where letters are the privilige of a few only, the Malay author has allowed himself to embellish most of his stories with a dash of the wonderful, and where not this, of the incredible at least; knowing himself certain of not being read by cute-aporacies, or by few only, and hoping that posterity, as not an eye-witness, will take for granted "what is written in a book." It is wonderful how this same disregard for truth and love of embellishment has been the fault of almost all writers of antiquity, leaving to their posterity the task of separating the chaff from the corn. In this Malayan author we find in the extracts given us by the *Repository*, in spite of his many absurdities, many instances proving that he was really acquainted with the Chinese, and that the Chinese Government has not changed much since his days. We find it described as arrogant and faithless as at the present day, and as cunning to evade danger, though the Tartars had not subjugated this country at the time of which our author treats. We find moreover in this extract that the fondness of the Chinese for pork is of great antiquity, as likewise the itch with which even the Emperor was troubled.

#### MALAYS AND CHINESE.

At a time, when rájá Suran reigned in Amdan Nagára, all the countries of the east and west were subject to him, "excepting the land of China." A plan was formed for conquering China, the men assembled, and the march commenced; "the earth shook, the hills moved, and the rocks flew off in shivers. Two months they marched without delay; the darkness of night was illumined by the splendor of their arms, and the roaring thunder could not be heard because of the noise of the warriors, and the cries and tramplings of their horses and elephants. Klings and Siamese joined in the pursuit. Having arrived in the country of Tamsak, the rumor of their approach reached the celestial empire.

"The raja of China was alarmed at hearing this intelligence, and said to his mantrís and chieftains, "If Kling raja approach, the country will be inevitably ruined; what method do you advise to prevent his approach?" "Then, a sagacious mantrí of China said, "Lord of the world, your slave will fall on a device." The raja of China desired him to do so. Then this mantrí ordered a vessel (pilu, i. e the Chinese mode of pronouncing *prow*), to be prepared, filled full of fine needles, but covered with rust; and planted in it trees of the Cassinak and Bidara. (Ber) plants; and he selected a party of old and toothless people, and ordered them on board, and directed them to sail, to Tamsak. The prow set sail, and arrived at Tamsak in the course of a short time. The news was brought to Raja Suran, that a prow had arrived from China, who sent a person to enquire of the mariners how far it was to China. These persons accordingly went, and enquired of the Chinese, who replied, "When we set sail from the land of China, we were all young, about twelve years of age, or so, and we planted the seeds of these trees; but now, we have grown old and lost our teeth, and the seeds that we planted have become trees, which bore fruit before our arrival here." Then they took out some of the rusty needles, and showed them, saying, "When we left the land of China, these bars of iron were thick as your arm; but now they have grown thus small by the corision of rust. We know not the number of years we have been on our journey; but, you may judge of them from the circumstances we mention." When the Klings heard this account, they quickly returned, and informed Raja Suran. "If the account, of the Chinese be true," said Raja Suran, "the land of China must be at an immense distance; when shall we ever arrive at it? If this is the case, we had better return." All the champions assented to his idea." p. 13.

### METEORS IN CHINA.

Throughout Chinese history, the phenomena of nature, such as an eclipse, the appearance of a comet, a vivid meteor, an earthquake, as well as pestilence, excessive rains, drought, locusts, and famine, have been regarded as signifying the displeasure of Heaven; and have induced a real or a feigned desire to repent, and to reform. General pardons have been granted; measures taken to alleviate the distress es of the poor; and Imperial proclamation issued, inviting persons to speak pointedly and freely their opinions of what they deemed amiss in the Sovereign's conduct. Chinese history mentions 101 earthquakes; 98 falling or rushing down of mountains; and 83 floods, occasioned by excessive rains, or irruptions of water from the beneath the surface of the earth. They mention a few times a phenomenon which appeared to them as raining down of blood, and once in which the wind appeared as blood. Storms of rain and hail are mentioned 25 times, and great storms of rain and hail four times. The hail stones are once compared to cocks' and hens for size, and are said to have measured in diameter 9 cubits 5 tenths. On this occasion it is said that they killed the people on whom they fell.

*Doctor Morrison's "View of China.*

### CHINESE EXTRACTS.

MIRACULOUS INTERVENTION OF THE GODS, IN A CASE OF CRUEL OPPRESSION AT POTEEN.

*Translated for the Canton Press.*

Hwang, a native of Poteen in the Fokien province, enjoying purchased rank, was notorious, from his very childhood, for his overbearing, vicious, and grasping disposition.

Adjoining a field on Hwang's estate, was a small house and 5 mow of rice land, the property of a poor old woman named Chang.

This land Hwang greedily desired to possess, and used all his endeavours to prevail upon the old woman to sell it to him. Finding however that she would not listen to his proposals, he forged a title deed of the ground which he got witnessed by some of his unprincipled friends. This deed he took to the Magistrate, accusing the old woman of having forcible possession of the land.

The Magistrate believing the deed to be genuine, and strengthened in the belief by a handsome present of money, ordered the old woman to give up her property to Hwang, which she did, well knowing how unavailing remonstrance would be.

She never saw Hwang on her property, but he began violently to abuse him, calling him robber &c.

One day being more free than usual with her tongue, he ordered his minions to silence her, which they effectually did, by first binding and then stabbing her in several places.

Far from feeling remorse at this cruel deed, his diabolical rage was not yet appeased, and he had the son of the old woman apprehended and accused of murdering his mother. The poor young man, convicted on the evidence of this wretch and his underlings, was sentenced to die by the "ignominious process."

Soo-chang, the Viceroy, an intelligent man, struck by the extraordinary circumstances of the case, was led from motives of pity, to examine more closely into the evidence adduced on the trial. "Is it likely," said he, "that this young man could have the heart to stand over his mother and deliberately murder her? And would he not have accomplished his diabolical purpose in the house, secure from detection, rather than in the open field and in the presence of so many witnesses?"—Under the impression that the young man was wrongfully condemned, he ordered the Fuh, and Tsaou-foo-foo to retry him in the Ching-hwang Temple.

The prisoner was accordingly bound and led into the temple, where he was again tried, but the judge deceived by the evidence against him, fully corroborated in the former verdict and confirmed the sentence.

In utter and reckless despair, the young man upbraided the Gods for their injustice in allowing him to die by the "ignominious process" while the real murderer was free, honored and rich; and he had finished speaking, the roof of the pavilion fell in, with a loud crash.

The listers now stepped forward and seized the prisoner to lead him out to execution, but when they came to the door of the temple, the noble figures stationed there stopped forth and crossing their spears prevented the egress of the prisoner.

The spectators of this miracle fled, and the judges, having recovered from the panic which had seized them, ordered the prisoner to be released, they being now fully convinced of his innocence.

Hwang was immediately apprehended, and he having confessed on the torture, was, with his accomplices, decapitated and his land given to the old woman's son.

### NEW LIGHT IN THE CHANNEL OF CALAIS.

The following notice has just been received from the French Government:—

*Light on Point de Ver, Department of Calvados.*

Navigators are hereby informed, that from the 15th of August next, a light, varied by flashes, will be shown every night from the tower recently erected on Point de Ver, in lat. 49° 30' 35", and long. 0° 34' 6" W. of Greenwich.

The light will appear at an elevation of 180 English feet above the base of the lighthouse, and 37.8 English feet above the level of the high water equinoctial springs.

The flashes will succeed each other every four minutes, and will last from eight to ten seconds.

The least brilliancy of the light, which will be seen in the intervals between the flashes, will be preceded and followed by eclipses. The light may be seen in fine weather at the distance of 24 ten nautical miles.

*Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, 2nd July, 1836.*

*Nautical Magazine for September.*

*Vessels employed in the foreign trade of the United Kingdom.*—An account of the number and tonnage of Vessels, distinguishing the countries to which they belonged, which entered inwards and cleared outwards in the year ended 5th January, 1837, compared with the entries and clearances of the preceding year; stated exclusive of coasters and boats, and of those employed in the trading trade between Great Britain and Ireland:—

| | ENTERED INWARDS | | CLEARED OUTWARDS | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Countries to which Vessels belonged | 1836. | | 1836. | |
| | No. | Tons. | No. | Tons. |
| United Kingdom & its dependencies | 11,672 | 2,302,152 | 11,548 | 2,289,422 |
| Russia | 130 | 34,158 | 130 | 34,158 |
| Sweden | 111 | 15,765 | 111 | 15,765 |
| Norway | 213 | 31,911 | 213 | 31,911 |
| Denmark | 677 | 73,187 | 677 | 73,187 |
| Prussia | 849 | 117,000 | 849 | 117,000 |
| Other German States | 58 | 6,990 | 58 | 6,990 |
| Holland | 358 | 39,984 | 358 | 39,984 |
| Belgium | 279 | 46,818 | 279 | 46,818 |
| France | 2,281 | 88,661 | 2,281 | 88,661 |
| Spain | 33 | 3,289 | 33 | 3,289 |
| Portugal | 29 | 3,317 | 29 | 3,317 |
| Italian States | 97 | 18,296 | 97 | 18,296 |
| Other European States | 6 | 1,203 | 6 | 1,203 |
| United States of America | 395 | 288,214 | 395 | 288,214 |
| Other States in A. Africa, or Asia | 6 | 2,283 | 6 | 2,283 |
| Total | 16,548 | 2,841,378 | 16,548 | 2,841,378 |

* This is a confirmation of a remark we made in our last number, (vide page 374.) Ed.

† This Kwan-foo tsze is said to have continued playing at Chess, and drinking with a friend by the old of one hand, while he held out the other to the doctor all the time the operation was performing. See Sankwo—Ed.

| Countries to which Vessels belonged | CLEARED OUTWDS. 1835. Ships. | Tonnage |
|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom & its dependencies | 9,734 | 1,640,274 |
| Russia | 77 | 19,824 |
| Sweden | 73 | 8,305 |
| Norway | 138 | 16,809 |
| Denmark | 490 | 41,999 |
| Prussia | 283 | 59,454 |
| Other German States | 391 | 34,576 |
| Holland | 474 | 55 714 |
| Belgium | 318 | 34,546 |
| France | 540 | 29,·65 |
| Spain | 40 | 4,675 |
| Portugal | 23 | 2,725 |
| Italian States | 55 | 12,16· |
| Other European States | 1 | 292 |
| United States of America | 551 | 223,318 |
| Other States in Am. Africa, or Asia | 3 | 660 |
| Total | 13,181 | 2,185,099 |

# CANTON PRESS.

May 13th 1837.

## THE CO-HONG SYSTEM.

We have already several times alluded to the very unsatisfactory state of credit to which many of the security-merchants are at present reduced, and have had to record the failure of one Hong which ever since it's establishment in 1830 has transacted a greater share of business than any of it's neighbours, and the debts of which, including those owing to Chinese, are said to amount to upwards of 3 millions of dollars, or at the present rate of exchange to £ 750,000 while the assets to meet them are but small. We believe that the difficulties of this Hong originated, in the first instance, by a fire destroying it's property to the estimated amount of 3 lacs of dollars, and by the subsequent imprisonment of the Hong-merchant for not having prevented the coming to Canton of Lord Napier in a ship for which he had become security; a fault which the local government chose to visit upon him, though the Hong-merchant was perfectly unconscious of Lord Napier's arrangements. He was released after about 6 months, but not without making some very heavy payments for his liberty, besides having lost his time in doing nothing, whilst the expenses of the Hong continued. These calamities had no doubt considerably embarassed his affairs, and in the hope of retrieving them, he entered into very extensive business, which, with reduced means, he could not do without now and then great sacrifices for the command of cash, whenever his creditors became clamorous. Thus one misfortune drew others, after it, till at last his credit failed altogether, and his situation became generally known.

In how far misfortunes, and the merchant himself by erroneous speculations, may have caused his ruin, we have no means of ascertaining, but that it was chiefly brought about by the present Co hong system, or rather the system of extortion by the Government, there can be little doubt, and if this method is continued, many more hongs must fail, nor do we see how any of them can, for any length of time, continue to pay the enormous sums which are annually levied on them. Our following statement will we hope explain this to our readers, premising at same time that we have no exact data from which to obtain our numbers, which are consequently in a great measure conjectural, but we believe that they are near the truth.

| | |
|---|---|
| The whole amount of imports and exports, according to H. B. M. Superintendents' statement of last year, amounted, after deducting about £1,000,000 for Opium imports and Specie exports, to about 30,000,000, but this statement being very incorrect we believe that we are nearer the truth by taking the whole value of the British trade to be | £ 40,000,000 |
| add to this the American trade in American vessels about | „ 13,000,000 |
| and the dutch trade from Java, as well as the Rice trade under several other flags not British or American, say | „ 2,000,000 |
| Total of trade passing through the Cohong | £ 55,000,000 |
| Out of this trade the Hong merchants have to pay, before any profits come to them: | |
| For fees to the different officers of the local government, which we know on good authority amount to about £ 42,000 in the case of one of the poorest and most inactive hongs; others doing much business will probably have to pay much more; we take the average of £ 45,000, which on 13 hongs is | £ 585,000 |
| The expenses of each hong besides may amount to £ 40,000 | „ 520,000 |
| It is supposed that to propitiate the rulers at Peking the Co-hong sends there annually | „ 600,000 |
| We believe that we are much within the mark by estimating the extraordinary fees (squeezes) to which every Hong is now and then *separately* liable for infringing the laws, or, for being accused to have done so, which amounts to the same thing, at | „ 100,000 |
| The Hong merchant on establishing himself must purchase a license from the local government, and we suppose that one new hong is annually established, which would give to them the average existence of 13 years—this license is not less than | „ 35,000 |
| Giving a Total of | £ 1,840,000 |

annually spent by, and extorted from the Co-hong, or about 3½ per cent on the whole of their transactions!

It will be seen from this statement that, unless the business of the Cohong is very profitable, they cannot continue long; and that the security-merchants are obliged to transact a great part of their business for a very small remuneration is well known; when they are needy, which with the greater part is always the case, they sell foreign imports to their countrymen even at a loss upon the prices at which they bought, in order to raise money; as to exports, the Fea-men are too powerful a body to allow the Hong-merchant to take too large a share of the profits they derive from the demand for foreign markets, and the latter must be in most instances content with a small commission.

But it is not the pecuniary exactions alone, which render the Hong-merchants' existence precarious; he is not for a moment personally safe; the trade is restricted and hampered by so many and oppressive laws, that it is almost impossible to carry it on without now and the disregarding some of them, and if the Hong-merchant, when accused, neglects to make powerful friends, he may even be exposed to personal chastisement. Of this we saw a painful instance only a few months ago, when Aming, a Hong-merchant, on the charge of having smuggled Syceesilver, was taken into the city and severely ill-treated by being made to kneel on chains etc.. and by afterwards being exposed for the period of nearly a month at the gate of each of the hongs, wearing a very heavy wooden collar round his neck. The poor man, some say, died in prison in the city, others, that he is still alive.

All circumstances taken together, it is astonishing that men are still to be found desirous to become hong merchants; vanity, to be thought men of note and influence for however short a time, probably is the cause of this folly.

The advantages which the local as well as imperial Government derive from the foreign trade must be very great, independent of that part of the duty which passes into the Government's treasury and is accounted for to Peking, and which we have heard valued at about 3,000,000 dollars. By far the greater part of duties paid on the foreign trade are imposed illegally, sanctioned by the system of extortion which seems to pervade all branches of the administration, and go into the hands of the officers, in part at least, whose salaries are so small that they must find other means of subsistence, so that as well these illegal duties as the extortions from the Hong-merchants may be considered as constituting the salaries of the government's officers, and that the court at Peking winks at these practices in order to save expenditure; the court even derives direct advantage from it, in so far as the high functionaries are said to pay large sums for their offices, and we hear of several instances, where, the term of their services here being at an end, they were obliged on their return to Peking to propitiate the Emperor's favor by presenting him with part of the wealth amassed in Canton. The system of purchasing situations under government obtains through all the grades of the service, and for apparently low situations, for which the actual salary is a small pittance barely sufficient to pay for a man's rice, large sums are given in proportion to the opportunities they present for extortion. Such offices are at times considered so good an investment of money, that a kind of company formed of several individualy who raise between them the amount required, depute one among them to do the duties of the office, and divide the profits according to their shares in the purchase-money. If this latter is a circumstance of frequent occurrence, it cannot fail to strengthen the government in the execution of it's measures, so many persons being concerned to see that the officers be not obstructed in levying money.

Wretched as the whole system is, it is found in most Asiatic states and in a great many in Europe at the present day, and even in England we find not a few remains of it in many branches of the administration. We need not therefore be surprised to see it flourish in a country where the most absolute despotism has been established from time immemorial.

## WALKING on HONAM.

All but our distant readers are aware, that Honam is an island, on the south side of the river, opposite to Canton, where foreigners frequently take short walks into the country,—being one of the very few means possessed of enjoying needful exercise.

These walks, like most other things done by foreigners in China, are however illegal, and occasional disputes with the natives, arising from the insolence of individuals among them, met sometimes by hastiness on the part of foreigners, cause, from time to time, an enforcement of the prohibitions existing against all such walks. Such is at present the case, as may be seen from the subjoined edict lately issued by the Hoppo.

"Wan, Superintendent of Customs, &c. issues this order to the Hong-merchants. On the 3d instant, I received the annexed communication from the Lieut-Governor, as also one of the same tenor from the Governor. On the receipt of these, I have made investigation, and find, that foreigners residing at Canton, have allotted places where they may walk, the limits of which are fixed and certain; and they are not allowed to ramble about at pleasure. The Mayung bridge and the Lung-wei road, on Honam, are not places where they are allowed to stroll about; and the said foreigners, in daringly and foolishly following their own pleasure, and going thither thus causing disturbance,—as well as the Hong-merchants, in not duly restraining them,—have indeed shown a total disregard for the laws."

"Having now received the above communications, I forthwith issue this order. Let the said Hong-merchants, on receiving, pay obedience to it. Hereafter they must at all times strictly restrain the foreigners of every nation, and must not suffer them, in opposition to the prohibitions, to wander about. If they dare to slight this, and suffer them to go out and in, uncontrolled, rambling about and causing disturbance, they, the Hong-merchants, shall be held solely responsible. Let them transmit these orders to the directors of affair of each nation, that they may receive universal obedience. Oppose not. A special edict."

The communication from the Lieut-Governor to the Hoppo in a long document, containing details, greatly falsified, of circumstances which have lately taken place on Honam. We may perhaps give a translation of it in our next number.

We hear that a boat, containing a Company of players, was upset near Macao a few days ago, and that of about 120 people only a few more than 90 were saved. The number of strolling players is very great in China, it being the custom, at certain seasons of the year, for the inhabitants of a district of a town, or of a village, to club together for the expense of having such a company perform during three days, and a bamboo house is built for the occasion, generally capacious enough to admit several thousands of spectators. The Chinese seem to be very fond of this amusement, these temporary theatres, though there may be in Canton for instance, performances in many of them on the same day, being always crowded to excess from morning till night. Most of the players have, we believe, no domicile on terra firma, they live always on board of large boats, which are at the same time their habitations and conveyances, nor are they often, at least in this part of the country, called on to perform long journeys by land to appear before the spectators, the country being every where intersected by navigable rivers, creeks, lakes, and canals.

The Governor went on the 9th of this month to inspect the Forts and their garrison at the bogue, Macao etc. and has on his route also inspected the new fort on the Junk river built near the old fort called Hou-qua's fort, or fully in anglo-chinese. These Vice-regal journeys are generally performed once a year when the Vice-Roy is absent from Canton during a month. It is a journey of general inspection which offers many an opportunity for a "squeeze."

The smugglers and Mandarin at Cap-suy-moon have found no means to accommodate matters, and the last of the smuggling boats, (the others having been burnt) which had taken shelter in the vicinity of one of the English ships there, has now also been broken up by her owners, to prevent her eventually falling into the hands of the Mandarins.

*General Chamber of Commerce.* We do not publish the minutes of the Committee's proceedings, having been informed by the Secretary as well as by a circular that the Committee do not wish them to be for the present circulated beyond the members of the Chamber, for the reason that the whole of their proceedings will be submitted to a general meeting and will then come before the public in a more authentic shape, the Committee's labors having hitherto been limited to preparing matter for deliberation by the whole Chamber. The following are the subjects of much importance on which the Committee is now engaged, viz: The time allowed to consignees of goods for claiming them. The duty on Rice ships. The state of the Hongs Regulations as to the period of the seller's responsibility for Opium-orders, as to the quality of the drug and other dangers to which it may be liable whilst on board ship; and other matters of minor consequence.

We hear it stated from Macao that owing to some seizure made by the Vice-roy's boats of treasure under the Admiral's protection, or perhaps without allowing the latter a share of it, the Admiral armed two fishing boats, and went in person to attack two boats belonging to the Viceroy, taking therefrom a considerable number of chests of Opium. How these dignitaries will manage this matter we know not, but suppose that they will make it up, since their conduct in these affairs is not likely to please the Emperor. We hear that correspondence relating to Opium transactions of a Hong-merchant, has fallen into the Viceroy's hands, in consequence of which security has been given for his personal appearance should the Vice-roy require his presence in the city after his return. A military officer is said to be complicated in this affair.

No progress has yet been made in the settlement of Hing tae's affairs, owing, we believe, to the Vice-roy's absence.

There is again a rumour of the trade in Opium being about to be legalized, though we are unable to trade it to any good source.

Several attempts at robbery have again this week been made in some houses in the French hong, but the thieves have been unsuccessful.

The Peking Gazettes contain statements of disturbances in Shantung, and in Formosa. In each quarter they have been quelled. In Shantung above 150 offenders, and in Formosa more than 360, have been apprehended.

The only arrival of the week has been the *Golconda* from Madras 5th March, and Singapore 15th April, bringing us a *Singapore Chronicle* of 8th April, which contains no news of interest.

We just learn that on the 20th December the prices for silk in London were for good Italian 26 a 27s. and scarce, fair 23 a. common 20 a. Taysaam 16 a 17 a. nominal.

## NEW-SOUTH-WALES.

### STATE OF THE COLONY.

The safest and most convincing proofs of our prosperity, are undoubtedly to be sought in our official *statistics*. Reduced to the form of certified returns, our proceedings will be universally intelligible, and past dispute. During the last session of the local legislature, an Act was passed for procuring another census of the population, the results of which have not yet, however, transpired to the public. This delay is to be regretted the more, as we cannot hold it justified by any particular difficulty in the accomplishment of the undertaking. There has been ample time both for the calling in the returns, even those from the remotest dependencies, and for their publication in a digested form. It is lamentable to see the tardiness with which nearly every department of the public business is carried forward, arising in some measure, no doubt, from the indolence of subordinates, and the blameable connivance of their superior officers; but principally from that mean, plebeian, and utterly mistaken *economy* which has reduced every branch of the civil service to the lowest possible number of hands. To be able to speak and write of such reduction is considered by most men in office a sure way to popularity; and hence the serious mischiefs they cause to the true interests of the public are treated with indifference, and even with contempt.

We have sought for another source of statistical information, formerly opened to the public at stated periods, but of late, we find, unaccountably closed—we alluded to the quarterly Custom-house returns of colonial Imports and Exports. For these, among other useful publications introduced by the present administration, we expressed, in a former article, our grateful sense of Sir Richard Bourke's liberality. Are we to retract our thanks? Or is the blame attributable to some other quarter? We are aware that this department professes, and appears proud of, its independence of the local Government, being technically connected with the Lords of the Treasury. If this independence is mere pretence, it ought to be summarily put down; if really established "by authority," all we can say is, that it is a silly and pernicious trifling with the public service. The Governor is understood to be the representative of His Majesty, and as such is not only the supreme head of the civil and ecclesiastical Government, but is also the Commander-in-Chief of the army, and the Vice-Admiral of the navy. And for what earthly reason can this little segment of the public business—the department o' Customs—be placed upon a different footing, and b-yond His Excellency's control? To us this arrangement—or, to speak more accurately, this derangement—has ever appeared the *ne plus ultra* of official absurdity! But, be the fault whose it may, the withholding of information so useful to the public, and of such special importance to the mercantile classes of the community, as the quarterly abstract of our Imports and Exports, is a grievance against which we cannot too loudly protest.

The only statistics, of date sufficiently recent for our present purpose, to which we at this moment have it in our power to refer, is the abstract of the revenue for the quarter ended the 30th September last. In that document we find abundant confirmation of all we have said in reference to our general prosperity. The Revenue derived, in that quarter, from customs alone, was £1 52?8/, showing an increase on the corresponding quarter of the previous year of 5341/. From licenses to poison the health and morals of H a Majesty's liege, to relax the sinews of industry, and to multiply robberies, murders, and suicides in the land—in other words, to "*retail spirits*"—our exchequer was insulted with the sum of 709?/., being an increase on the quarter's iniquity of 84?/. The Post office, which, under the judicious management of our indefatigable Postmaster, Mr. Raymond, yielded 145?/., being an increase on the quarter of 67?/. This is a rong fact, speaking volumes for our advancement in the intercourse of commercial and social life. While we have progressed voraciously in our thirst for rum, it is not to be wondered at that we should have made some corresponding progress in public crime. This is certified by the Revenue item of "*fines levied by Courts of Justice*," which amounted, in the quarter, to the goodly sum of 860/., being an increase of not less than 6?9/.! But the most striking of all the items, is that showing the proceeds of the sales of "Crown Lands" These, in that quarter, were 32, 884/., being, within about five pounds, an excess over the corresponding quarter of the year 1835, of 13,300/.! And let it be distinctly understood, that these purchases are not, unless to a trivial extent, made by newly arrived emigrants, but by established settlers. They therefore illustrate, not the progress of emigration—which, alas! is not worth the name of progress—but the amazing augmentation of our own internal wealth. These lands, bought of the Crown at so exorbitant a cost, are required for the depasturing of our increasing flocks and herds; for the proportion of town allotments included in the proceeds is so small as scarcely to deserve being taken into the account, and even they are purchased chiefly in reference to the wants and conveniences of our graziers.

The gross Revenue for the last quarter amounted to 90,95?/ 11s. 4½d. being an increase on the corresponding quarter of 1835, of the astounding sum of 22,81?/ 3s. 9½d.!! We shall the better understand this indication of Australian advancement, by looking back to our finances of some few years ago,—say seven. We find that the Revenue of 1829—that is, for the entire year—was 96,63?/., being only 5667/. above that of the last three months! And if, for the sake of comparison, we take the last quarter's Revenue at its yearly rate, we shall have a year's income of 363,81?/., or an increase on that of the year 1829, of no less than 297,195/.!!

After this, we surely need say no more to prove that the bright side of our picture has not been overcharged. Our assertions may be questioned; our nations of our own improvements in regard to buildings, and general luxuries, may be thought tinctured with juvenile vanity; but our public accounts, our official ledger, are beyond suspicion; they will command unresisting belief, and will enable sensible people to judge for themselves how we are getting on in "this great South Land,"—no longer the *terra incognita* of the globe.

How it comes to pass, that with all this seeming flow of unmingled prosperity, we can still complain, we shall endeavour to explain in our ensuing number.—*The Colonist, Dec. 29th 1836.*—*Singapore Chronicle, April 8th, 1837.*

### OFFICIAL NOTICE.

THE Commanders of British Vessels arriving at Whampoa are requested to call at the Office of the GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE in Canton for the purpose of filling up a form setting forth the tonnage, number of men, &c. &c. of their respective vessels.

And Commanders of British Vessels arriving at Lintin *and not proposing to proceed to Whampoa* will be requested to repair on board either of the Ships "JANE" or "HERCULES" for the purpose of filling up the aforesaid forms.

By order of the Superintendents.
EDWARD ELMSLIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

Canton, 2nd May, 1837.

### OFFICIAL NOTICE.

THE Commanders of English Ships requiring hands are requested to apply to the Undersigned. Good and steady Seamen can be recommended, and arrangements will be made for their conveyance to Lintin or Whampoa as the case may be, free of expense to the Ships.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.
Secretary and Treasurer
to the Superintendents.

Macao, 4th April, 1837.

N. B. Please to write the words "Application for Seamen" on the envelope.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have established themselves in this place, as Merchants and General Agents, in connection with Messrs. JOHN BIBBY & SONS, Liverpool, Messrs. FREDERICK HUTH & Co. London, and Messrs. EDMOND BIBBY & Co. Bombay.

BIBBY, ADAM & Co.

Canton, 5 Danish Hong, 1st April 1837.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day commenced business as general Agents and Commission Merchants under the firm of POLLEXFEN, MILNE & Co

GEORGE POLLEXFEN.
JOHN MILNE.
J. M. MACDONALD.

Bombay, 14th October, 1836.

NOTICE.—The business hitherto carried on by the undersigned will from this date be conducted by CHARLES MARKWICK,—At No. 3 Imperial Hong.

ROBERT EDWARDS.

Canton, 1st April, 1837.

NOTICE.—Referring to the above advertisement I beg leave to solicit from my friends and the Public, a continuance of the Patronage that has heretofore been given to the Auctioneering and Warehouse Keeping, of the late establishment of Mr. ROBERT EDWARDS. No. 3 Imperial Hong.

CHARLES MARKWICK.

Canton, April 1st, 1837.

### CANTON GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The office and Records of the Chamber are open to the members every day excepting Sundays; and the Secretary will be in attendance from 12 till 3 o' Clock.

By order of the Committee,
WILLIAM SCOTT.
*Secretary.*

Canton General Chamber of Commerce
No. 2 Danish Hong 4th Feby. 1837.

NOTICE.—SAMUEL WETMORE Jr., is this day admitted a partner in our establishment,

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, February 1st 1837.

NOTICE.—The Copartnership hitherto existing under the firm of Markwick Edwards & Co. ceased this day. All Persons having claims against the said firm are requested to forward them, and all Persons indebted to the same are requested to pay the amount to the undersigned.

ROBT. EDWARDS.

Canton 31st Dec, 1836. No. 3 Imperial Hong.

### NOTICE.

THE SECRETARY of the BOOK SOCIETY OF CANTON will be obliged to any person who will give him information concerning the following volumes which belong to the Society.

Leigh Hunt's Journal.....No. 21
Westminster Review.....No. 47
Nautical Magazine,.....Nos. 53
Matheson's China.....
Frasers Magazine.....No. 79
Saturday Magazine.....Nos. 46
Penny Magazine.....Nos. 49 50 & 51
American Quarterly Review .....No. 37
La Borde's Mount Sinai
lon, a tragedy.

18 January, 1837.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the PERSIAN INSURANCE SOCIETY of BOMBAY are prepared to receive application for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the office they are authorized to take.

H. & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton, 2d May, 1837.

### NOTICE.

THE interest of SAMUEL RUSSELL and AUGUSTINE HEARD in our house ceased on the 31st December 1836.

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, January 2nd.

NOTICE.—The interest of WILLIAM H. MORSE, in the business of our House, commences with this date.

OLYPHANT & Co.

Canton, March 1st, 1837.

### NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } ₱ 100 @ 1.
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c..... " " " 1. 50.
" Policies and folio pages. " " " 5.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

### UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON,

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

*The Agents for the Society are from this day,*
IN LONDON,—Mess. PALMERS MACKILLOP DENT &Co.
" CALCUTTA, Mess. MACKILLOP STEUART & Co.
" BOMBAY,—Mess. FORBES & Co,
" SINGAPORE, Mess. A. L. JOHNSTON & Co,
" MANILA, —Mess. RUSSELL & STURGIS,

DENT & Co,
*Secretaries.*

Canton, 1st, July, 1836.

### ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to notify the same, in order that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for this Society are,

| | |
|---|---|
| London, | Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. & Co, |
| Bombay, | Messrs. Mc.Gregor Brownrigg & Co. |
| Madras, | Messrs. E. S. Moorat & Co. |
| Singapore, | Messrs. Guthrie & Co. |
| | Messrs. Cockerell & Co. Secs, CALCUTTA. |

BELL & Co.
Agents CANTON.

### FOR BOMBAY.

THE GOLCONDA, Captain W. H. BELL, to leave Whampoa with all despatch. Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE.

Canton, 12th May, 1837.

### FOR SALE.

THE new Brig "ROSE," of 145 Tons Register, built in the United States in a superior manner, and fast. For terms apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, May, 4th 1837.

### FOR LINTIN.

THE Ship MANDARIN is to leave Whampoa about the 20th Instant, and will take what freight offers. Apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, 4th May, 1837.

### FOR SALE.
### ON MODERATE TERMS,

BALGUERIE & Co's *Claret:* consisting of *Medoc*, & *Saint Emilion*, in one dozen cases.
Do's French *Cognac Brandy*, in one dozen cases.
HARPER & BELL's English *Brandy*, in wood and bottle, (deliverable at Lintin).
*Superior Madeira*, in pints.
CHAMBER & COX' *Sherry* in pints and hogsheads.
BLACK's, *Port* in pints.
*Drawing Pencils.*—
FISHER & MOXBAYS *Biscuits, Rusks*, and *Tops and bottoms*, in large tins.
*Manilla Cigars.*
English *Canvas*, (deliverable at Lintin.)
*Duck:* of fine quality.
GATTIE & PIERCE's *perfumery*:—the residue of an Invoice consisting of *Lavender Water*, in white flint bottles; *A la Rose, Marechalle, Milleflours, Rezeda, Balsam of Roses, Jamaica* and *Marrow Pomatums.*—
English *Foolscap Paper* laid and wove.
Apply at No. 7½ French Hong to

JOHN SMITH.

### FOR SALE ON BOARD THE BARQUE ISABELLA.

ROUGH spars of various sizes, lower masts, topmasts, Jib-booms and other spars.
200 Teak sheathing boards ¾ and 1 Inch thick.
20 Teak wide boards, 11 feet long and 21 Inches wide.
Also: all kinds of ship's stores.
Apply to Capt. HILLAR on board, or

STANFORD & MARES, at Canton.

Canton, 14th September, 1836.

### TO LET.

FROM the first of September next, the house on the S. E. side of Praya Grande, formerly the Spanish Factory, and now occupied by Da. Anna Joaquina Lopez, with large cool apartments. Any Gentleman wishing to take the said house, will please to address to Januario Jose Lopes, at Macao.

Macao, 15th August, 1836.

### FOR SALE,

CHILIAN SLAB COPPER, about 2,200 peculs received per ONEIDA, apply to

F. S. BATHAWAY.

April 22d, 1837.

### TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current.

For one year payable in advance..... @ 12
For six Months..... " ..... @ 7
For three " ..... " ..... @ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory, at 30 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each, or at Messrs. Markwick Edwards & Co. in Canton and Macao.

## *SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.*

ARRIVED.—*Golconda*. Bell, from Madras 5th March, and Singapore 15th April. *Diana*, ——, from Manila.

SAILED or DESPATCHED.—Amer. *Brooklyn*, Richardson, and *Samarang*, Mescom, *Theodore*, Farrington, all for Batavia. (this day) Brit. *Mary Walker*, Pollock, for the Clyde.

PASSENGERS.—*Brooklyn*, Messrs W. A. Sullivan and G. J. Foster.

Omitted in our last: *Oneida*, Mr. Edward Russel. Per *Lord Lowther*, Lieut. Anderson.

PASSENGER arrived omitted in our last: Per *Mandarin*. Revd. Mr. Roberts.

The *Ternate*, left Macao roads for Bombay on the 1st instant and the *Asia* and *Lord Lowther* sailed on the 9th.

The *Omega* is to sail for Batavia shortly, as is the *John Fleming* for England.

The *Griffin* has sailed long since for the Sandwich Islands we are informed, though from ignorance of the fact we kept her on the list.

The *Mary Somerville* had arrived off the Sandheads, when the *Bencoolen* left, which saw the *Spark Rima* off Penang and the *Waterwitch* off Parcelar Hill. Dates not given.

The *Thames* was to leave Madras on the 15th March for China.

The *Golconda* has brought from Singapore, news vid Java from England to the 18th December, but of what nature, we have not yet been able to learn.

The *Rover* and *Gaillardon* had both arrived at Singapore.

The shipping formerly at Lintin, has during the last month moved to Cap-sing-moon. We understand that the American Ship *Horatio*, on her arrival not finding any ships at Lintin, came as was usual to Cum-sing-moon, where she was boarded by a pilot, who stated that he had orders to take out all ships coming to that station. Many were junks lying at anchor at Cum-sing-moon, and fortifications were being erected on shore.

The *John Fleming* and the *John Bagshaw* are loading, for Great Britain.

Latest Dates from ENGLAND, 20th December per via Java. UNITED STATES, 22d November per *Horatio*. CALCUTTA, 13th March per *Palmyra*. SINGAPORE, April 15th per *Golconda*. JAVA, 10th March, per *Theodore*, MANILA 22nd April, per *Atacus*. BOMBAY, 1st March, via Calcutta.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—*From Singapore, Sarah Barry, Cooper, Portsmouth, Rhode Island, Courrier de Manille, Am. Caldwell, Boston, Mary Anne, Stanton, Madras, Bombay, Bengal, Eleanor, Chas Stevens, Norfolk, Rhode Island, United States, via Manilla, Bilbao and Spain.*

## SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

| *Vessel's Name.* | *Flag.* | *Commander.* | *Tons* | *Where from.* | *Consignees.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hospital Ship .... | | | 500 | | |
| Albion .... | Amert. | Putnam .... .... | | Liverpool .... | Olyphant & Co. |
| Emily Taylor .... | " | Hallett .... .... | | Singapore .... | Russell & Co. |
| Ongo .... | " | Porter .... .... | | Liverpool .... | Russell Sturgis & Co. |
| John Fleming .... | British | Black .... .... | | Penang .... | Dent & Co. |
| Tartar .... | Amert. | Nichols .... .... | | Java .... | Russell & Co. |
| York .... | " | Mayer .... .... | | Singapore .... | Gordon & Talbot. |
| Niantic .... | " | Doty .... .... | | New-York .... | Russell & Co. |
| John Dugdale .... | British | J. Scott .... .... | 319 | Singapore .... | G. C. Schmidt. |
| Bencoolen .... | " | Brown .... .... | 449 | Calcutta .... | Turner & Co. |

## SHIPPING AT LINTIN &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane Cowden*, *Lord Amherst*, Sturgy to Dent & Co. The *Hercules*, January 1 to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Ebenezer*, (Am.) Macomber to Bridel & Co The *Agnes*, Swan; to D. & M. Rumsey&c. *Isabella*, to Stanford & Mares.

| *Vessel's Name.* | *Flag.* | *Commander.* | *Tons* | *Where from.* | *Consignees* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aurelia .... .... | Port. | Barros .... .... | 160 | Bombay .... | Dent & Co. |
| Jardine (Schr.).... | British | Gauchen .... .... | 160 | Singapore .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Henry Clay .... | Amert. | Gilman .... .... | | Manila .... | Dent & Co. |
| Rosalea .... .... | " | Carter .... .... | | Sandwich Islands | |
| Cornwallis .... | British | Clark .... .... | 801 | Bombay .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Governor Findlay .. | " | R. Perry .... .... | | Bombay .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Omega .... .... | Dutch. | C. C. Wallace .... | 300 | Singapore .... | Jas. Hamilton. |
| Lady Nugent .... | British | Fawcett .... .... | 300 | Java .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Psyche .... .... | " | G. Kennedy .... | 160 | Calcutta .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Rose .... .... | Amert. | Foster .... .... | 160 | Lima .... | Russell & Co. |
| Truscott .... .... | " | Lindsay .... .... | | Batavia .... | " |
| Alasco .... .... | " | Keating .... .... | | Manila .... | " |
| Mandarin .... .... | " | Symonds .... .... | | Bombay .... | " |
| Lady Grant .... .... | British | Jolley .... .... | | Bombay .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Golconda,.... .... | " | W. H. Bell,.. .... | 500 | Madras .... | Nanabhoy Framjee. |
| Diana, .... .... | " | ——, .... .... | | Manilla, .... | |

# THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Peculs. (Cy.) Catty (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Chs.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Comm. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avoda 1 Picul = 100 Catties 133⅓ lb avoda, 1 Peculs.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—1 Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarins, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. do 1 Mace 1 cn. 2 ch.

VOL. 2d. No. 36. CANTON, SATURDAY, MAY, 13TH, 1837. No. 88

## IMPORTS.

| | PER. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| COTTON MANUFACTURES | | | |
| Flambries | Pce. | $ 3. a 4. | |
| Chintzes | ,, | 4 a 6 | |
| Handkfs. Mouteths scarlet | ,, | 2.25 a 2.80 | dull. |
| ,, blue | ,, | 1.25 a 2 | |
| Long-cloths white 24 yds. 36 in | ,, | 4. a 5. | |
| ,, ,, 80 ,, | ,, | 10. a 11. | in demand. |
| ,, grey 40 ,, 38 | ,, | 4½ a 5. | |
| ,, ,, 60 ,, 38 | ,, | 6¾ a 7½ | |
| ,, ,, 80 ,, 38 | ,, | 9 a 10 ½ | |
| Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 | ,, | 3. a 3 10. | |
| Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 20 | Pl. | 35 a 40 | |
| ,, ,, 30 @ 32 | ,, | | |
| Calcutta ,, ,, 18 @ 24 | ,, | 34 a 35. | |
| WOOLLENS. | | | |
| Broadcloth Ex. Sup. 60@62 in | Yd. | 3.80 a 2 20 | |
| ,, Span. Stripes 60@62 in | ,, | 1 10 a 1 25. | |
| ,, Supers 58@60 in | ,, | 80 a 90. | dull. |
| ,, Worsteds | ,, | 60 cts. | |
| ,, Worleys 24 yds. b | Pc. | 11 a 11½ | No sale. |
| ,, Sup. Selct. Cuts large | Pc. | 30 a 40. | Cts. dull. |
| Flannel | yd. | 15 a 20. | |
| Cambleet, doubles 5 yds. 30 in | Pce. | | |
| Fine singles | ,, | 26 a 28. | dull. |
| Second | ,, | | |
| Dutch 40 yds. 33 in | ,, | 28 | |
| ,, ,, 40 ,, 28 | ,, | 22 | No demand. |
| Bombazets | ,, | 11 a 12 | |
| Longells scarlet | ,, | 8 a 8½ | |
| Assorted colors | ,, | 8½ a 9 | |
| Woollen yarn | ,, | 70 a 90. | Limited demand. |
| COTTON. | | Tael. | |
| Bengal old or inf. | Pl. | 7 5 a 10 2 | |
| ,, sup. and fine | ,, | | |
| Bombay old or inf. | ,, | 7 5 a 10 5 | |
| ,, sup. and fine | ,, | | |
| Madras | ,, | 6 8 a 10 6 | |
| Manila | ,, | | None. |
| METALS. | | | |
| Copper Sheets 16 oz. @ 32 oz | Pl. | $ 24½ | |
| ,, S. American slab | ,, | 24. | None. |
| ,, nails assorted | ,, | 40. | |
| ,, old | ,, | 18. | |
| Lead English Pig | ,, | | |
| ,, Spanish | ,, | 5½ a 5¾ | |
| Iron Bar 1 a 3 in | ,, | 1.80 a 2. | |
| ,, Rod ⅜ in | ,, | | |
| ,, Nailrod ½ and under | ,, | 3 a 3 50. | Declining. |
| ,, Hoop. ½ in | ,, | | |
| ,, Scrap | ,, | 1. a 1.25 | Not Saleable. |
| Steel English | ,, | | |
| ,, Swedish | Pub | 31 a 4 | |
| Spelter English | Pl. | 6. | |
| Tin Plates | Box | 8 | Large stock. |
| Quicksilver | Pl. | 105. | |
| SKINS Rabbit | 100 | 60. a 65. | |
| Beaver | each | 4. a 6. | |
| ,, Fox | ,, | 1. a 1.15. | |
| Otter-Sea | ,, | 40. a 55. | |
| ,, tails | ,, | 2.50 a 3 | |
| ,, Land | ,, | 5. a 7. | |
| Seal | ,, | 2. a 2.50 | |
| OPIUM Patna old | Ch. | 835 | |
| ,, ,, new | ,, | 710 | |
| Benares old | ,, | 700 | Nominal |
| ,, new | ,, | 670 | No sales. |
| Malwa old | ,, | 630 | |
| ,, new | ,, | | |
| Turkey | ,, | 540. | |
| RICE Bengal | Pl. | 1.70 a 1.80 | |
| ,, Java | ,, | 1.60 a 1.70 | |
| ,, White table | ,, | 1.65 | |
| ,, Manila | ,, | 1.60 a 1.70 | |
| ,, Paddy | ,, | 30 pct less. | than Rice. |
| STRAITS PRODUCE &c | | | |
| Bird's nest, fine white | Cs. | 3d. | |
| ,, ,, inf. | ,, | 11. a 16. | No demand. |
| ,, ,, black | ,, | 1½ a 3. | |
| Bees Wax | Pl. | 26. a 28. | |
| Betel nut | ,, | 3½ a 3¾ | |
| Cloves' Manillas 90 | ,, | 34. | Molucca. |
| ,, Mother | ,, | 10. a 12. | Overstocked. |
| Camphor Baroos | Cs. | 6 @ 25. | |
| Gambir | Pl. | 2½ a 3. | |
| Mace | ,, | | |
| Nutmegs | ,, | | |
| Pepper | ,, | 7 a 7½ | |
| Rattans | ,, | 3.50 a 3.10 | supplies. |
| Tin Banca | ,, | 18. a 19 | |
| ,, Singapore &c | ,, | 17. | First quality. |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | |
| Amber large 1st quality | Cs. | 3. a 13 | |
| ,, small fragments | ,, | 20 cts a 1½ | |
| Asafœtida | Pl. | 4½. | |
| Bichdemar | ,, | 18. a 24. | |
| Cardamoms good to fine | ,, | 36. a 90. | |
| Cochineal | ,, | 140. a 160. | Dull. |
| Coral large heads or pieces | Cs. | | |
| ,, fragments | Pl. | 60. a 80. | |
| Cow Bezoar | Cs. | 16. a 35. | No demand. |
| Cudbear | ,, | 18. | |
| Cutch Pegue | ,, | 4. a 4½. | |
| Elephants Teeth or Ivory | ,, | 70. a 100. | |
| ,, ,, cuttings | ,, | 60. a 64. | |
| Fish-maws | ,, | 23 a 45. | |
| Flints | ,, | 40 cents. | |
| Ginseng crude | ,, | 75. | |
| ,, clarified | ,, | 100 | |
| Mother of Pearl Shell | ,, | 9. a 10. | None in mkt. |
| Myrrh | ,, | 3. a 4. | |
| Olibanum | ,, | 3½ a 8 | Large stock. |
| Putchuck | ,, | 18 a 20 | Little demand. |
| Rose Maloes | ,, | | |
| Saltpetre at Lintin | ,, | 8. a 8. | Nominal. |
| Shark's-fins | ,, | 15. a 30. | |
| Smalts | ,, | 30. a 50. | limited demand. |
| Stock fish | ,, | 5. a 6. | |
| Thread Gold and Silver | Cy. | 32 a 35 | Large stock |
| Wood Ebony Mauritius | Pl. | 2.60 a 2.70 | dull. |
| ,, ,, Ceylon | ,, | 2. a 2½ | |
| ,, Sandal Indian | ,, | 20 a 24 | in demand. |
| ,, ,, Timor | ,, | 10. a 18 | |
| ,, ,, Sand's Islands | ,, | 8. a 10 | |
| ,, Sapan | ,, | 180 | |

## EXPORTS.

| | WT. in T. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| SILK MANUFACTURES. | | | |
| Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in | 36 | $ 13 | |
| ,, col'd ,, ,, by ,, | 30 | 13. | |
| Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine | 17 | 5 70. a 6. | |
| ,, fringed 45 in | | | |
| ,, 7 8 ,, ,, | 15 | 5 10 a 5 50 | |
| Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred ,, | 11 | 7. | |
| ,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk | | | |
| ,, ,, Canton | — | 6½ | |
| Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in | 18 | 7 75 a 7 80 | |
| ,, ,, 30 ,, | 16 | 6.60 a 6 70 | |
| ,, figured ,, 34 ,, | 20 | 10. | |
| ,, ,, 30 ,, | 18 | 9 | |
| Levantines, col'd 30 yds. 24 ,, | 24 | 12 50 | |
| ,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,, | 32 | 16 50 a 16 75 | |
| ,, black ,, 24 ,, | 24 | 10 75 a 11 50 | |
| ,, ,, 29 ,, | 30 | 12 75 a 13. | |
| Satins Levantines 30 29 ,, | 33 | 14 75 a 15. | |
| ,, ,, 24 ,, | 30 | 13. | |
| Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 ,, | 18 | 7 10 a 7 50 | |
| ,, black ,, 29 ,, | 28 | 10 30 a 10 50 | |
| Pongees white 30 ,, 30 ,, | 30 | 11 75 a 12 | |
| ,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,, | 29 | 11 50 a 11 75 | |
| ,, ,, 30 ,, 32 ,, | 32 | 13 a 13 50 | |
| ,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19 ,, | 27 | 7 75 a 8 00 | |
| Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29 ,, | 27 | 11 40 a 11 75 | |
| ,, ,, C. ,, 29 ,, | 25 | 10 a 10½ | |
| ,, ,, ,, 29 ,, | 24 | 7 80 a 8 10 | |
| ,, white 60 ,, 29 ,, | 34 | 17 a 17 20 | |
| ,, colored 30 ,, 29 ,, | 21 | 12 40 a 12 60 | |
| ,, crossbarr'd ,, 24 ,, | 18 | 10 75 | |
| Satins black 18 ,, 29 ,, | 44 | 17 a 17 50 | |
| ,, ,, 18 ,, 29 ,, | 36 | 14 25 a 14 50 | |
| ,, colored 18 ,, 29 ,, | 33 | 17 20 a 17 40 | |
| ,, high ,, 18 ,, 29 ,, | 36 | 18 75 a 19 | |
| ,, damasked crimson ,, | 34 | 21 a 22 | |
| ,, ,, colored ,, | 38 | 20 a 21 | |
| Sesshaws Nank. blk 29 29 ,, | 44 | 15 a 15 50 | |
| ,, ,, colored ,, | 33 | 16 a 16 40 | |
| ,, ,, ,, 29 ,, | 36 | 17 a 17 50 | |
| ,, Canton black 29 ,, | 33 | 10 a 10 20 | |
| Sewing silks assort. colors. lbs | Pl. | 4 70 a 4 90 | |
| ,, ,, black ,, | | 4 50 a 4 60 | |
| Shawls crape 7 4 embrd. ,, | 7 | 3.40 | |
| ,, ,, 5 5 a 38 in ,, | 34 | 2 90 | |
| ,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63 ,, | 5 | 2 15 a 2.25 | |
| ,, 7-8 ,, ,, | 4 | 1 85 | |
| ,, damasked silk 54 a 61 | 6 | 3.50 | |
| Water silks col'd. 18 y. 29 in | 32 | 15 15 | |
| BLACK TEAS. | Pl | Tael. | |
| ,, Bohea Canton | ,, | | Canton Tea. |
| ,, Pekoen | ,, | | 11 a 13. |
| ,, Congou Souq. k'd. | ,, | 20 a 26 | |
| ,, Bl. Lf. & Pck. k'd | ,, | 24 a 36 | |
| ,, Campoi | ,, | 28 a 38 | |
| ,, Souchong | ,, | 40 a 56 | |
| ,, Hung muey | ,, | 23 a 40 | |
| ,, Pekoe | ,, | 60 a 80 | |
| ,, Ning Yong | ,, | 24 a 27 | Nominal. |
| ,, Ankoi | ,, | 16 a 22 | |
| ,, ,, Pouchong | ,, | | |
| ,, Orange Pekoe | ,, | 23 a 35 | |
| ,, Caper | ,, | 24 a 30 | |
| GREEN TEAS. | | | |
| ,, Twankay | ,, | 25 a 30 | Canton Tea. |
| ,, Skin | ,, | 20 a 36 | 11 a 12. |
| ,, Hyson | ,, | 42 a 58 | 28 a 30. |
| ,, Young Hyson | ,, | 26 a 38 | 22 a 24. |
| ,, Imperial | ,, | 50 a 58 | |
| ,, Gunpowder | ,, | 53 a 61 | 38 a 40. |
| RAW SILK. Canton No. 1 | | T. | |
| ,, ,, ,, 2 | | | |
| ,, ,, ,, 3 | | | |
| ,, ,, ,, 4 | | | |
| ,, ,, ,, 5 | | | |
| Nankin Taatlee 8 | ,, | 490 a 530 | Nominal. |
| ,, Taysaam | ,, | 380 a 400 | |
| SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st | | T. 5 5 | |
| ,, ,, 2d. | ,, | 5.3 | |
| ,, Pingfa | ,, | 6.7 | |
| ,, Candy Canton | ,, | 7 4 | |
| ,, ,, Chinchew | ,, | 14 | |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | |
| Alum | ,, | 1.85 a 1.95 | at Macao. |
| Aniseed star | ,, | 10½ a 11 | |
| Camphor | ,, | | at Macao. None |
| Cassia at Whampoa | ,, | 11 50 a 12 | |
| ,, Lintin | ,, | 9. | |
| ,, buds | ,, | 14 a 15 | |
| Canes bamboo | 1000 | 10 a 14 | |
| ,, Wangees | ,, | 7 a 12 | |
| China Root | Pl. | 3½ | |
| Cubebs | ,, | 17 a 18 | |
| Dragon's blood | ,, | 80 a 100 | |
| Galangals | ,, | 3½ a 3¾ | |
| Gamboge | ,, | 65 a 70 | None good. |
| Glass beads | ,, | 17 a 22 | |
| Glue | ,, | 9 a 11 | |
| Ginger in Jars | Case | 5 a 5½ | |
| Hartall or Orpiment | Pl. | 15 a 16 | |
| Lead white | ,, | 8 a 10 | |
| ,, red | ,, | 10 | |
| Mo. of Pear' Shells Scoloo large | Pl. | | Nodemand. |
| ,, blue edged small | ,, | | |
| Musk warranted | Cy. | 45 a 60 | |
| Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in | 100 | 92 | |
| ,, 9¾ yds. 12 in | Pc. | 85 | |
| ,, Canton made | ,, | 79 | |
| ,, ,, large | ,, | 89 | None. |
| ,, ,, small | ,, | 65 | |
| Yellow yds. in 1st. st. | ,, | 79 a 80 | |
| ,, ,, 2d ,, | ,, | 66 a 70 | None. |
| ,, ,, 3d. ,, | ,, | 58 | |
| ,, small ,, ,, | ,, | | |
| ,, white ,, ,, | ,, | 55 a 85 | Wanted. |
| Oils Aniseed | Cy. | 1.10 a 1.20 | |
| ,, Cassia | ,, | 1.65 | |
| Rhubarb | Pl. | | |
| ,, Dutch cut | ,, | | |
| Soy in Jars | Case | 5 a 8 | |
| Tobacco in baskets | Pl. | 14 a 15 | |
| Tortoiseshell | P. | | |
| Turmeric | ,, | | |
| Vermillion 80 catties | Box. | 58. | |

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER. BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also high prices are obtainable for *Camlets, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Goods on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton &* sometimes discharge at Macao or translup their Cargoes, at Lintin & to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges The ship rests outside, and River Freights, are various and high.—Sma invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pickles &c, Carpet, many Stationery, Cutler Crockery ware*, &c., for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

*Note. Alum*, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; an *Raw Silk, Silk* piece goods, &c, are sometimes shipped from the latter Port t avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs ar required for the ship when at Whampoa.

## RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

| | s d. |
|---|---|
| On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills, ..... | 5 |
| Government Bills 10 @ 30 days, ..... none. ..... | |
| United States Bank Bills 6 months sight, ..... | |
| Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents. | none |
| E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight, ..... | 220 C. R. |
| E. I. Directors Bills, 60 ds sight, Rs. ..... | |
| Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs. ..... | |

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 24.20 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch ½ per Cent premium.
,, ,, ,, small 96 a 98 ,, 5 ,, ,,
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ,, ,, 1 per Cent ,,
,, ,, Old Carolus IV. ,, ,, ½ per Cent ,,
South American Republics ,, ,, 4 per Cent discount.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet .. £5. @ £5 5.
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none.
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet.

## DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1st TO 30th APRIL 1837, AND OF THE YEAR ENDING 1st APRIL 1837.

| | IN APRIL. | | | FROM 1st APRIL 1836, TO 30th MARCH 1837. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Chests.* | *Price.* | *Value in Dollars.* | *Chests.* | *Value in Dollars.* | *Stock 1st May* |
| Patna ..... old | 80 | 830 | 66,400 | | | 540 |
| ,, ..... new | 153 | 740 | 113,220 | 5,280½ | 3 957,939 | 2,108 |
| Benares ..... old | 142 | 730 | 96,360 | | | 160 |
| ,, ..... new | 111 | 685 | 76,035 | 2758 | 1 989,270 | 165 |
| Malwa ..... old | 331 | | | | | 651½ |
| ,, ..... new | 1441 | 550 | 976,250 | 13,430 | 8 506,984 | 4,672½ |
| | 2,251 | | 1,328,265 | 21 56 | 14 454,193 | 8,367 |

## RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, &c arisen Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

| GOODS | TREASURE | GOODS | TREASURE | GOODS | TREASURE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay | | Singapore | 1½ | Hol. or Hamburg | 3 3 |
| Ceylon | | Manila | 1 | Spain or Portugal | 3 3 |
| Madras | | Malacca | | America U States | 3 |
| Calcutta | 3.. 2½ | Penang | 1½ | Chili or Peru | 4 |
| Rangoon | | Batavia | 1½ | Mexico | 3 |
| Mauritius | | Gt. Britain via Sg | 3½ | E.coast of China | 1 pm |
| Australia | | ,, direct | 3 | Lintin &c. | ½ dc. |
| Sand. Islands | | France | 3 | | |

Note. Above rates are from 20th April to 20th Oct. annually; during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat lower. Risks on Boats are $ 3 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ 1 per month.
The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta, and Bombay, or in Canton.

## WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd ,, ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600 ,, 0.7221091 ,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, under 1200 do. 0.5067341 ,, ,,

N.B. The cubit is 14½ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products.—The largest class pay from $ 4300 to $ 4320; 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3900; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Comshaw Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Tuns or $ 2223. Linguists fee $ 17½ and Comprador's fees $ 50 Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. On French and other Foreign vessels they are slightly varied. Riceladen ships are charged only about $ 1300 in lieu of measurement &c.

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

### IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—There has been a good demand for Long-cloths, both white and unbleached, and at rather an advance on former prices.

COTTON YARN.—we have heard of some sales, but at no better prices than our quotations.

WOOLLENS.—Longells have been more enquired after, and at some little advance in price Spanish stripes continue in demand as before. Camlets are without demand.

COTTON.—Prices continue low, whilst the stock on hand is very large.

RICE.—The weather now is favorable, and prices shew no inclination to advance.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—We have to notice a further decline in TIN and PEPPER.

COTTON.—There has not been so much briskness in either the demand or clearances for the last few days, and the arrival of the *Golconda* from Madras, with the *Thames* to follow immediately will tend to render the market still heavier.

OPIUM.—We have no alteration to advise in the state of Opium, and there is every prospect of the interruption continuing for some time, as all the smuggling boats have been broken up; there are however deliveries to a limited extent at Macao and to Junks outside.
The deliveries to the 8th were, Patna, *old* 22, *new* 53; Benares, *old* 98, *new* 18; Malwa 19½; Total 310½ Chests.

### EXPORTS.

SILK MANUFACTURES.—Ready made goods are in many instances cheaper than our quotations, but prices will mainly depend on the Canton Crop.

RAW SILK;—the market has been cleared of all the Nankin of fair quality; what remains is very inferior. The first crop of Canton is expected to be short, and the quality indifferent, particularly in color.

Advices from Madras to the 4th March state the prospect of the ensuing crop of cotton very indifferent. There will be no cotton at all from the Coimbatoor district, and only about half a crop from Tinnevelly.

# THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 2d No. 37. CANTON, SATURDAY, MAY, 20TH. 1837. No. 89


## PINANG AND QUEDAH.

*From P. W. Island Gazette, April 7. 1837.*

In our Paper of the 24th Ultimo, we published the Siamese Treaty lately concluded, and we confess, that, entertaining as we do, a high opinion of the talents of the negotiator, it has occasioned us very great disappointment. To instance the four first Articles.—It is surely not necessary to establish by Treaty this self evident axiom that one state shall not "molest, attack, disturb, seize, or take any place, territory of boundary, subject to the other." It it were wished to prevent all future cause of quarrel, the "places, territories or boundaries, subject" to each that the other might think there was a right to interfere with should have been specified and declared by the Treaty. Before the late war, the Burmese laid claim to Bengal. At some future day the Siamese may do the same, without any infraction of this Treaty, to Tenasserim. The manner in which disputes about boundaries are to be settled is liable to the same objection. There is nothing defined in it. The English and Siamese Officers may "write letters to each other, and meet and discuss," as directed by Treaty; but they may find it impossible to agree, and who then is to give way? Surely the course would have been to have appointed immediately Commissioners to mark out the boundaries of the two States wherever they come in contact. Our objections to the 4th Article are the same. Why declare by Treaty that the two nations "must not intende, enter or seize any person from the territories of the other." It is an insult to our national character, to suppose that we should be guilty of such lawless acts ourselves or submit to them from others; and if the Siamese are so ignorant of what is due from one State to another as to attempt such acts, (they have done so once we believe) they should be told first with us they are not permitted—that they would repeat them at their peril—and that they might expect as a consequence, that Bangkok would be blown about their ears. This is the only tone, we are persuaded, (and the experience of India, since the first day of the establishment of our Power confirms the opinion) that is likely to succeed with such Barbarians. It was optional before, as it is now, for one State to give up fugitive subjects of the other, and where then is the use of the 4th Article? We really think that the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 9th, Articles also might be expunged from the Treaty without our interests, or the Siamese, be ing in any way injured. Certainly all the provisions they contain of importance might be comprised in four lines.

But what shall we say to the 13th Article? When the Mission first proceeded, it was rumoured, and we certainly hoped it might prove true, that one object of it was to obtain the restoration of the King of Quedah —a measure to which we stood equally pledged by every consideration of faith and good policy. We afterwards heard that Capt. B. had requested the Rajah of Ligore—the Usurper of Quedah—to accompany him, and that he depended mainly on his influence at the Court of Bangkok, for the favorable termination of his Mission. It was clearly not the Rajah's interest to restore Quedah—it was evident that no cessions to the Siamese in any other quarter would benefit, or reconcile *him* to the arrangement—our hopes therefore vanished, and we reluctantly came to the conclusion that the rumour had no foundation—but we confess that we were not prepared to see ourselves made the Rajah of Ligore's Tools—to be made his instrument for persecuting the unfortunate King. It is, we suppose, known to all our Readers, that this Island was obtained from Quedah on a stipulation that we should defend that State from all enemies. This article it is true was not equally certain, that this stipulation alone induced the King to give it up and that he might and would have obtained those terms from the Dutch or French if we had not forestalled them. It is equally well known, that since the lawless usurpation of his territory by the Ligore Rajah, he has obtained an Asylum on this Island and this Asylum—by the 13th Article of Capt. Burney's Treaty—we pledge ourselves to remove him from. We even engage to prevent his making any attempts to reinstate himself in his dominions—his right to which we cannot question without invalidating our own title to this Island—and for this breach of faith and hospitality what are we to receive? The commercial articles are, we suppose, the best that could be obtained—but unless a British Resident is permitted at Bangkok to receive and enforce the complaints of our Merchants, we fear they will be attended to only as far as suits their own convenience. Were it otherwise our objections would remain in full force—but as it is—it seems to us that we have broken those ties that ought to be most binding on Nations—that we have bartered our National faith and good name for—a Free Trade in Paddy with Quedah, which we ought to, and shall shortly, be independent of —and for some commercial articles, on a piece of parchment with a bit of wax dangling to it—which granted by such a nation—we can look on as little better or more binding than so much waste Paper. How far we have any right to bind the King of Quedah, from attempting the recovery of his Dominions we will not stop to discuss, but we challenge any person to produce from the many cases that abound in Indian History—one which reflects more dishonour on the British name, than our treatment of the King of Quedah, from our first connection with him, when we obtained the Island under false pretences, to its termination by Capt. Burney, when we drive him from a Place given to us by his Father and guarantee the remaining possessions of his Family to their Usurper.

In the Singapore *Free Press* of 20th April, we find the following remarks on the above.

"In the Penang paper above referred to it is also mentioned that rumours had prevailed that a considerable force of Malays had been collecting for some time past at the *Lancavy* Islands with the intention of invading the country of Quedah, and restoring the ex-King to power. This force it appears was variously estimated at from 25 prahus and 500 men to 40 prahus and 2 000 men—who only wait the appearance of the old King from Bruas before they make a descent on the Coast. If this be true, which we think rather improbable, we only feel sorry for the fate of the men about to engage in an undertaking so desperate as it is sure to prove, if our government a second time takes an active part in the contest and assist the Siamese—which it no doubt will, being in the first place bound by the Treaty with Siam so to do, and having moreover always acted towards Quedah with the grossest disregard of justice and sound policy. We may therefore expect that by and bye our ships of war and armed steamers will be blockading the rivers of Quedah, in a league with tyranny and barbarity, instead of scouring the seas for pirates, and rendering service to commerce and civilization. The single fact that the trade of Penang with Quedah before its final conquest by the Siamese amounted annually to about 300,000 Drs while it now seldom exceeds 15,000, sets our policy with regard to the country in its true light, to say nothing of our downright iniquity towards its unfortunate ruler.—*Singapore Free Press April 20th.*

## CHINESE EXTRACTS.

*Translated for the Canton Press.*

Chang, a literary graduate of Tung-chow, was famous for his beauty and his success among the women. Unknown to himself, he was greatly beloved by the daughter of a poor husbandman in the neighbourhood; but she being a virtuous young woman, and knowing from the difference of station that Chang would never marry her, she pined away in secret and died of a broken heart.

On her death-bed, finding her end approaching, she sent for her father and said to him. "My death it attributable to the graduate Chang; My heart is broken for love of him. Tell him that he shall see me after death."

The father distracted with grief sent to Chang, informing him of his daughter's death-bed assertion. Chang immediately came to the old man's house but immediately he entered the room where the young woman was lying, she expired with a deep groan.

After this Chang went on business to Shinwei and to his surprise was followed by the Ghost of the young woman; he then went to Peking, but there also the Ghost accompanied him. Whether he was ting, walking, or sleeping the Ghost never left him. When he returned home, finding he was still accompanied by the Ghost, he prepared a temple offering to appease the manes of the young woman. After which the Ghost never troubled him again.

## SINGAPORE.

The shipping arrivals during the week have brought us little or no news of any importance commercial or politically. By the *Westmoreland* we have received Calcutta and Madras papers, the former of the 22nd and the latter to the 17th ult. Lord ELPHINSTONE had arrived at Madras and assumed charge of the government of that Presidency on the 6th ultimo.

The ships *Carnatic*, *Lord William Bentinck*, and Brig *Cecilia* had arrived in Calcutta on the 20th ult. The price of Opium in Bengal in consequence of the unfavorable accounts from China had fallen considerably, and sales to the 16th ult. had been effected for Patna at Rupees 1,530, a 1,550 per chest, and for Benares, Rupees 1,390 a 1,400 per chest, cash.

The following intelligence of later date we republish from the Pinang Gazette of 15th instant, and until the arrival of *Cowasjee Family* the delusion of Opium having become an article of legalized importation in China will be in full operation, when we may expect to learn the price of the article had again declined with equal rapidity to its present rise founded upon erroneous information.

"We learn from a Calcutta private letter of the 25th March, that since the arrival there of the *Antonio Pereira* Clipper, from China, with accounts dated the 25th February, there had been a great stir in the Opium market; prices which had fallen to Rs. 1530 for Patna advances within forty eight hours to Rs. 1630, and 1470 for Benares. How far these rates would be maintained at the next sale, to take place on the 30th March, was hard to determine; but it was conjectured that if the *Red Rover* arrived in the interim with later advices of a favorable nature from China, it would not be surprising to see an advance on the prices last quoted.—The *Seabrow* which sailed hence on the 26th Feby. at the same time with the *Cecilia* and *Brigand* had arrived at Calcutta on the 25th March, but her letters had not got up when the *Zebra* left."—*Singapore Chronicle 22d April.*

## LATEST EUROPE NEWS.

By the *Tartar*, which came in at a late hour last night from Batavia, we learn that the *Twee Comalisten* had arrived at that port, on the 30th ult. from Cowes the 23rd. Dec., with London papers of 6th, 11th and 18th of that month, as stated in our advices from Batavia, which enable us to lay before our readers the following items of Europe intelligence.

The paper of the 4th Decr. alluded to, notices the death of the Hon. G. A. LAMB—only son of Lord MELBOURNE at the age of 30. Sir FREDERICK LAMB, his Lordship's next brother, is now presumptive heir to the title.

The Money market was improving.

The *Manchester Guardian* says, that a decided improvement had taken place in the demand for goods and yarns—and that business was more brisk than was usual at that period of the year.

A failure of some magnitude had been announced, within a few days, but not being connected with the staple trade of the town, had not produced much sensation.

JOHN LOUDON MCADAM, the road-maker, died at Moffat on the 26th November 81 years of age.

There had been a succession of bad weather and much loss of life at sea with shipping.

Sir ROBERT PEEL had been received at the Mansion House of the Glasgow Universities, and had accepted an invitation of dining there; in a later paper the dinner is styled a "Banquet."

A paper of the 4th December mentioned the interment of CHARLES X. at GORTZ some time in November. The Duke D'ANGOULEME has assumed the title of King of France.

The meeting of Parliament was prorogued from 9th Decr. to the 30th January. The Tories seem to entertain sanguine hopes of some priority holding that Lord MELBOURNE must resign almost immediately.

Petitions for Reform in the House of Lords are being got up in several parts of the country and the Ballot seems to grow more popular.

The Conservatives were active in getting up counter addresses to his Majesty.

Prince de Polignac has been released from confinement and had arrived in London.

*Singapore Free Press 13th April.*

*Important to Mariners.*

The communication of *A Stranger* is so remarkable a production in point of caligraphy and orthography, as well as some trifling peculiarities of style and grammar, that it is rather too rich for insertion, and could scarce obtain this notice did it not supply a valuable hint to some of our navigators who now and then meet with an unforeseen accident at sea. The writer, it appears, has been informed by a native trader that his vessel on its way here from Borneo struck *on Something* which stove in her bottom and compelled all hands to quit her for a canoe they fortunately had in company. Every one on board agreed that it could only be a large fish, as no rock whatever was discoverable! This is a much better way to explain the accident than by "a rock not laid down in any chart," which we think it is high time to lay on the shelf, and we would recommend in substitution thereof "struck upon a large fish" This would be a more plausible tale than most people are aware, as we have the authority of *A Stranger* for stating that a *large reef* was lately seen above water in Torres Straits, which on examination turned out to be a large fish!

*Singapore Free Press.*

The *Champion*, a new English daily paper, calculates that the weight in gold of the national debt is equal to 18,088,473 lb, or to 6029 tons 9 cwts. 3 qrs. and 15 lbs; its weight in silver amounts to 905,666,666 lb, or 119,047 tons 12 cwts. 19 14 lb. To remove this weight in gold would require 12560 one horse wagons carrying 10 cwts. each; these wagons would form a line of 35½ english miles in length. The national debt in sovereigns put flat one on the other would make a rouleau 710 miles in length, and reach from the Lizards, the western and southern-most point of England, to beyond John o Groat's house, the northernmost point of Scotland.

Supposing that the American mines could produce Silver equal to the amount of the debt, it would require a fleet of 476 ships of 250 tons each to transport it to England. *Javasche Courant.*

### ENGLISH MARKETS.

The following commercial information is taken from a London Price Current of the 7th Dec:—

COTTONS, 55*s.* a 60*s.* per cwt. In demand.

GAMBOGE, picked fine, £12 a £15; ord. to good, £5 a £10 per cwt.—fine in demand; stock reduced.

SPICES, *Cassia Lignea*, thin and bright, 57*s.* a 60*s.* per cwt. Demand languid *Cassia Buds* strong flavor, 66*s* a 70*s.* per cwt.

SILK, *Tsatlee*, good to very good (scarce) 26*s.* a 27*s.* fair, about 23*s.* Common and inferior, 20*s.* *Tsussaem*, 16*s.* a 17*s.* per lb. nominal.

TEA.—At the East India Company's Quarterly Sale of Tea, which commenced on the 5th instant, up to the present time very little spirit has been evinced in the biddings generally, and prices have ruled even lower than expected particularly for the Canton Bohea. The following are the particulars of the prices realized.

FIRST DAY.

| | s. | d. | s. | d. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bohea. Wo Ping..... | 1 | 10½ | a 1 | 10½ | Duty paid. |
| good Canton.... | 1 | 11½ | a 2 | 0½ | " chiefly at 2s |
| Pekoe..... | 2 | 7½ | a 2 | 9½ | " |

about 400 chests refused.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Congo, fair comn.... | 1 | 1½ | & 1 | 1 | In Bond. |
| strong..... | 1 | 0 | a 1 | 6 | " |
| black-leaf kinds.. | 1 | 7 | a 1 | 9½ | " |

about 1100 chests of Congou refused.

SECOND DAY.

| | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Congou fair comn.. | 0 | 11½ | a 1 | 0½ |
| superior..... | 1 | 1 | a 1 | 2½ |
| blackish leaf..... | 1 | 0½ | a 1 | 0½ |
| " strong.. | 1 | 10 | a 2 | 3 |
| Pekoe kind..... | 2 | 9 | a 2 | 9½ |

The sale will finish to morrow.

THIRD DAY.

| | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Congou, fair comn.. | 1 | 0 | a 1 | 1 |
| superior..... | 1 | 1½ | a 1 | 3½ |
| strong..... | 1 | 7½ | | |
| blackish leaf..... | 1 | 11 | a 2 | 0½ |
| Souchong, fair..... | 1 | 8 | a 2 | 4½ |
| Pekoe, very flowery.. | 2 | 1 | a 4 | 3 |
| Twankay, fair comn.. | 1 | 4½ | | |
| good..... | 1 | 4½ | | |

Up to this time about 833,000 lbs. have been refused, viz:

30 000 lbs Bohea.
750 000 lbs. Congou.
20,000 lbs. Souchong.
23,000 lbs. Twankay.

## MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The consideration of the contemplated Medical Missionary Society in China being deferred until later letters shall be received from friends in England and America, who have been addressed upon the subject, we have much pleasure in acknowledging the liberal subscriptions which have been made to the object. The Ophthalmic Hospital at Canton will in the mean time be supplied with means requisite for carrying it on from this fund.

### SUBSCRIPTIONS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| BOYET, CHARLES Esq. | .. | .. | $ 15 |
| BOYET, MRS. CHARLES | .. | .. | 15 |
| CONSTABLE, HENRY Esq | .. | .. | 15 |
| COLLEDGE, MRS. T. R. | .. | .. | 15 |
| CRAWFORD, A. H. Esq. | .. | .. | 20 |
| DELANO, W. JR. Esq. | .. | .. | 25 |
| ELLIOT, CHARLES, Capt. R. N. | .. | .. | 25 |
| FRIEND, | .. | .. | 20 |
| DITTO, | .. | .. | 20 |
| DITTO, | .. | .. | 20 |
| GORDON, WM. O. H. | .. | .. | 25 |
| GRAY, W. T. Esq. | .. | .. | 25 |
| HATHAWAY, F. B. Esq. | .. | .. | 25 |
| HOGG, JAMES. Esq. | .. | .. | 25 |
| HENDERSON, WM. Esq. | .. | .. | 15 |
| HUNTER, WM. C. Esq. | .. | .. | 25 |
| HAMILTON, J. C. Jr. Esq. | .. | .. | 30 |
| HARTON, N. H. Esq. | .. | .. | 25 |
| HERSCHELL, LADY (by J. C. STEWART, Esq.) | | | 15 |
| JAMESON, G. Esq. | .. | .. | 25 |
| KING, E. Esq. | .. | .. | 25 |
| LOW, A. A. Esq. | .. | .. | 15 |
| MENZIES, J. S. Esq. | .. | .. | 20 |
| MIDDLETON, J. Esq. | .. | .. | 30 |
| MC. CULLOCH D. Esq. | .. | .. | 40 |
| RUSTOMJEE, DADABHOY Esq. | | .. | 25 |
| REEVES, J. R. Esq. | .. | .. | 25 |
| "ROBERTS' MONUMENT" SURPLUS FUND BY W. S. WETMORE, Esq. | | | 15 |
| STARKEY, JAMES Esq. | .. | .. | 25 |
| SHAW, P. W. Esq. | .. | .. | 25 |
| STEWART, J. C. Esq. | .. | .. | 15 |
| VACHELL, REVD. G. H., COMMUNION OFFERINGS ON CHRISTMAS DAY, | | | 30 |
| WHITE, MISS | .. | .. | 25 |
| | | | 730 |

### SUBSCRIPTIONS CONSTITUTING LIFE MEMBERS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| CARR, WM. Esq. "Calcutta" | .. | .. | $ 200 |
| CLARKE, H. M. Esq. | .. | .. | 50 |
| COLLEDGE, T. R. Esq. | .. | .. | 100 |
| DENT, LANCELOT Esq. | .. | .. | 250 |
| DAVIDSON, P. M. Esq. | .. | .. | 50 |
| ELLIOT, CHARLES, Capt. R. N. | .. | .. | 100 |
| FOX, THOMAS Esq. | .. | .. | 50 |
| GORDON, O. H. Esq. | .. | .. | 200 |
| GRIMBLE, THOS. Esq. | .. | .. | 50 |
| GARLING, RESIDLE S. "Malacca" | .. | .. | 50 |
| HENDERSON, A. Capt. "Water Witch" | .. | .. | 100 |
| HAY, ANDREW Esq. "Singapore" | .. | .. | 50 |
| HAMILTON, JAMES Esq. | .. | .. | 50 |
| INGLIS, ROBERT Esq. | .. | .. | 250 |
| JARDINE, WM. Esq. | .. | .. | 500 |
| INNES, JAMES Esq. | .. | .. | 50 |
| KEATING, A. S. Esq. | .. | .. | 50 |
| LINDSAY, H. H. Esq. | .. | .. | 100 |
| MORRISON, J. R. Esq. | .. | .. | 50 |
| MATHESON, JAMES Esq. | .. | .. | 500 |
| NICOL, GEO. G. Esq. | .. | .. | 50 |
| OLYPHANT, D. W. C. Esq. for himself and nine life members | | | 500 |
| PESTONJEE, FRAMJEE Esq. | .. | .. | 50 |
| PATERSON, W. R. Esq. | .. | .. | 50 |
| ROBERTSON, A. Esq. | .. | .. | 200 |
| ROBERTSON, SIR G. Bart. | .. | .. | 100 |
| SLADE, JOHN Esq. | .. | .. | 50 |
| STEWART, PATRICK Esq. | .. | .. | 50 |
| TURNER, S. Esq. | .. | .. | 50 |
| WHITEHAM, J. C. Esq. | .. | .. | 500 |
| | | | 4,300 |
| | | | 730 |
| Total Amt. Sp. Dollars | | | 5,030 |

N. B. Additional Subscriptions will be published quarterly.

T. R. COLLEDGE,
PETER PARKER,
E. C. BRIDGMAN,

11th May, 1837.

## WALKING ON HO-NAM.

The following is the principal part of the communication from the Lieut-Governor to the Hoppo's, to which we alluded in our last number.

"Sea Ying-chaou, magistrate of the district Pwan-yu, has made the subjoined report to me, dated the 30th ulto.

"The Hong-merchants, on the 23rd instant, represented to me, that, on the previous day, about 5 in the afternoon, the foreign merchant * * * stated, that, having been walking in company with two other foreign merchants, he was attacked and beaten, at the Mayung bridge, by upwards of ten of the natives there; that he had suffered the loss of a watch and gold chain; and had besides been hurt by the blows he received from sticks and stones. On receiving this representation, I made investigation. Ma-yung bridge, I find, is not a place to which foreigners are permitted to ramble. How came these foreign merchants to go thither unchecked, in opposition to prohibitions, thereby causing disturbance! I immediately sent the police, with a linguist and Hong-merchant, to proceed to the place and examine it; and at the same time directed the police to search for and apprehend the parties guilty of striking and injuring the foreigners, that they might be in custody [illegible]

"'Afterwards, the policeman sent by me brought before me a person whom he had apprehended named Le Apin. This man, being questioned, deposed, that he is 30 years of age, and a native of the district Sanshuy; that he has opened an incense shop of Mayung bridge, under my jurisdiction; that, on the 22nd instant, three drunken foreigners were passing his shop-door, when they fell in with a number of women and girls returning from picking tea; that the foreigners stopped the way with the sticks they held in their hands, and began to sport with the women and girls; that he, seeing this, could not bear it, and went forward to rebuke and prevent it; but was knocked down by the foreigners, who then ran away; and that there had been no foreigner struck, or watch plundered.'

"'When I was on the point of proceeding to make personal investigation, the Hong merchants again represented, that the foreign merchant * * * stated his left and right thighs, and his left fore arm to have been wounded by the blows received from sticks, but that, the wounds being slight, he begged that an examination of them might be dispensed with. * * * *

"'The above report having reached me the Lieut.-Governor, I wrote in answer:"—

"'I find that foreigners residing in Canton have certain appointed limits within which to walk, and are not allowed to ramble about as they please, lest they cause disturbance. Yet have these foreigners dared to act in opposition to the restrictions, and presumed to go to the Maying bridge, strolling about, and audaciously stopping the women whom they met, and sporting with them. Such conduct is in the highest degree destestable Le Apin, the owner of an incense shop on the spot, having chanced to see what took place, did very right in rebuking and preventing it; and the foreigners show themselves still more perverse and unruly in making a complaint to the Hong-merchants, bringing false charges of assault and robbery. * * *

"'To be brief, the Hong-merchants and Linguists are held responsible for restraining the foreigners. If they dare to join with them in illegalities, it will indeed be impossible to grant indulgence towards such an offence. And if their offence be merely want of strictness in their restraints on them, even so they cannot wholly exculpate themselves.'

"'With regard to the representation of the foreigner, that he was assaulted by the people of the place, and deprived of a watch, &c., it is necessary to ascertain truly whether it were so or not, in order to satisfy the men's minds. Let the judicial commissioner, in concert with the commissioner of territory and finance, immediately direct the prefect of the department, that he instantly assemble the Hong-merchants, and closely examine them, why this occasion of disturbance had not been prevented by previous measures on their part, and in what way they have so indulged the foreigners and connived at their conduct; also that he examine the people of the place, as to the fact, whether there was or was not an attack made and robbery committed; and that he speedily report in answer, that severe legal measures of correction may be thereupon adopted.

# CORRESPONDENCE.

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS,

### Rewards and Punishments.

Mr. Editor,—These, taken with respect to the welfare of moral government on earth, are of vast consequence, and, like all human institutions, they are much abused.—I wish to draw your attention to the subject of Rewards, reserving to myself, with your leave, an after letter on punishments.

Rewards then—so long as an honor is kept for, and only given to, the really meritorious, *that honor being esteemed by the public a just gift*—places the receiver above his fellows, and is a sure letter of credit for respect through after-life.

Such a reward once given to an unworthy object, or for favor without merit, ruins the whole object of the reward, confuses and mixes up the deserving and non-deserving, and destroys the engine.

So with that brilliant cross of the legion of honor.—In Napoleon's hands, given to merit, it was the stamp of honor on the breast that wore it!—in Louis' (*le desiré's*) hands it was not worth the ribband that suspended it.

The sentiments that flow here were forced on my mind by a letter of thanks sent out to Capt. Blackwood R. N. by the Lords of H. M. Admiralty for his passage of the Boca Tigris with the 'Imogene' and 'Andromache' brigates during Lord Napier's struggle here,—I have the honor of Capt. Blackwoods acquaintance in private life, I have every desire to be respectful to him here, and if I implicate him in my argument, it is as to judgment merely, not as to good intention or as to high courage.

Capt. Blackwood has received the thanks of the Lords of H. M. Admiralty for his passage of the Boca Tigris.—I consider the whole circumstances highly dishonorable to the British Flag—injurious to our country's character in China—and therefore deeply regret such thanks being given, and most sincerely wish, under the difficult circumstances Capt. Blackwood was placed in, that the thanks had been bestowed for not coming *in at all!* or for effectually doing his work when *he did come in.*

Capt. Blackwood did neither of these; his was a weak, futile, half measure, abortive, and most unsuccessful in all it's parts.

Let us examine the affair for which thanks are given:—Capt Blackwood came to support Lord Napier in a matter of policy,—well—the political part was *a most signal failure!* so no thanks are due for that!—next Capt. Blackwood was fired at in coming through the Boca, and H. M's flag flying at the mast-head—did he do his best to resent the insult? he did not!—the forts in front are imposing, dangerous, (in good hands) to the best vessel that ever bore guns—but in the rear they are utterly defenceless, and many officers of these two ships will bear me out in saying that the boats and marines of these two frigates could have taken any one or all of these forts by a *coup de main* with very little expense of human life. Instead of this Capt. Blackwood effects his passage, leaves a most dangerous enemy in his rear; *irritated!* not *destroyed!* and goes up to Whampoa for the ostensible purpose of *protecting* and bringing down the fleet of British merchant-men, and commniciating with, and bringing off, Lord Napier.

Does he communicate with Lord Napier? No! —does he attempt it? No!—he is by a gentleman (now in Canton) informed *Lord Napier was a prisoner!* does he mark the character of the meteor-flag by a try to bring off one old brother officer? Not he indeed—he takes eight days to come from Chuenpe to Whampoa, a passage generally made by merchant vessels in three, *and every day of delay the loss of a point* in position to Lord Napier; and he sail down again *secured by a Chinese letter of license*, through those very batteries he had the power of destroying, and when he returned still formidable.

For these deeds Capt. Blackwood receives a letter of thanks!—I hope on the next occasion of a well fought and successful engagement of a British ship with a foreign adversary of superior force, the Lords of the Admiralty will not insult the brave commander by *their* thanks.

"LEGION OF HONOR."

15th May, 1837.

### LETTERS FOUND.

Dear Mr. Editor,—It is rather singular that in this age of finding *authentic letters*, I dropped on one to Howqua, but being of finer feelings than your Cotemporary, I reserve the signature, and send you a Copy.

A

"Dear Howqua, ‡

"You know I am past the age of making a woman my God—you also know I am a quiet foreign trader confined by law to my own factory, which law, you also know, I most strictly obey!—still, (though I am half a century old) as far as fair sex goes, I have a spice of Adam in me, which only wants excitement.

How is it then you permit 20 to 30 of these girls coming over to pick the fragrant tea, to pass before my window every morning when I am dressing! Fairy, lovely as angels, stag necked, moon-eyed, feet small as a deers', waist like a rainbow;—in the evening again these attractive creatures return, each bathing her beauteous feet and ancles in the flowing stream. You must fancy me wood and mortar to resist!—and proof shews your su position is right.

But beware! men from my country, of age different from mine, sometimes from the loop-holes of my house look out on those charmers; and if you persist, mark my words! Honam will be stormed—your tea-pickers will perform the part of the sabine virgins—virgins no more—and a new race be produced. (————)

18th May, 1837.

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS,

### The Post-Office.

Sir,—I am informed that there is a post-office in Canton and Macao, with a branch at Lintin, yet letters are quite irregular in their delivery? The Postmaster has charge of the post-office, but who has charge of the post-master? I received letters only yesterday by a ship that has been in two or three weeks, and if you think that I am alone in my grumbling, you are confoundedly mistaken, for I hear all my neighbours complaining about the same thing.

If you will give this a corner in your esteemed paper, it may bring the point before those who can prevent it, and it will oblige your humble servant,

A CONSTANT READER.

Canton, 19th May, 1837.

### Trade in Canton.

Mr. Editor,—I am one of those who have come to Canton to make a living out of the trade. I cannot find a single article in the list of imports which gives a profit, so I of course hope for better from the exports. I would, that is if I could, but this is worse than the other. Silk and Tea are losing articles. Now I pray you Mr. Editor, point out to me how I am to advise correspondents about Canton. I find all the Hong-merchants who are willing to buy cargo, are not trustworthy. I cannot keep goods on hand, particularly if I am ordered from home to sell. Pray, say what I am to do? I cannot make out if I am safe in selling to a Hong-merchant, and if I am not, who am I to sell to? And I am told that if I go and buy goods, that I shall in future have to pay a Tael or two per Peeul on Tea, and 10 Dollars or more per bale of silk for the benefit of others. Pray what have I got to do with the old debts of others? Let very tub stand on its own bottom say I, and if the old hands ask the new ones to pay for their losses, let the new ones tell them that they will see them in *purgatory* first. 86 says

ONE OF MANY.

Canton, 16th May, 1837.

### The Hong-merchants.

Mr. Editor,—I have, I think, a right to ask you as to the state of the Hong-merchants. I am a subscriber to your paper, and I have some reason to expect that you will give us *all* the information in your power, and I am sorry to say that I see *none*. There can be no fair reason for your secrecy, and it is not doing justice to your subscribers to keep it back. I do not want to hurt any of them, but I think that it is your duty as Editor of a public paper to tell *all* that is of importance. Pray Sir, is not the state of the Hongs an important subject? I think it is, if you do not, and I do not think that you are doing your duty to your subscribers and the public, while you keep back what is of importance to all. Let all know, Sir, what state the Hongs are in. It is what you ought to do. I am,—

Sir,

Your obedient Servant.

A READER.

‡ This letter must have been addressed to Howqua in consequence of his stating that himself as well as some of his Chinese friends believed that the eagerness of foreigners wishing to walk on Ho-nam arose chiefly from the attractions of the Tea-pickers; a supposition however derogatory to the morality of the foreign residents, is still less flattering to their taste, the females in question being any thing but well favored, graceful, or tidy in their persons, but quite the contrary.—Ed. C. P.

### Another note found. *

Names are but nought, to find a note I'll *fudge!*
And thus I'll gratify a private grudge,
To whom I leave the Public world to guess;
Or A—S—K the Editor of the Canton Press.

What care I for the world? I'm Lord and Magister,
And own the glory of the Canton Register!
Subscribers I despise! I'll not depend,
On them! My articles they cannot comprehend

Their poor and narrow intellects I truly pity,
Some extracts and the great "*Provincial City*"
Are all I'll deign to give—For those at home
There's "*a trite historic of this Kingdome.*"

From deep chagrin I own I'm not exempt,
My last attack was treated with contempt,
And now I fear 'is known both wide and far
The Canton Press' Victory in the "wordy war."

In open field, defeat I but sustain;
By under handed means, perchance I gain;
I'll use them then, and will not blush,
So that, thereby the *Canton Press* I crush.

# CANTON PRESS.

May 20th 1837.

Our Cotemporary of the *Register* has thought proper to publish a private note addressed to the Editor of this paper, which the *Register* states to have been found in one of the Hongs and handed to him. We leave it to the public to judge of the propriety of such miserable expedients to which the *Register* has recourse; the note was addressed to us about an extract on the Chinese laws regarding the trade with Kiachta, which extract we published a fortnight ago, and which had nothing whatever to do with any differences we, or any body else, might have with our Cotemporary.

As to the thing having been published, we have no reason to regret it, nor has the friend who addressed that note to us, but what readers it painful to us is, that we have every reason to suspect that the note was not *found* but *stolen* from our dwelling house with the view of making mischief. The scoundrel who committed the theft, has sheltered himself behind the promise of secrecy our brother Editor has as he informs us, given him, and will, we imagine, from time to time *find* other notes to fill the columns of the *Register*.

We have had several arrivals during the week, from Bombay, Madras, the Straits, and Java. Accounts from Europe to the 24th December had reached Batavia, but we are not in possesion of any news of political interest. Dreadful gales, such as in violence have not been equalled in the last 20 years, had done much damage in the Channel. The so long expected *Sarah Barry*, we hear, sailed from London on the 9th December; we hope she may not have been a sufferer.

The *Helen* is the latest arrival from Bombay and Singapore; by her we have received a Singapore Free Press of 27th April, having received the earlier papers by the *Thames* as well as Chronicles to the 23d. We give several extracts rom those papers.

In another place will be found part of the Hoppo's and the Lieut. Governor's edict regarding the late occurrences at Ho-nam to which we have given insertion chiefly to shew the little weight allowed to evidence of foreigners, the circumstances as there detailed having been deposed to by three foreign Gentlemen, whilst their denial is given by only one Chinaman, and this latter is believed by the Lieut. Governor, who calls the foreigner's statement a false accusation of assault and robbery, though he evidently contradicts himself, when saying at the end of his document that these circumstances must be enquired into to satisfy men's minds, thus prejudging the case before examination.

The statement that the foreigner, who was wounded, did not wish to have his wounds examined, is perfectly incorrect. It was demanded by him that such an examination should take place, but the district magistrate asked 200 Taels for such visit, which the bankrupt merchant, by whom the ship in which this gentleman came passenger, was secured, was unable or unwilling to pay. The accusation of the foreigners having been drunk, is equally false, as well as that of their having sported with the tea-picking girls, since we have been assured that not only did they not molest them, but that, on the evening in question, they did not even see one of them.

It is well known that many have been the Edicts issued against foreigners strolling about, but as such laws expose us to great inconvenience, they are continually being broken; if however, in our walks on the other side of the river, we should happen to be ill treated by the mob, it appears to us that an application to Government for redress is not likely to be attended to, they having given frequent warning against our going. We would recommend to any one, meeting with ill-treatment at Ho-nam, to bear it quietly, if he be the weaker party, as an application to the authorities cannot possibly be successful, but will close Ho-nam to us longer than would otherwise be the case.

## BOMBAY.

We have seen a letter from Bombay of 19th March, brought per *Helen*, of which we give the following extract.

"The nominal price of Opium is 1025 a 1030 Rs. per chest, without any sales being made. New Cotton Surat at 162—Dholera and Cutch 140 Rs Mangalore 130 Rs. per Candy. Freight to China 22 a 24 Rs. per Candy. To London £4.10 a 4.15 per ton.

The *Hannah* and *Good Success* are to leave in the early part of April, and have on board upwards of 2500 chests of Opium. The *Scaleby Castle*, commanded by Capt. Morgan, is also to leave in the middle of the same month.

Many of our friends have this week favored us with their correspondence. "Legion of honor" we believe to be correct in his statement as to the tardy manner in which the *Imogene* and *Andromache* proceeded up the river, and we agree with him that the services which these ships rendered under Capt. Blackwood's command were not of importance sufficient to call forth the public approbation and thanks from the home Government. Why that unfortunate and ill judged expedition should thus again be recalled by the authorities to the remembrance of the public, we know not. The letter from our Co-respondent "A" speaks for itself.—the Hong-merchants, responsible for whatever foreigners do, do what they can to restrict their opportunities to get into mischief. We received the communication of "A Reader" at too late a time for us to be prepared to answer his questions; and we think he is mistaken in saying that we have not given to the public as much information about the hongs, as the Public had a right to expect—witness our paper of last week and many former ones. Our correspondent surely does not expect us to give publicity to the names of such of the Hong-merchants as are suspected of being insolvent; this would be attacking individuals, and might be alike hurtful to the parties named and their creditors. We shall next week recur to the Hong-system, and hope to satisfy "A Reader." "One of many" complains of the insecure state of the trade here and of its being unprofitable, both as to Imports and Exports, and that the former can only be disposed of to such Hongs whose credit is not satisfactory, and that the latter are threatened with a new impost in order to pay the debts of bankrupt Hongs. Our answer to this Correspondent's remarks will be contained in the remarks which we intend to make on the subject of the Hongs in our next number.

We disagree *in toto* from our Cotemporary, when, in his last number, he proposes to close the charity now dispensed by means of the Ophthalmic hospital, until forsooth, foreigners shall again be permitted to walk on Ho-nam. Desirable as it no doubt is to have the privilege of rambling about at will, we do not see in what relation a walk at Ho-nam stands to the Ophthalmic Hospital, nor do we believe that, if the Viceroy were made acquainted with the threat of closing it against the afflicted, he would do away with a law which seems to have existed almost ever since Europeans had intercourse with China; such application would have another effect than an order to shut up the Hospital forthwith. Our Cotemporary forgets that the Hospital, however great the good which it dispenses, is only *suffered* by the local Government, and that it probably would cease to exist as soon as it became mixed up with any quarrels foreigners may have with the Canton government. The jealousy of the Chinese is such that officially they only suffer *traders* to come to Canton, and that only for a season; a regulation which, it is true, is not much attended to, but it exists, and may be called into life at any moment. But granting even that the Viceroy appreciates, as he ought to do, the advantages his subjects derive from Doctor Parker's skill and humanity, how would it become the founder of an institution purely benevolent, not looking for reward to wordly things, to ask that, in payment for such benevolence, some advantages be secured to him and other foreigners?

We are certain such a thing would never be thought of, though we are also persuaded that the silent appeal of the Hospital through its works, will in time contribute towards changing the opinion the Chinese have hitherto affected to have of foreigners.

It is so rarely that foreigners have it in their power to break through the thick web of falsehood and deceit with which it is the known policy of the Chinese to surround them in all and every way, that we cannot but look upon it as a fortunate accident, when any disclosure, however small, is arrived at. If all the connexion between us and the Celestials, was, as the sailors say, "plain and above board," the task of correction would not be as now, too difficult almost to hope for success in; but it is mainly our ignorance of these cabals and intrigues of the government officers that places us in their power.

It is customary for the consignee of each ship when ready for despatch, to send in a *pro forma* application to the Hoppo, stating that the ship has completed her export-cargo and that the duties are paid, requesting that orders may be issued as to the "Grand Chop" as the port clearance is called. This is written in English and handed to the ship's linguist. Accident has put a friend of ours into possession of the truth as to this, and we subjoin a translation of the application as metamorphosed by the Linguist or Hong-merchant, before it can meet the eye of the Viceroy or Hoppo.

### "Translation of Foreign Petition. *

"N.. foreign merchant, begs leave to address your Excellency wishing you all happiness and prosperity. The vessel he commands, came to Canton laden with *Rice*, on which account he has to acknowledge the gracious remission of the measurement duties, coupled with the permission to receive on board an export cargo. The goods he has purchased from the several hongs are the following ..... *The accounts have been all cleared, and there are no outstanding debts on either side.* The wind and weather being now favorable, he wishes to set sail and return home. He therefore supplicates your Excellency to grant him a port-clearance, that he may be enabled speedly to return to his country for which he will be profoundly grateful.

Translated by the Linguist ————, this day of

In this it will be seen, that it is taken for granted by the Chinese authorities that foreigners declare that no debts are owing, on either side, when the ship sails, though they well know that the agent means to report and does assert no such thing. This may, in case of a claim for payment of debts by any of the Hong-merchants, be made a fearful weapon in the hands of the Chinese, and it was, in fact, the information that this was to be brought forward in the case of the Hing-tae Hong, by the Governor, that drew our informant's attention to the subject. We shall in our next return to this subject, and hope to arrive at the elucidation of other points of similar nature and importance.

* The above lines, a friend tells us, were picked up by him in one of the Hongs; we hope he came honestly by them.

* This translation refers to an application for a chop for a rice ship; those for other ships are the same with change of course as the cargo may be.

### OFFICIAL NOTICE.

THE Commanders of British Vessels arriving at Whampoa are requested to call at the Office of the GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE in Canton for the purpose of filling up a form setting forth the tonnage, number of men, &c. &c. of their respective vessels.

And Commanders of British Vessels arriving at Lintin *and not proposing to proceed to Whampoa* will be pleased to repair on board either of the Ships "JANE" or "HERCULES" for the purpose of filling up the aforesaid forms.

By order of the Superintendents.
EDWARD ELMSLIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

Canton, 2nd May, 1837.

### OFFICIAL NOTICE.

THE Commanders of English Ships requiring hands are requested to apply to the Undersigned. Good and steady Seamen can be recommended, and arrangements will be made for their conveyance to Lintin or Whampoa as the case may be, free of expense to the Ships.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.
Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.

Macao, 4th April, 1837.

N. B. Please to write the words "Application for Seamen" on the envelope.

NOTICE.—The undersigned beg to intimate that they have received instructions from the *Commercial Insurance Company of Calcutta*, to allow a Brokerage of 5 per Cent on the amount of Premiums on all risks taken by them as Agents for the Office here.

TURNER & Co.
*Agents Commercial Insurance Company.*

Canton, 20th May, 1837.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day commenced business as general Agents and Commission Merchants under the firm of POLLEXFEN, MILNE & Co
GEORGE POLLEXFEN.
JOHN MILNE.
J. M. MACDONALD.

Bombay, 14th October, 1836.

NOTICE.—The business hitherto carried on by the undersigned will from this date be conducted by CHARLES MARKWICK,—At No. 3 Imperial Hong.

ROBERT EDWARDS.

Canton, 1st April, 1837.

NOTICE.—Referring to the above advertisement I beg leave to solicit from my friends and the Public, a continuance of the Patronage that has heretofore been given to the Auctioneering and Warehouse Keeping, of the late establishment of Mr. ROBERT EDWARDS. No. 3 Imperial Hong.

CHARLES MARKWICK.

Canton, April 1st, 1837.

### CANTON GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The office and Records of the Chamber are open to the members every day excepting Sundays; and the Secretary will be in attendance from 12 till 3 o' Clock.

By order of the Committee,
WILLIAM SCOTT.
*Secretary.*

Canton General Chamber of Commerce
No. 2 Danish Hong 4th Feby. 1837.

NOTICE.—SAMUEL WETMORE JR., is this day admitted a partner in our establishment,

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, February 1st 1837.

NOTICE.—The Copartnership hitherto existing under the firm of Markwick Edwards & Co. ceased this day. All Persons having claims against the said firm are requested to forward them, and all Persons indebted to the same are requested to pay the amount to the undersigned.

ROBT. EDWARDS.
Cantou 31st Dec, 1836. No. 3 Imperial Hong.

### NOTICE.

THE SECRETARY of the BOOK SOCIETY OF CANTON will be obliged to any person who will give him information concerning the following volumes which belong to the Society.

Leigh Hunt's Journal.....No. 21
Westminster Review.....No. 47
Nautical Magazine.....Nos. 53
Matheson's China.....
Frasers Magazine.....No. 79
Saturday Magazine.....Nos. 46
Penny Magazine.....Nos. 49 50 & 51
American Quarterly Review.....No. 37
La Borde's Mount Sinai
Ion, a tragedy.

18 January, 1837.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the PERSIAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF BOMBAY are prepared to receive application for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the office they are authorized to take.

H. & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton, 2d May, 1837.

### NOTICE.

THE interest of SAMUEL RUSSELL and AUGUSTINE HEARD in our house ceased on the 31st December 1836. RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, January 2nd.

NOTICE,—The interest of WILLIAM H. MORSE, in the business of our House, commences with this date.

OLYPHANT & Co.

Canton, March 1st, 1837.

### NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } ₱ 100 & 1.
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c..... " " " 1. 50.
" Policies and folio pages. " " " 5.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

### UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON,

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

*The Agents for the Society are from this day,*
IN LONDON,—Mess. PALMERS MACKILLOP DENT & Co.
" CALCUTTA, Mess. MACKILLOP STRUART & Co.
" BOMBAY,—Mess. FORBES & Co,
" SINGAPORE, Mess. A. L. JOHNSTON & Co,
" MANILA,—Mess. RUSSELL & STURGIS,

DENT & Co,
Canton, 1st, July, 1836. *Secretaries.*

### ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to notify the same, in order that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for this Society are,
London, Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. & Co,
Bombay, Messrs. McGregor Brownrigg & Co.
Madras, Messrs. E. S. Moorat & Co.
Singapore, Messrs. Guthrie & Co.
Messrs. Cockerell & Co. Secs, CALCUTTA.

BELL & Co.
Agents CANTON.

### FOR BOMBAY.

THE GOLCONDA, Captain W. H. BELL, to leave Whampoa with all despatch. Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE.

Canton, 12th May, 1837.

### FOR SALE.

THE new Brig "ROSA," of 145 Tons Register, built in the United States in a superior manner, and fast. For terms apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, May, 4th 1837.

### FOR LINTIN.

THE Ship MANDARIN is to leave Whampoa about the 20th Instant, and will take what freight offers. Apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, 4th May, 1837.

### FOR SALE.

ON MODERATE TERMS,

BALGUERIE & Co's *Claret:* consisting of *Medoc, & Saint Emilion*, in one dozen cases.
Do's French *Cognac Brandy*, in one dozen cases.
HARPER & BELL's English *Brandy*, in wood and bottle, (deliverable at Lintin).
*Superior Mahogany*, in pints,
CRAMER & COX' *Sherry* in pints and hogsheads.
BLACK's, *Port* in pints.
*Drawing Pencils.*—
FISHER & MOXHAYS *Biscuits, Rusks, and Tops and bottoms*, in large tins.
*Monilla Cigars.*
English *Canvas*, (deliverable at Lintin.)
*Duck*: of fine quality.
GATTIE & PIERE's *perfumery*:—the residue of an invoice—consisting of *Lavender Water*, in white flint bottles; *A la Rose, Marechalle, Millefleurs, Bavola, Bolsom of Roses, Jamaica* and *Marrow Pomatums*.—
English *Foolscap Paper* laid and wove.
Apply at No. 7½ French Hong to

JOHN SMITH.

### FOR SALE ON BOARD THE BARQUE ISABELLA.

ROUGH spars of various sizes, lower masts, topmasts, Jib-booms and other spars.
200 Teak sheathing boards ¾ and 1 Inch thick,
20 Teak wide boards, 11 feet long and 21 Inches wide.
Also: all kinds of ship's stores.
Apply to Capt. HILLAR on board, or

STANFORD & MARKS, at Canton.

Canton, 14th September, 1836.

### TO LET.

FROM the first of September next, the house on the S. E. side of Praya Grande, formerly the Spanish Factory, and now occupied by Do. Anna Joaquina Lopez, with large cool apartments. Any Gentleman wishing to take the said house, will please to address to Januario Jose Lopez, at Macao.

Macao, 15th August, 1836.

### FOR SALE.

CHILIAN SLAB COPPER, about 2,200 peculs received per ONEIDA, apply to

F. S. HATHAWAY.

April 22d, 1837.

### TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current.
For one year payable in advance..... $ 12
For six Months..... " ..... $ 7
For three " ..... " ..... $ 4
Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory, at 30 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each, or at Messrs. Markwick Edwards & Co. in Canton and Macao.

## *SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.*

ARRIVED.—British. *Thames*, Hornblow, from Madras. American *Stag*, Burnham, from Batavia. Swedish *Cecilia* Beckmann, from Sourabaya. British *Helen*, Setford, from Bombay March 20th and Singapore April 27th.

SAILED or DESPATCHED.—American *Niantic*, Doty, for Newyork. *Alasco*, Keating, for Manila. *Osage*, Furber, for Newyork. *Albion*, Putnam, for Newyork. British *Lady Grant*, Jeffrey, for Bombay.

PASSENGERS.—Per *Osage*, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Gordon, Miss White, Messrs. W. W. Scarborough and W. C. Goodhue.

In our last as passenger per *Lord Lowther* we mistook Mr. Samuel Anderson for Lieut. Anderson, and omitted Captain Wilson late of the *Alexander*.

The *Emily Taylor* we are told, sailed for Boston early in April.

The Passes granted at Bombay for Opium up to the 8th instant, amount to 17,346 chests—imported out of which 16,014—exported 9,651—besides that exported from Damaun. The whole of this year's Malwa is estimated at between 21 a 22,000 chests. It was expected that prices would go still much lower. (They are quoted 1025 a 1030, Rs., nominal). Most European houses had abstained from making advances on the drug.

The *Helen* spoke the Barque *Anna* off Cookin Roads, having on board of her the crew and Passengers of the unfortunate *John Bannerman*. The *Charles Grant* and *Bombay Castle* had not arrived when the *Helen* left, but the former was reported at Bombay to have been seen past Point de Galle on the 21st February.

By the *Amelia*, from Batavia the 10th inst. we received *Java Courants* from the 14th ult. to 9th inst. inclusive, from which, and private advices, we give the following Anjer Shipping Report:—

March 20th Brit. ship *Orwell*, J. R. Lancaster, from China 23rd Febr. for London.
" 24th Am. ship *Horatio*, W. Howland, from New York, for Canton.
April 1st Am. ship *Regulus*, G. Vanner, from Canton, 16th March, for Boston.
" " Brit. brig *Derwent*, C. J. Nash, from Singapore 24th March, for Liverpool.
" " Span ship *Conception*, J. R. Tribiana, from Manila 8th March, for Santander.
" 7th Brit. ship *St. Vincent*, from Sydney 5th Febr. for Batavia.
" " Am. ship *Ellen & Sam*, from New York 9th Decr. for Batavia.
" 8th Dutch ship *Admiral*, from Liverpool 23rd Decr. for Batavia.
" 10th Dutch ship *Johanna*, from Rotterdam 26th Decr. for Batavia.
" " Brit. ship *Hero*, from Liverpool 23rd Decr. for Batavia.
" " Brit. ship *Scotia*, from Sydney 10th Febr. for Batavia.
" " Brit. ship *William Hunt*, from Sydney 13th March to Anjer for orders.
*Singapore Free Press 27th April.*

The *John Fleming* and the *John Dugdale* are loading for Great Britain.

LATEST DATES from ENGLAND, 24th December via Java. UNITED STATES 2nd December per *Horatio*. CALCUTTA, 22th March via Singapore. SINGAPORE, April 27th per *Helen*. JAVA, 31st March, per *Stag*. MANILA 23rd April, per *Alasco*. BOMBAY, 19th March, per *Helen*.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From ENGLAND, *Sarah Sherry*, Cossler, *Formidable*, Slade. JAVA, *Courrier de Manille*, Am. CALCUTTA, *Antonio Pereira, Mary Anne*. MANILA Bombay, *Rosanna, Eleanor, Good Success, Hannah, Bombay Castle*. UNITED STATES, via Manila, *Rhine* and *Swan*.

## SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

| *Vessel's Name.* | *Flag.* | *Commander.* | *Tons* | *Where from.* | *Consignees.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hospital Ship .... | | | 600 | | |
| John Fleming .... | British | Black .... .... | | Bombay .... | Dent & Co. |
| Tartar .... .... | Amer. | Nichols .... .... | | Java .... .... | Russell & Co. |
| York .... .... | " | Meyer .... .... | | New-York .... | Gordon & Talbot. |
| John Dugdale .... | British | J. Scott .... .... | 313 | Singapore .... | G. C. Schwabe. |
| Benconlen .... .... | " | Brown .... .... | 417 | Calcutta .... | Turner & Co. |
| Golconda,.... .... | " | W. H. Bell,.. .... | 450 | Madras, .... | Nanabhoy Framjee. |

## SHIPPING AT LINTIN &c.

The following Ships are stationery at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, Crockett, *Lord Amherst*, Ross; *Aurelia*, Barros; to Dent. & Co. The *Hercules*, Jauncey; *Austen*, Ross; *Col Young*, ——; *Jardin*, Strachan; to *Jardine* Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Swan; to D. & M. Rustomjee. *Isabella*, to Stanford & Marks.

| *Vessel's Name.* | *Flag.* | *Commander.* | *Tons* | *Where from.* | *Consignees* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aurelia .... .... | Port. | Barros .... .... | 160 | Bombay .... | Dent & Co. |
| Jardine (Schr.).... | British | Strachan .... .... | 160 | Singapore .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Henry Clay .. .... | Ameri. | Gilman .... .... | | Manila .... | Dent & Co. |
| Rasselas .... .... | | Carter .... .... | | Sandwich Islands | |
| Cornwallis .... .... | British | Clark .... .... | 667 | Bombay .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Governor Findlay .. | | E. Parry .... .... | | Bombay .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Omega .... .... | Dutch. | G. A. W. Wallace | 180 | Singapore .... | Jas. Hamilton. |
| Lady Nugent .... | British | Fawcett .... .... | 582 | Java .... .... | Lindsay & Co. |
| Psyche .... .... | | G. Kennedy .... | 160 | Calcutta .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Rose .. .... .... | Ameri. | Foster .... .... | 143 | Lima .... .... | Russell & Co, |
| Trimouli .... .... | " | Lindsay .... .... | | Batavia .... | " |
| Mandarin .W .... | " | Symonds .... .... | | Batavia .... | " |
| Diana, .... .... | | Carter .... .... | | Manila, .... | |
| Thames .... .... | British | Hornbbow .... | 1413 | Madras.... .... | Lindsay & Co. |
| Stag .... .... | Ameri. | Burnham.... .... | | Batavia.... .... | Russell & Co. |
| Cecilia .... .... | Swed. | Beckmann .... | | Sourabaya .... | Turner & Co. |
| Helen.. .... .... | British | Setford .... .... | | Bombay.. .... | D. & M. Rustomjee. |

# THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avoir. 1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avoir. 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—64 Cys, 1 Cwt —1 Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. doll. 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 2d. No. 37. CANTON, SATURDAY, MAY, 20TH, 1837. No. 89.

## IMPORTS.

| | | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **COTTON MANUFACTURES** | | | |
| Cambrics - - 40 yds. - | P. | $ 3. a 4. | |
| Chintzes - - 28 ,, - | ,, | 4 a 6 | |
| Handkfs. Montseiths scarlet | ,, | 2.25 a 2.50 | dull. |
| ,, ,, blue - | ,, | 1.25 a 1.50 | |
| Long-cloths white 45 yds. 36 i | ,, | 4. a 5 | |
| ,, ,, 80 ,, - | ,, | 10. a 11. | |
| ,, grey - 40 ,, 38 i | ,, | 4½. a 5. | In demand. |
| ,, ,, - 60 ,, 38 i | ,, | 6½. a 7½. | |
| ,, ,, - 80 ,, 38 i | ,, | 9. a 10½ | |
| Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 i | ,, | 3. a 3.10 | |
| Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 i | Pl. | 35 a 40 | |
| ,, ,, ,, 30 @ 32 i | ,, | | |
| Calcutta - - 18 @ 24 i | ,, | 34 a 35. | |
| **WOOLLENS.** | | | |
| Broadcloth Ex. Sup^r 60@62 i | Yd. | 1.80 a 2.20 | |
| ,, Span^h Stripes 60@62 i | ,, | 1.10 a 1.25. | |
| ,, Supers - 58@60 i | ,, | 80 a 90. | dull. |
| ,, Worsters - - | ,, | 60 cts. | |
| ,, Worleys - 25 yds. i | Pc. | 11 a 11½ | No sale. |
| ,, Sup^r Selct. Cutgslarge | Pc. | 30 a 40. | Cts. dull. |
| Flannel - - - - | yd. | 15 a 20. | |
| Cambleta, double 55 yds. 30 i | Pc. | 26 a 28. | |
| Fine singles - - - | ,, | | dull. |
| Second - - - - | ,, | | |
| Dutch - - 40 yds. 33 i | ,, | 28 | |
| ,, - - 40 ,, 28 , | ,, | 32 | No demand. |
| Bombazets - - - | ,, | 11 a 12 | |
| Longells scarlet - - | ,, | 8¾ a 8¾ | |
| Assorted colors - - | ,, | | |
| Woollen yarn - - - | ,, | 70 a 90. | Limited demand. |
| **COTTON.** | | | |
| Bengal old or inf^r. - - | Pl. | 8. a 8.5 | |
| ,, sup^r and fine - - | ,, | 9. a 10.5 | |
| Bombay old or inf^r. - | ,, | 7.5 a 8.5 | |
| ,, sup^r. and fine - | ,, | 9. a 10.3 | |
| Madras - - - - - | ,, | 8.5 a 10.5 | |
| Manila - - - - - | ,, | | None. |
| **METALS.** | | | |
| Copper Sheets, 16 oz. @ 32 oz | Pl. | $ 34½. | |
| ,, S. American slab - | ,, | 24. | None. |
| ,, nails assorted - | ,, | 40. | |
| ,, old - - - - | ,, | 18 | |
| Lead English Pig - - | ,, | 5½ a 5¾ | |
| ,, Spanish ,, - - | ,, | | |
| Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - | ,, | 1.80 a 2. | |
| ,, Rod ¼ @ in - - | ,, | | |
| ,, Nailrod ¼ and under | ,, | 3 a 3.50. | Declining. |
| ,, Hoop. ¼ @ in - | ,, | | |
| ,, Scrap - - - - | ,, | 1. a 1.20 | Not Saleable. |
| Steel English - - - - | | | |
| ,, Swedish - - - - | Cub | 34 a 4 | |
| Spelter English - - - | Pl. | 6. | |
| Tin Plates - - - - | Box | 8 | Large stock. |
| Quicksilver - - - - | Pl. | 105. | |
| **SKINS** Rabbit - - - - | 100 | 60. a 65. | |
| Beaver - - - - - | each | 4. a 6. | |
| ,, Fox - - - - - | ,, | 1. a 1.15. | |
| Otter-Sea - - - - - | ,, | 40. a 55 | |
| ,, ,, tails - - - | ,, | 2.50 a 3 | |
| ,, Land - - - - - | ,, | 5. a 7. | |
| Seal - - - - - - | ,, | 2. a 2.50 | |
| **OPIUM** Patna old - - - | Ch. | 825 | |
| ,, ,, new - - - | ,, | 710 a 715 | |
| Benares old - - - - | ,, | 730 | |
| ,, new - - - - | ,, | 660 a 665 | |
| Malwa old - - - - | ,, | 540 | |
| ,, new - - - - | ,, | | |
| Turkey - - - - - | ,, | 540 | |
| **RICE** Bengal - - - - | Pl. | 1.70 a 1.80 | |
| ,, Java - - - - - | ,, | 1.60 a 1.70 | |
| ,, White table - - - | ,, | 1.85 | |
| ,, Manila - - - - | ,, | 1.60 a 1.70 | |
| ,, Paddy - - - - | ,, | 10 pct less. | than Rice. |
| **STRAITS PRODUCE &c** | | | |
| Bird's nest, fine white - | Cy. | 30. | |
| ,, ,, inf^r. ,, - | ,, | 11. a 16. | |
| ,, ,, black - - | ,, | 1½. a 5. | No demand. |
| Bees Wax - - - - - | Pl. | 26. a 28. | |
| Betel nut - - - - - | ,, | 2½. a 3. | |
| Cloves Mauritius 94 - - | ,, | 34. | Molucca. |
| ,, Mother - - - - | ,, | 10. a 12. | Overstocked. |
| Camphor Baroos - - - | Cy. | 6. a 25. | |
| Gambir - - - - - | Pl. | 2½. a 3. | |
| Mace - - - - - - | ,, | | |
| Nutmegs - - - - - | ,, | | |
| Pepper - - - - - | ,, | 7 a 7½. | |
| Rattans - - - - - | ,, | 2.50 a 3.10 | supplies. |
| Tin Banca - - - - | ,, | 17. a 18 | |
| ,, Singapore &c. - - | ,, | 16. | First quality. |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | | |
| Amber large 1st quality - | Cy. | 3. a 13 | |
| ,, ,, small fragments - | ,, | 20 cts a 1½. | |
| Asafœtida - - - - - | Pl. | 4½. | |
| Bichdemar - - - - - | ,, | 12. a 36. | |
| ,, good - - - - | ,, | 36. a 50. | |
| Cochineal - - - - - | ,, | 160. a 180 | Dull. |
| Coral large beads or pieces | Cy. | ..... | |
| ,, fragments - - - | Pl. | 40. a 50. | |
| Cow Bezoar - - - - - | Cy. | 16. a 25. | No demand. |
| Cudbear - - - - - | Pl. | 12. | |
| Cutch Pegue - - - - - | ,, | 4. a 4½. | |
| Elephants Teeth or Ivory - | ,, | 70. a 100. | |
| ,, ,, cuttings - - | ,, | 60. a 65. | |
| Fish-maws - - - - - | ,, | 25 a 55. | |
| Flints - - - - - - | ,, | 60 cents. | |
| Ginseng crude - - - - | ,, | 14. | |
| ,, clarified. - - - | ,, | 100 | None in mkt. |
| Mother of Pearl Shell - - | ,, | 9. a 10. | |
| Myrrh - - - - - - | ,, | 3. a 4. | |
| Olibanum - - - - - - | ,, | 34. a 6. | Large stock. |
| Putchuck - - - - - | ,, | 18 a 20 | Little demand. |
| Rose Maloes - - - - - | ,, | | |
| Saltpetre at Lintin - - - | ,, | 8. a 9. | Nominal. |
| Shark's fins - - - - - | ,, | 15. a 30. | |
| Smalts - - - - - - | ,, | 30. a 50. | limited demand. |
| Stock fish - - - - - | ,, | 5. a 6. | |
| Thread Gold and Silver - | Cy. | 32 a 35 | Large stock |
| Wood Ebony Mauritius - - | P. | 2.60 a 2.7 | dull. |
| ,, ,, Ceylon - - - | ,, | 2. a 2½ | |
| ,, Sandal Indian - - - | ,, | 20 a 26 | in demaud. |
| ,, ,, Timor - - - | ,, | 10. a 18 | |
| ,, ,, Sand^l Islands - - | ,, | 8. a 10 | |
| ,, Japan ,, - - - | ,, | 150 | |

## EXPORTS.

| | WT. in T. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SILK MANUFACTURES.** | | | |
| Camleta blk. 18 yds by 24 in | 36 | $ 13 | |
| ,, col'd ,, ,, by ,, | 30 | 13. | |
| Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine | 17 | 5.70 a 6. | |
| ,, fringed 45 in | | | |
| ,, 7 8 ,, | 15 | 5.10 a 5.50 | |
| Hkfs. 7 8 cross barred - | 11 | 7. | |
| ,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk | | | |
| ,, ,, Canton - - | — | 6½ | |
| Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in | 18 | 7.75 a 7.80 | |
| ,, ,, ,, 30 ,, | 16 | 6.60 a 6.70 | |
| ,, figured ,, 32 ,, | 20 | 10. | |
| ,, ,, ,, 30 ,, | 18 | 9. | |
| Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 | 24 | 12.50 | |
| ,, ,, 30 ,, 29 | 32 | 16.50 a 16.75 | |
| ,, black ,, ,, 24 | 24 | 10.75 a 11.50 | |
| ,, ,, ,, 29 | 30 | 12.75 a 13. | |
| Satins Levantines 30 29 | 33 | 14.75 a 15. | |
| ,, ,, ,, 24 | 30 | 13. | |
| Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 | 18 | 7.10 a 7.20 | |
| ,, black ,, ,, 29 | 28 | 10.30 a 10.50 | |
| Pongees white 30 ,, 30 | 30 | 11.75 a 12 | |
| ,, ,, 30 ,, 29 | 29 | 1.50 a 11.75 | |
| ,, ,, 30 ,, 32 | 32 | 13. a 13.50 | |
| ,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19 | 27 | 3.75 a 3.90 | |
| Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29 | 27 | 11.40 a 11.75 | |
| ,, ,, C. ,, ,, 29 | 25 | 10 a 10½ | |
| ,, ,, ,, ,, 29 | 22 | 7.80 a 8.40 | |
| ,, white 60 ,, 29 | 34 | 17 a 17.20 | |
| ,, colored 30 ,, 29 | 21 | 12.40 a 12.60 | |
| ,, crossbarr'd ,, 24 | 18 | 10.75 | |
| Satins black 18 ,, 29 | 44 | 17 a 17.50 | |
| ,, ,, 18 ,, 29 | 36 | 14.25 a 14.50 | |
| ,, colored 18 ,, 29 | 33 | 17.20 a 17.40 | |
| ,, high ,, 18 ,, 29 | 36 | 18.75 a 19 | |
| ,, damasked crimson | 38 | 21 a 22. | |
| ,, ,, colored | 38 | 20 a 21. | |
| Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 | 44 | 15 a 15.50 | |
| ,, ,, colored ,, ,, | 33 | 16 a 16.40 | |
| ,, ,, ,, 29 ,, | 36 | 17 a 17.50 | |
| ,, Canton black 29 ,, | 33 | 10 a 10.20 | |
| Sewing silks assort. colors. 1s | Pl. | 4.70 a 4.90 | |
| ,, ,, black - - - | | 4.30 a 4.40 | |
| Shawls crape 7 4 embrd. - | 7 | 3.40 | |
| ,, ,, 55 @ 58 in - | 5½ | 2.90 | |
| ,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63 - | 5 | 2.15 a 2.25 | |
| ,, 7-4 ,, ,, - - | 4 | 1.85 | |
| ,, ,, damasked silk 54 @ 57 | 4 | 2.50 | |
| Water silks col'd. 18 y. 29 in | 32 | 15.45 | |
| **BLACK TEAS.** | Pl | Tael. | |
| ,, Bohea Canton - - | ,, | | Canton Tea. |
| ,, ,, Fokeen - - | ,, | | 11 a 13. |
| ,, Congou Soug. k'd. - | ,, | 20 a 26 | |
| ,, Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd | ,, | 24 a 36 | |
| ,, Campoi - - - - | ,, | 28 a 38 | |
| ,, Souchong - - - - | ,, | 40 a 56 | |
| ,, Hung muey - - - | ,, | 23 a 40 | |
| ,, Pekoe - - - - | ,, | 60 a 90 | |
| ,, Ning Yong - - - | ,, | 24 a 27 | Nominal. |
| ,, Ankoi - - - - | ,, | 16 a 22 | |
| ,, ,, Pouchong - - | | | |
| ,, Orange Pekoe - - | ,, | 23 a 35 | |
| ,, Caper - - - - | ,, | 24 a 30 | |
| **GREEN TEAS.** | | | Canton Tea. |
| ,, Twankay - - - - | ,, | 25 a 30 | |
| ,, Skin - - - - - | ,, | 20 a 36 | 11 a 12. |
| ,, Hyson- - - - - | ,, | 42 a 58 | 28 a 30. |
| ,, Young Hyson - - | ,, | 26 a 38 | 22 a 24. |
| ,, Imperial - - - - | ,, | 30 a 58 | |
| ,, Gunpowder - - - | ,, | 33 a 61 | 38 a 40. |
| **RAW SILK.** Canton No. 1 | T. | | |
| ,, ,, ,, 2 | ,, | | |
| ,, ,, ,, 3 | ,, | 240 a 250 | |
| ,, ,, ,, 4 | ,, | | |
| ,, ,, ,, 5 | ,, | | |
| Nankin Tsatlee - - - 3 | ,, | 490 a 530 | Nominal. |
| ,, Taysaam- - - - - | ,, | 380 a 400 | |
| **SUGAR RAW.** Canton 1st. | T. | 5.5 | |
| ,, ,, ,, 2d. | ,, | 5.2 | |
| ,, Pingfa - - - - | ,, | 6.7 | |
| ,, Candy Canton - - | ,, | 6.8 | |
| ,, ,, Chinchew - - | ,, | 14 | |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | | |
| Alum - - - - - - | ,, | 1.85 a 1.95 | at Macao. |
| Aniseed star - - - - | ,, | 10½ a 11 | |
| Camphor - - - - - | ,, | | at Macao. None. |
| Cassia at Whampoa - - | ,, | 11.50 a 12 | |
| ,, Lintin - - - - | ,, | 9. | |
| ,, buds - - - - | ,, | 14 a 15 | |
| Canes bamboo - - - - | 1000 | 10 a 14 | |
| ,, Wangees - - - - | ,, | 7 a 12 | |
| China Root - - - - - | Pl. | 3½ | |
| Cubebs - - - - - - | ,, | 17 a 18 | |
| Dragon's blood - - - - | ,, | 80 a 100 | |
| Galangala - - - - - | ,, | 3½ a 3½ | |
| Gamboge - - - - - - | ,, | 65 a 70 | None good. |
| Glass beads - - - - - | ,, | 17 a 22 | |
| Glue - - - - - - - | ,, | 9 a 11 | |
| Ginger in Jars - - - - | Case | 5 a 5½ | |
| Hartall or Orpiment - - | Pl. | 15 a 16 | |
| Lead white - - - - - | ,, | 9 a 10 | |
| ,, red - - - - - | ,, | 10 | |
| Mo. of Pear' Shells Sooloo large | Pl. | | |
| ,, blue edged small | ,, | | Nodemand. |
| Musk warranted- - - - - | Cy. | 45 a 60 | |
| Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in | 100 | 92 | |
| ,, 9½ yds. 12 in - - - | Pc. | 85 | |
| ,, Canton made - - - | ,, | 79 | |
| ,, ,, large - - - | ,, | 82 | |
| ,, ,, small - - - | ,, | 65 | None. |
| Yellow ygds. in 1st. st. | ,, | 79 a 80 | |
| ,, ,, ,, 2d. ,, | ,, | 66 a 70 | None. |
| ,, ,, ,, 3d. ,, | ,, | 58 | |
| ,, small ,, ,, - | ,, | | |
| ,, white ,, ,, - | ,, | 55 a 85 | Wanted. |
| Oils Aniseed - - - - - | Cy. | 1.10 a 1.20 | |
| ,, Cassia - - - - - | ,, | 1.65 | |
| Rhubarb - - - - - - | Pl. | | |
| ,, Dutch cut - - - - | ,, | | |
| Soy in Jars - - - - - | Case | 6 a 8 | |
| Tobacco in baskets - - - | Pl. | 14 a 15 | |
| Tortoiseshell - - - - | P. | | |
| Turmeric - - - - - - | ,, | | |
| Vermillion 50 catties - - | Box. | 58. | |

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER.

BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also higher prices are obtainable for *Cambrics Sattpeire, Ginseng* and other Goods on which the duties at Whampoa are high.— Ships with *Rice, Cotton &c.* sometimes discharge at Macao or tranship their Cargoes, at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rents outside, and River Freights are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pickles &c, Confectionary Stationery, Cutlery, Crockery ware, &c.*, for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

*Note. Alum*, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; and *Raw Silk, Silk* piece goods &c., are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

### RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

| | s d. |
|---|---|
| On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills. ..... | 5 |
| Government Bills 10 @ 30 days..... none. ..... | 5 |
| United States Bank Bills 6 months sight..... | |
| Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents. none. | |
| E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight..... | 2.0 C. R. |
| E. I. Directors Bills, 60 ds. sight, Rs. ..... | |
| Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs. ..... | |

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 24.50 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch ¾ per Cent premium.
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, small 96 a 98 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, .. .. .. 1 per Cent ,,
,, ,, Old Carolus IV. .. .. .. .. 12 per Cent ,,
South American Republics .. .. .. .. 3 a 4 per Cent discount.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet .. £3 @ £5 5.
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none. .. .. .
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. .. .

### DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1st TO 30th APRIL 1837, AND OF THE YEAR ENDING 1st APRIL 1837.

| | IN APRIL. | | | FROM 1st APRIL 1836, TO 30th MARCH 1837. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Chests. | Price. | Value in Dollars. | Chests. | Value in Dollars. | Stock 1st May. |
| Patna .....old. | 80 | 830 | 66,400 | | | 340 |
| ,, .....new | 153 | 740 | 113,220 | 5,280½ | 3 957,939 | 2,108 |
| Benares .....old | 132 | 730 | 96,360 | | | 160 |
| ,, .....new | 111 | 685 | 76,035 | 2795 | 1 989,270 | 165 |
| Malwa .....old | 331½ | 550 | 576,250 | 13,436½ | 8 506,984 | 661½ |
| ,, .....new | 1441 | | | | | 4,672½ |
| | 2.25 | | 1,328,265 | 21.56½ | 14 454,193 | 8,307 |

### RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, &c acting as Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

| GOODS | TREASURE | GOODS | TREASURE | GOODS | TREASURE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay ... ... | 3.. 2½ | Singapore ... .. | 1½ 1 | Bol. or Hamburg .. | 3½ 3 |
| Ceylon ... ... | | Manila ... ... .. | | Spain or Portugal.. | 3½ 3 |
| Madras ... ... | | Malacca ... ... | | America U States .. | 3 2½ |
| Calcutta.... ... | | Penang .... ... | 1½ 1¼ | Chili or Peru ... .. | 4 ... |
| Rangoon ... .. | | Batavia .... ... | | Mexico ..... ... | 3 ... |
| Mauritius ... .. | | Gt. Britain via Sg | 3¼ 3 | E.coast of China ... | 1 p m |
| Australia ... .. | | ,, direct ..... | 3 2½ | Lintin &c.... ..... | ½ dr |
| Sand. Islands .. | | France ..... | 3 2½ | | |

Note. Above rates are from 20th April to 20th Oct. annually: during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat higher. Risks on Blocks are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2¼ for 3 months and $ ¾ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

### WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd ,, ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600 ,, 0.7221091
3rd ,, ,, under 1200 do. 0.5062341 ,, ,,

N.B. The cubit is 14¼ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products.—The largest class pay from $ 4300 to $ 4320; 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3780; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Comsha or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Tons or upwards. Linguists fee $ 173½ and Comprador's fees $ 50. Also Pilotage $ 8 per foot upwards and rewards the same. On French and other Foreign vessels they are slightly varied. Riceladen ships are charged only about $ 1300 in lieu of measurement &c.,

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

### IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—The demand for Longcloths continues lively, but at no sensible advance of price.

COTTON YARN.—with moderate enquiry, continues at the same prices.

WOOLLENS.—Longells are in better demand, and prices have advanced to our quotations.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—Tin continues to decline, and we have again reduced our quotations. BETELNUT also has given way, and 2½ a 3 $ per picul are the highest prices obtainable.

RICE.—The weather, during the past week, has been rather unfavorable, but little or nothing is yet doing in foreign rice, though the stock on hand is very large, holders are firm, and prices continue nominally the same as before. An advance in price is looked for.

COTTON.—As we anticipated, the market has been influenced by the arrivals from Madras, and the *Helen* from Bombay, and there have been very few transactions during the week, the holders being unwilling to submit to any material reduction in price,—but with the arrival of further supplies present quotations cannot, we fear, be supported.

OPIUM.—With the exception of the deliveries to the Junks and at Macao there is no favorable change to report in the Opium market, the stoppage of the trade up the river continuing in full force. Until the arrival of the *Helen* there was rather a brisk demand for *Malwa* at $ 540 @ 545, and as high, we believe, as $ 550, but the accounts of the very heavy supply to come on, and a considerable quantity close at hand, in the *Eleanor, Good Success* and *Hannah* has alarmed the dealers, and sales, it is said, have since been made at $ 540. The new Bengal drug continues almost without enquiry at our low quotations.

The Lintin deliveries to the 15 h were. Patna, *Old*, 24; *New*, 133; Benares, *Old*, 37; *New*, 29; Malwa, 358½; Total 581 Chests.

### EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.—Owing to the unfavorable weather, the quantity yet brought to market is very small, and quality inferior, for which high prices are asked.

TEA.—Letters have been received within the last few days from one part of the black tea-districts, which state that the Pekoe and the first gathering of the Pekoe Kouk Congou from that part of the country were likely to prove short and of indifferent quality. There was also a considerable demand for the Russian market.

# THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 2d. No. 38. CANTON, SATURDAY, MAY, 27TH. 1837. No. 90.


## CHINA AND RUSSIA,

*From "Lettres édifiantes et curieuses."*

'Twas about this Time (1689-90) that a report prevailed, that a peace would be concluded between the *Chinese* and the *Muscovites*. We were greatly surprised to hear that this Nation, which is so near to us in *Europe*, should be at war with the *Chinese*. They had found means to make a passage from *Moscow*, within three hundred leagues of *China*; going first through *Siberia*, and over various rivers, as the *Irtisch*, the *Obe*, the *Jenisea*, the *Angara*, which comes from the lake *Baical*, situated in the midst of *Great Tartary*. They afterwards went upon the river *Selenga*, and advanced up to that called by the *Tartars*, *Sanga-kien-sola*, and by the *Chinese*, *Helon-kiam*, or the *River of the Black Dragon*. This great river crosses *Tartary*, and empties itself into the Eastern Sea, to the north of *Japan*.

The *Muscovites*, not being satisfied with making these discoveries, built at certain distances, forts and towns on all these rivers, to secure the possession of them. Those nearest to *China* were *Selenga*, *Nipchew*, and *Yacsa*. The first of these places was built on the river *Selenga*, the second on the *Helon-kiam**, in the 52d degree of north latitude, and almost under the same meridian with *Peking*. The third place stood on the same river, but much more eastward.

The *Eastern Tartars*, subject to the Emperor, who inhabit the vast extent of country which lies between the great wall and the river *Helon-kiam*, were surprized to see the *Muscovites* come and contend with them for the hunting of sables, in a country of which they claimed the possession, and to build forts in order to seize upon them. They therefore thought it incumbent upon them to oppose this attempt, and for that reason took *Yacsa* twice. The *Muscovites* were resolved to be masters of this fort, and accordingly retook it again; so that as new feuds and contests broke out every day, it was thought necessary to put a stop to them; and accordingly proposals were made on each side, to settle the limits of the two Empires. The Czars of *Muscovy* sent their plenipotentiaries to *Nipchew*. The Emperor of *China* sent also his ambassadors thither with father *Thomas Pereyra*, a *Portuguese*, and father *Gerbillon*, to serve as their interpreters. As a testimony of the esteem he had for those fathers, he gave them two of his own dresses, and ordered them to take place with the *Mandarins* of the second class; but as those officers wear, at the neck, a kind of rosary, which is as the badge of their dignity, and as this is thought to be somewhat superstitious; he allowed the Jesuits to wear at their neck, their own chaplet of beads instead of that of the *Mandarins*: they being sufficiently distinguished by the cross and medals, which hung at them.

Sometimes certain important opportunities offer themselves, which prove of service to a missionary who is master of a little address, and of an engaging carriage†. Father *Gerbillon* made a good use of that which presented itself. As he was come from *France*, in which frequent mention is made of the interest of princes; and where the wars that are perpetually carrying on, and the treaties of peace which are concluding, give rise to a thousand reflections, with regard to such particulars as may be of advantage or prejudicial to a nation; he hit upon expedients to reconcile the *Chinese* and *Muscovites*, who could not agree upon one single point, and therefore were going to break off their conferences. The *Muscovites* were proud, and talked in a most haughty style; whilst the *Chinese*, on the other hand, imagined themselves to be superior in force, they being come with a good army, and expecting another from *Eastern Tartary*, which was going up the River *Helon-kiam*. Nevertheless they did not design to engage in a war, for four least the *Eastern Tartars* should join the *Muscovites*; or, that these might succour the *Tartars*, in case any design should be formed against *China*. Hence they wished for peace, but were not able to bring it about. The two Fathers, seeing them thus embarassed; and discoursing with the *Chinese* concerning the difficulties which obstructed the negociation, were told that the Emperor of *China* would consent that the *Muscovites* should come anadally to *Peking* and trade there. *If that be the case*, replied father *Gerbillon*, *he answred, that it will be no very difficult to conclude a peace with the* Muscovites; *and to prevail with them to acquiesce with all your desires.* The *Chinese* plenipotentiaries listened to the father with pleasure, and intreated him to go to the *Muscovite* camp, and tell the parties concerned these several particulars. Accordingly he went thither, and Heaven gave a blessing to his endeavours; for the *Muscovites* being convinced, that the liberty of trading to *Peking* every year was the highest advantage they could expect, which the father proved evidently; they immediately gave up *Yacsa*, and accepted of the limits proposed by the Emperor. This negociation lasted but a few hours; the father returning that night with the instrument of a treaty of peace ready drawn up, which the plenipotentiaries signed two days after; swearing solemnly at the head of their troops to observe it; and calling to witness the God of the *Christians*, the true Lord of Heaven and Earth, that they would inviolably keep all the articles of it.

---

The following beautiful inscription, was in the year 1711, in his own handwriting, presented by the Emperor Kang-he to the Jesuits at Peking, for their new Church at the *Cun-ching-mun* gate. The characters of the first inscription are two and a half, and those of the two last, one cubit in length.

*Inscription on the Front.*

TO THE TRUE PRINCIPLE OF ALL THINGS.

*Inscription on the first Column.*

He is infinitely good, and infinitely just; he enlightens, he supports, he rules all things, with supreme authority, and sovereign justice.

---

* The river on which *Nipchew* stands, is called *Schilka* in *Moll's* Maps.

† Few people doubt the ability of the Jesuits on these occasions, politics are thought to be their grand study, and the centre to which the rest of the sciences which they learn are directed. These fathers consequently could not possibly have found a more favourable opportunity for ingratiating themselves with the court of *China*. We may observe the artful manner in which this letter-writer expresses himself; he does not say that his brother Jesuit (*Gerbillon*) had made politics his study *ex professo*, but only that coming from a country where politics are often the topic of conversation, he, by that means, had some notion of them.

*Inscription on the second Column.*

He never had a beginning, and will never end. All things were created by him from the beginning; they are governed by him, and he is the true Lord of them.

---

## NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

*To the 3rd February.*

The *Hugh Lindsay* steamer arrived at Bombay with the February overland despatches on the 30th March, and our portion of them was brought on by the *Hannah* from Bombay.

The principal political items which we gather from the Bombay papers, are the following.

Parliament was opened on the 31st January, and the King's speech read by the Lord Chancellor.

The administration of Lord Melbourne was apparently well supported.

An order of merit of two classes had been instituted by the Court of Directors; it is to be denominated "The order of British India" and to be conferred on native officers and sipahis.

The project of steam-navigation on the Euphrates has been abandoned.

The Carlists have suffered a complete defeat before Bilboa. The Christinos commanded by General Espartero were assisted by the British men of war under Lord Hay. It seems however that the advantages thus gained over the Carlistas have not been duly followed up, and that they are again collecting large numbers wherewith to continue the war. The Queen's government is without money to give energy to it's measures, and the forced loan was only raised by confiscating the property of the refractory.

The Dutch Government has admitted it's inability to discharge its pecuniary engagements regularly. The difficulty of it's situation, and the existing embarrassment in the money-market generally, are alledged as excuses for the defalcation. It is promised however that arrangements shall be made, satisfactory to the holders of Dutch stock. The obstinacy of the King in refusing an amicable settlement of the Belgian question, is the real cause of the dilemma in Holland.

M. de Chateaubriand has become Governor of the Duc de Bordeaux, with a salary of 100,000 frs.

The Archbishop of Paris has warned his clergy not to say masses for the soul of Charles X.

The British merchant vessel, the *Flora*, laden with merchandize, was seized by the Russian authorities in the bay of Soujakale in the Black Sea, on pretence of her having gunpowder on board, which latter is denied by her owners.

Sir Charles Malcolm has been promoted to Rear-Admiral, and is permitted to retain his appointment as superintendent of the India Navy.

Marshal Clausel's expedition for the taking of Constantine (Africa) has been a complete failure.—Of more than 7000 men with which he set out, only 1200 returned to Bona. This misfortune is chiefly owing to the bad roads and weather which the army had to encounter, most of the soldiers having died of cold and disease.

Another attempt has been made on the life of Louis Philippe. Whilst proceeding in a close carriage, with three of his sons, to open the French Chambers, a ball was fired into the carriage which entered the front window and went out at the back, narrowly missing Louis Philippe. The Duke of Orleans was cut on the cheek by broken glass. The assassin, whose name is Meunier, has been arrested.

The accomplices of Louis Bonaparte in the Strasburg revolt have been acquitted.—Of their guilt nobody had any doubt, and the prisoners themselves avowed it, but the jury refused to convict them, partly because it was known that the Government, from the very commencement of the plot, was aware of it, and ought therefore to have prevented it, and partly because the chief criminal, Louis Bonaparte, had been illegally withdrawn from trial. The latter has been sent to North-America.

The plague was at Constantinople.

The influenza was committing great ravages, and spreading all over England as well as the Continent. In London alone 1000 deaths occurred on one day within the bills of mortality. This illness is said chiefly to attack people in the better conditions of life.—In Paris many of the Deputies were unable to attend the Chamber on it's account, and in Berlin the malady was very destructive.

Such quantity of snow had fallen in and about London in December, that business, during a few days, was almost suspended.

A counter-revolution was attempted to be got up in Lisbon on the 4th and 5th of November, the particulars of which occurence we do not meet with, except that the Queen being considered in danger, a party of marines from the English ships was sent on shore to protect her person, though with strict orders not otherwise to interfere between the contending parties. Don Miguel is again making demonstrations to enter Portugal, and has found means to circulate a proclamation notifying his intended approach as legitimate King of Portugal.

We noticed in our last that a violent gale at the end of November had caused much damage to the shipping in the channel; we regret to find that it has been equally violent and destructive on land over almost the whole of England. Numberless houses have been thrown down and unroofed, chimnies swept down, and many people have lost their lives by the falling of tiles and other brick work. Among others the Chainpier at Brighton has been destroyed.

The moneymarket was in any thing but a satisfactory state, there being much want of money felt among merchants.—For particulars of prices etc. we refer to another column. Several failures had taken place, among which are Messrs. Barber Neste & Co. of London, shipping agents, & Messrs. Coupland and Duncan of Liverpool. The old banking house of Esdaile & Co. had stopped payment, but for a few hours only, having been enabled, by the assistance of the Bank of England and other London bankers to go on again. Messrs. Medley, Scott, & Co., extensive bill brokers, have also stopped payment.

From the prices of stocks, which for 3 per Cent. Consols are quoted at 89¾ a ¼, it would appear that an improvement was soon expected, or that the scarcity of money cannot be very general.

---

## LIVERPOOL PRICES CURRENT, &c. OF EAST INDIA PRODUCE.

FOR THE MONTH ENDING 31*st January* 1837.

Throughout the present month, the transactions in East India Produce, with but few exceptions, have been on a limited scale, and some articles have experienced a serious decline, not arising so much from heavy stocks, but mainly owing to a continued pressure in the money-market, causing buyers to act with great caution, and merely purchasing to supply their immediate wants. The decline in Silk, both Chinea and Bengals, from the highest point in April last year, is fully 8s. per lb.; prices, however, at that period were forced on by speculation, and both manufacturers and dealers have sustained serious losses; it is probable the market will continue in an unsettled state for some months, and if sales are forced at present, prices must give way.

CAMPHOR.—20 cases have been disposed of at £3 5s per cwt.

TEREA JAPONICA continues to decline in price; the sales were 300 baskets, early in the month at 20s, and latterly at 18s per cwt.

TURMERIC.—540 bags at fine quality were disposed of at 19s. 3d. to 20s. 6d. per cwt.

SPICES.—Cassia Lignea—100 boxes were sold at 56s. 6d. per cwt.—Black Pepper.—The sales are trivial, amounting only to 400 bags at 3¾d. to 4¼d. per lb. which is rather lower.—

TEA.—On the 9th instant about 5,000 chests were offered at auction, when only a very small proportion was sold; consisting of 666 chests Fokien Bohea at 2s. 5d. to 2s. 8¾d. per lb., duty paid, (duty 1s. 6d. per lb.) 370 chests Congou at 1s. 11¼d. to 2s. 1¼d. for good middling, and 1s. 3d. to 1s. 3½d. for inferior, 7 chests Imperial at 4s. 1d., and 92 chests Gunpowder at 4s. to 4s. 8d. per lb. There is at present more demand for good and fine Congou, at a slight improvement in price.

TIN.—No sales have occurred in this market; in London considerable parcels have been disposed of at rather improving prices, 76s. having been obtained for Straits, and 87s. 6d. refused for Banca.

SILK.—On the 10th instant there were offered at auction 23 bales Twsiloo China raw Silk; the attendance of buyers was very indifferent, and clayed only 4 bales at 21s., the rest refused. A sale of 300 bales demand and China raw Silk advertised for tomorrow, is withdrawn, in consequence of the present very dull state of the market.

SILK PIECE GOODS.—No transaction have taken place in any description of these articles. 2,000 pcs. Corahs and Chopahs are advertised for sale auction tomorrow. *Singapore Free Press 4th May.*

---

# CORRESPONDENCE.

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Dear Sir,

A Correspondent in the last number of your paper, has pointed out what may be a very important thing. He rightly enough complains of the wretched state of the foreign trade and as "One of many" objects to a tax being put on the *future* trade to pay for *past* debts. Of the impropriety of this expedient I think there can be no question, and I hope that, whatever remarks you may make as you promise, you will keep in mind that the debts now owing are due by Chinese merchants to foreign merchants; and that to ask other foreigners to pay them is absurd, and most unjust. Is there not a Consoo-fund? Some say yes, some say no, but no one says that each of the hongs has not deducted from the imported, and added to the exported goods the full amount allowed. This being the case, it appears to me that foreign merchants, before listening to so unfair a proposal as your correspondent talks of, are bound to use all means to find out what has become of the immense sum levied from them. It is *theirs*, not the property of the Chinese Hong-merchants or Mandarins to make away with as they may please. To talk of payment in 10 years is to a good deal like starving a man to death, but soothing him with the assurance that there shall be no lack of bread, wine, or meat at his funeral.

Give us a good editorial article on this for the benefit of friends at a distance, and you will oblige your own friends, the Public, of which I am but

A PART.

May 10th, 1837.

---

## "THE FINANCE COMMITTEE."

Sir,—"Sufferance is the badge of all our tribe" seems to be the motto of Canton Residents, and conformably with it we endure with the same equanimity the outrages of the Chinese Government and the indifference of our own. But we are exposed to annoyance from another quarter; in that point too which is in all men, but perhaps most of all in commercial men, usually so tender, I mean in our pecuniary interests, and this also we bear, as we do neglect contempt, insults, and stripes. Is this state of things to continue? Must our property be subject to fluctuation, the prices of the commodities in which we deal be unfairly enhanced, and our most carefully conceived operations be rendered disastrous merely for the benefit of the East India Company? Must that body, forbidden to trade and yet continuing to trade, proceed from season to season with their mischievous vagaries, and shall no effort be made by the lately excluded and now injured to direct or to control the absurdity? What will be said at home if we remain thus passive? Should any there raise their voices in our behalf, will they not instantly be answered "You say the Merchants of Canton are aggrieved by the operations of the East India Company, why do they not complain then?" And what, I ask, can be replied to this? It is quite needless to argue a question upon which no difference of opinion exists; all confess and deplore the evil; why then should it be endured with such strange patience? Let some of the most influential members of our community set to work, by public meeting and petition—if these will not do it let *some of the least*, and enough will join them in so good a cause. Successful or not, they will at least have the satisfaction of knowing that they have done what they could for their own and their constituents interests by endeavouring to abate that crowning nuisance—" The Finance Committee." Yours obediently,

T. A. J.

Canton, 23 May, 1837.

---

## A CHINESE JUDICIAL EXAMINATION.

Dear Editor.—Some of your readers on the spot may perchance recollect that, some few months back, a Lascar was kept at the *Cosmo-house*, for a considerable time. He had been sent down here, from somewhere in the neighbourhood of *Pah-shaefoo*, having been there found on shore; and he was here detained for examination. I, with many others, saw the youth; and such a specimen of that odd enough genus *homo*, I never shall see again. He was tall, thin, and muscular; as ugly as any one would, in decency, wish to be; and so black as an ancient gentleman, who is said to possess an exceedingly fine pair of horns, and tail to match; but whose name you will excuse my mentioning. He was dressed in a surprisingly dirty and ragged pair of *so-for-shames*, as the ladies (bless them!) who ought to be the best judges, on these matters, now, I am told, call them. To cut off these, his nether integuments, he had been presented by the Chinese officer, up the country, with an astonishingly fine green silk dress, which may be called, from its shape and appearance, indifferently, a tunic, when worn outside his aforesaid nether mentionables, or when inside, a shirt; or shimmy, as it is, I believe, easiest to call it. There is a proverb, about the first of a family, which may apply here.

So much, Sir, for his person—as much for his dress. Perhaps, you think my description misdated. You are infallible, Sir. So he was, I must urge, that would, in itself, suffice to vindicate my assertion; see from the change, as often here, his nether integuments so to enamoured appear in the eyes of the women! The tongue! A *State organ*, did I call it? Sir, his was all Billingsgate, at once. If any gentle eyes should hastily pass over this, and on the above ungentle allusion, they must understand that we, poor Cantoners, are considered, perforce, and that the music of Woman's voice, lovely as it is, even when unloving, is a luxury which the Canton government officers deny to their foreign fellow-men. For such, as the Persians say, may their Gods confound them! *for, at such a sacrifice*, must fortunes be made (or lost) in Canton!

But to come back. To describe the way, in which he exercised this weapon, is beyond my poor powers. There was some Malay, and some Bengalee; and, perhaps, a sprinkling of Guzeratten, with an undoubtful under-stratum of Cingalese; and, somehow or other, these and more, heaped together, in the cellar of his memory, came out of the tunnel of his mouth, I think, all at once. It was confusion, worse confounded. He must have been the man who went to the feast of languages, and ran away with the scraps. Now, Mr. Editor, just such an article, as I have described, in the Chinese tongue, before the *Kwang-chow-foo*—the *Mandarin of Provinces*,* and some more officers, who will, I have no doubt, not feel indignant at my not putting down here their names, styles and titles; and this the more, as it chances that with them I am unacquainted. Hong merchants too, amiable horse-godmothers as they are to us; and the Linguists, so called from understanding no language on earth but their own; though, some how or other, they manage to speak and read *all*. Some few foreigners, standing at the foot of the hall, where all the *Tungin*† were seated, will make up the picture; if imagination will supply a number of Chinese servants, coolies, chair bearers, lictors, &c. &c., each of them, Sir, a miscrocosm, a whole world in himself, as might be seen, on a close examination; and smelling, Sir, smelling—smelling, I say, Sir, as none but a Chinaman in hot weather, *can* smell.

Now, Sir, if you have seen all this, in your mind's eye, you will please to understand that old *Atom*‡, having the slight misfortune not to know one word of the language for which he was to act as interpreter, had brought with him a compradore who, from supplying the Lascars with their "private trade," had managed to pick up some few words of their lingua franca; the same being, in all probability, just a little more than you or I may know of what is said by the rooks; and which in earlier, if not happier, days, and better countries, we may have heard, gently borne on the breeze, through the silky softness of a summer evening. This being duly premised, we'll begin.

I need not add that much of the conversation is somewhat more the product of imagination than memory; still, of what is put down, especially in the Chinese parts, a considerable portion is tolerably correct. For this I am mainly guilty.

---

* Three Chinese officers of rank who were present.

† Great man—the usual style.

‡ The senior linguist, who is supposed to know all foreign tongues.

ed to the kindness of a friend, versed in the language who was present, and who has allowed me, to "suck his brains" for the occasion. We will suppose the conversation commenced. The words, which are used as foreign words, may mean any thing that you please, except what it was intended they should convey. The forms and ceremonies &c., are correct; so that altogether it is a tolerably correct picture; although severe criticism *might* discover that it was a trifle overcharged, occasionally.

*Magistrate.* "Enquire of the barbarian whence he comes, his name, age, and occupation."

*Ashoe.* (Trunk manufacturer) to the Lascar: "Oh tum look. Kea-wa—Muncter? nay-hi! I'asnee low!"

*Lascar* replies, quite in an unintelligible jargon.

*Ashoe* (to the mandarin, kneeling.) "*Ta-yin!* Immense man! The barbarian's story is rather confused, yet I learn his name is *Ram-foo-zul jee*, his age 30; and, by occupation, he is a "water hand".

*Magistrate* (To old *Atom*) "You said this barbarian was landed on our coast from a foreign ship, laden with rice; ask where she was from."

*Old Tom* (looking very imploringly to a foreigner, standing by, as if anxious for a little assistance) and addresses *Ashoe*, asking him to ask "the water hand" the ship's name.

*Ashoe* (to the Lascar) "Acha. Camphor trunk-muncter? Ek rupee—do, Ham tuno: bot juldee, Writing desk; dressing case?" (pauses for a reply)

*Lascar* (makes many droll faces—looks round at the community, and says to the foreigners, taking no notice of the learned interpreter: "Ham nay Junter sahib." ‖

*Ashoe* (to the mandarin, kneeling.) "*Ta-yin!* The *Hak-kwae*¶ says the ship was from Mang-ga-la." ••

*Mandarin* (to old *Tom*) "Inquire how long the vessel was on her voyage; where she was bound, and what was her cargo."

*Old Tom* (very seriously, talks *at* the Lascar, assisted now and then by his friend *Ashoe*, who thrusts in a word, here and there). "Man-ta-le talkee you ship must have long time come; what thing cargo inside; what time go back? Ah! (*Ashoe* cuts in): "Tum junter my shop No. 9; all thing got inside-you savee barra sahib? Bot hi; come my shop; make look see. Spose no can see, how can sabee? No can! Duffrow?" (satisfied—with himself, looks towards the mandarin, while old *Tom* interprets the Lascar's answer to this speech, to that worthy in the following manner, from his own brain, and out of 10 words manufactures 340) "*Ta-yin!* the barbarian says his ship was on her voyage to Canton, laden with rice, but, on approaching the coast, a great wind arose, and drove the vessel to the east; after contending, many days, with furious seas, and adverse gales, the vessel was compelled to make a harbor, on the coast, to get a supply of water, which the inability of reaching the port of Canton had reduced to a small stock; for this purpose, a boat was sent on shore, from the ship, with four men, to procure a supply; this man was one of the four. Having landed, they proceeded to fill their buckets from a spring; and they had nearly completed their work, when this devil, being overcome with fatigue, flung himself on the grass, beneath a tree, and soon fell fast asleep. How long he slept, he knows not, but that he was suddenly awakened by a party of men, who, he found, were proceeding to tie his hands and feet, in the coolest possible manner; after stripping him, and administering a †† slight flagellation; he was confined, in a close prison for a length of time, till the *Wei-guen*, being about to start for Canton, took him under his charge, and has brought him here."††

*Mandarin* (turning to the *Wei-guen*, who is seated beside him:) "Observe the advantages of being skilled in the foreign tongues! Linguist, your erudition is creditable in the extreme; and your admirable knowledge, of such a barbarous dialect, proves you, at once, a discerning and clever man.—But, of what nation was the vessel?"

*Old Tom* turns to *Ashoe*, (who, thus, to the Lascar)—"Samsee, tum muncter haw hi, ek bottlee-doo rupee. Acha-nay muncter (with emphasis) hither jatter." (Stares hard at Blackee, as if pondering on the advisability of an experiment at jumping down his throat, and then thunders forth an Hindoostanee common enough allusion to one of his female relatives, which, as it is by no means complimentary to the family, I shall not repeat.)

*Lascar* turns up the whites of his eyes, like a clock in thunder, holds up his hands in despair, and proceeds to sit down; jabbling some awful sounds; but sundry Lictors, with rattan hats, by applying various gentle touches of a long whip to his obtuse extremity, once more compel him to the upright position—after firing away in his best Gunzeratee, old *Tom* turns to the Mandarin, and says—"*Ta-yin*, the barbarian's ship belonged to the nation of 'red heads.'" ‡‡

*Mandarin*—"Not surprising! Those people, like rats, ferret out every hole and corner. They come by stealth into our country;—not long since, indeed, they had the astonishing effrontery to attempt the *Min*;§§—and, had not our "thunder-bellowing-dragons," by being placed, in ambush, along the banks of the river,—where they themselves were entirely protected, valiantly opened upon them their earth-shaking volleys of musketry,—which shook the heavens, and caused the five mountains to totter at their base; had it not been for this, I say, they would have proceeded further into our country. But that rebuke cooled their ardor; and, for a while after, I have been told, one or two of the party have had no occasion to resort to cathartics of any sort. Is not this on record?‖‖ Such a cathartic should be administered here—Canton should be purged of all barbarians of whatsoever nation, and the expulsion of a few years would lead them to appreciate the benevolence and, compassion which by our Sovereign's orders, we were constantly extending to them while they resided here.—(turns ot the Linguist)—"Ask him how he was treated since he had the happiness to reach the central flowery land."

*Old Tom* looks at *Ashoe*, who speaks, assisted by him in a lingo, which must be, at least, all those used at Babel mixed together. "Pootha fan qui hi? Loll shrub bhote. Pannee barra krab! Chest of drawers; too muchee. Podee? Hab got. God dam."

*Lascar* makes faces, and looks amazed—some strange sounds heard.

*Old Tom* replies in Chinese "Enormous man! this poor barbarian is so impressed with esteem, gratitude and respect, for the favors showered on him by the bounty of the Celestial Empire, that he is quite at a loss for words, in which to convey his sentiments. Of this all the foreigners here and the others standing near him, are witness' (turns to a foreigner) "my thinkee have show he handsome story, eh?"

*Foreigner.* "Yes, you have humbugged the old gentleman, at no fool of a rate."

*Mandarin* (to Linguist). "Tell him that the inner land, whose glories are resplendent through all the universe, has supported him and preserved him, as it makes a rule of doing to all the nations, so that boundless compassion may be manifested. Let him, when he reaches his own country, instruct thus his nation's King, that his heart may be directed towards civilization; and he may ardently hope for renovation. This will be good!"

*Ashoe* (to the Lascar). "Kanna teir hei—juldee jou. Koop dekh agil. Boat hook, washing tub, gang way boards—ek, doo—small block; admie. No can. Buss!"

*Lascar*, who is now using Malay, looks up—"Ada orang gila—bagie mana? ini rupa apa?"

*Linguist.* "He says that he is profoundly attentive and diligently obedient" (to his foreign friend) "you thinkee my so clever, before? Mandarin all same one fool What you thinkee?"

*Foreigner.* "I'll go your halves."

*Mandarin.* "This is most satisfactory. Kick *Ram-foozuljee* out! Linguist, you are the most eminent of your class! I am sorry I can't reward you as you deserve. All now go home. Lictors make the way clear for me."

Lictors howl like dogs in a fit. Servants scramble about Mandarins stalk out. *Exeunt omnes.*

A "rel bristled" barbarian, innocent of the Chinese language, asks, as he walks out, a companion to translate to him the meaning of some large characters, cut in the granite, over the entrance, and gilt, to make them more apparent. His friend reads: "greatly excelling hall of reason and justice." "I should not have guessed that," says the other. A Hong-merchant remarks, triumphantly, as he passes, "My thinkee you country no got so fashion proper"—to which his foreign friend: "I should not like to make a rash assertion, to so eminent and immense a man; but I am rather under the impression, to speak candidly, that we have not."

The two friends walk home, to their solitary batchelorial† dens, find the thermometer at 350, in the cool; that there is nothing in the house, or to be got, but soft fish and hard beef—they open their letters, where one finds bad accounts of speculations, and the other worse; and they, thereupon, make sundry highly wise, and singularly useful, remarks, on the justice of the British Government, in taking a Tax, of two shillings and two pence per pound, on Tea, for which the owner gets seven pence; and thereupon, a suspicion passes, through the brain of both, that the Chinese rulers are not the only ones who humbug their subjects;—a faint *soupçon* of a cigar or so, is indulged in, and so on; till night, the comforter of the sorrowing, as the hope of the happy, draws in her curtains; and each Cantoner seeks his solitary and virtuous pillow. *Nocles meas sic omnes. Anni recedentes. Tristè! Tristè! Eheu!*

Such being the case, I am, Mr. Editor,
Your most obedient servant, and
WELL WISHER.

Canton, May 22nd 1837.

§ A sailor.

‖ I do not understand, Sir, *(Bengali)*.

¶ Black devil.

•• Bengal.

†† This is the substance of the story made out by the Linguist for the occasion—"it is on record."

‡‡ Englishmen are thus honored; the first Dutchman who came, having the misfortune.

§§ The river to which a private expedition was sent. It was fired at as stated—10 men in a small boat.

‖‖ If this was asked of me, I cannot take on myself to answer it, but think it not unlikely.

# CANTON PRESS.

May 27th 1837.

## THE CO-HONG.

Partly, the wish of some of our correspondents, and partly it's importance to our commercial neighbours, makes us again avert to this subject, the more so as consultations are now frequently being held among the Hong-merchants and the local government on the insolvency of the Hing-tae-hong, and on the mode of providing for the payment of it's debts which to foreigners alone, according to the accounts given in, cannot fall short of $ 2,700,000.

Most of the documents relating to the mutual liability of the Hong-merchants, that have passed between them, the local government, and foreigners, will be found in the *Canton Press* of 10th December, to which we refer our readers, as they will enable them more fully to understand this subject in all it's bearings, and it is feared by some that the government will avail itself of those documents to avoid paying Hong-tae's debts, particularly as it is said that the Governor himself has expressed it as his opinion, that no complaint having been made by the creditors at the close of the last Chinese year, nor their balances against the Hong given in, as the law prescribes, the government cannot take cognizance of any claims that may be made thereafter, and cannot therefore consider the Hing-tae-hong as bankrupt, nor provide for the payment of debts which were not guaranteed. This argument of the Governor, whether his or not, obtains among many of the Chinese, and we cannot conceal from ourselves that it is not altogether without force. To invalidate it, however, much can be said. The most important is precedent; many Hong-merchants have failed and their debts have hitherto been paid after a lapse of time, without it ever being thought of to enquire at what time such debts were contracted, the Government and Hong-merchants thereby tacitly acknowledging that the law in this instance can-

¶¶ Knowing, as I do, the great liberality of the Chinese, in this matter, I suspect the exact correctness of this part of the translation.

• These people are all mad. What is the meaning of all this?

† I know that illnatured people may say that this word is not English. If it has not been so hitherto, the fault is not mine. I beg it will however, in future, consider itself as such.

not be obeyed, and ought therefore to be put aside. The Chinese laws for every thing seem to be made rather with a view of their being offended against, to give a handle for extortion, than that they should only serve to uphold social order; thus it happens that those regulating the commerce between Chinese and foreigners are innumerable, nor can the trade be carried on without the infringement of some; the evading of the laws thus becomes habitual, and we have, as in the instance before us, even them evaded by Hong-merchants and foreigners, and unmasked on by the government itself. Another reason is the total impracticability of the carrying into execution of this particular law; where the trade is, on the side of the Chinese, conducted by a very few individuals, the transactions of each with foreigners are necessarily very large, and frequently complicated, so as to render it difficult for a foreigner to say on any given day how much the Chinese may be indebted to him; nor would either foreigners or Chinese submit to see the state of their accounts, or the nature of their commercial transactions laid before the public. It also is the interest of the Hong-merchants to see this law disregarded, for how can they possibly, with the very small means most of them have at their disposal, pay up their accounts *once in a year?* This would produce a system of trade for cash, which however desirable in many respects, would necessarily, as long as the Co-hong continues to exist, much reduce the quantity of British manufactures now sold.

If therefore it be unadviseable for the Government or the Co-hong to be guided by this law in this instance, the question naturally arises, Who is to pay this sum? and in what manner are the funds for the payment to be raised?

The only means that some project has been entertained of raising an additional Consoo-tax on ex orts, which tax was to be under the management of foreigners, and equal to discharging the capital of Hing-tae's debts within 10 years, thus giving only 10 per cent as part of the capital, whilst the interest which on good security here is at least equal to this is lost, or in other words, during 10 years to come, a fair annual interest is to be paid, at the end of which the capital is to be entirely lost. This mode of a nominal payment would therefore be highly unsatisfactory, by whatever means the funds towards it are collected. But the proposal of making the foreign trade itself pay debts which others have incurred, and to saddle it for ten years to come with a tax for losses the Hong merchants have suffered, is preposterous, nor will, we hope, any foreigners be found to abet the chinese in such a scheme.

We are told by some that the Consoo-fund still exists, and are perfectly aware, as our Correspondent, "A Part" says that in every case it is charged by the Hong merchants. If therefore the Consoo-duty were levied as it ought to be, and applied to what it was really intended for, viz., a security to the foreigners for the solvency of the Hongs, it must be quite sufficient to pay off at a not very distant period, the whole of Hing-tae's debt. We calculated some time ago that the whole amount of trade in Canton, without including Opium or Specie amounted to 55 Millions of dollars—the Consoo-duty at 3 per Cent ought therefore annually to amount to $ 1,650,000 and, independent of the amount that ought to have accumulated, would be sufficient, in the short space of two years to pay off the whole debt. But unfortunately, it is generally understood, that though the Hongs are, by the trustees of the Consoo-fund, annually debited with the whole amount, only part is paid by them, and that part is applied to purposes foreign to it's legitimate use. We think to incumbent on foreigners to insist that the Consoo-fund be applied only to payments of debts owing by the chinese to foreigners, and if this be done, there will soon be a sufficient guarantee for the solvency of Hong merchants.

## FALSIFIED CHOPS.

We were most glad to find that our article of last week, on the subject of the falsification of foreign Chops, by the Chinese authorities, was favorably received. As we then promised, we now resume this theme; and lay before the public two more papers, referring to foreign ships; and which will, we hope, tend to throw light on the system of falsehood, which we were so fortunate as to have pointed out to us.

The first ought to be a mere assertion, by the Agent or Captain of the ship, stating that his vessel has brought no Opium to Whampoa. This is usually called the "Opium bond." Out of this, the Chinese manage to manufacture as follows:

"Bond given by the foreigner A. B. My ship has come to Canton with a cargo of ..... With it, no Opium is brought in the vessel. Should any, at a future day, be discovered, *I will willingly await legal trial and punishment.* As is reasonable, I give this bond, *to be held in testimony* thereof."

(supposed to be signed.) A. B.

In this it will be seen that the commander or Agent, in the Chinese, somewhat *free*, translation, avows his readiness to do, what no one, in his senses, ever yet did, or ever will do, viz: submit himself to the tender mercies of the Chinese; and well do the Chinese know that, notwithstanding the awful threat of "not getting the ship secured," no one would put his hand to such a paper, the least infraction by the meanest man on board rendering all thus responsible, in property and in person. But this may explain, it is possible, as to more than smuggling. It *may* extend to homicides We do not say that *it does*: but that *it may*: for, if one part of the paper is imaginary, why may not the others be misconstrued, as may suit the parties? We throw this out but as a suspicion; though we think it sufficiently strong to be taken into account with other points. Foreigners here allow that they are responsible to Chinese law, and amenable to punishment. What a handle is this!

The Hong merchant's bond "solemnly declares" that he has not joined with the foreigner in concocting a falsehood or, as the phrase is, "formed no nefarious combination with him;" and that "if, hereafter, the foreigner is found to have stated what is false, that he will immediately report against him." And these are the men who, vilifying us, behind our backs, as they hope in ignorance by us, we meet as equals and friends!

The other chop is as to the breaking of bulk, which is not worth noticing, except that it is said to go in, in the name of the foreigner, who never sees or hears of it. It gives the mandarins some fees, and this is all.

We do not subjoin this, as it is unnecessary; but we ask our friends for opinions as to it together with the two others. Let the opinion of others be as it may, on other points, we think there can be no doubt that all will agree that it is right that we should know what we are supposed to say in applications to the local Government; and, if it is proved that falsehoods are palmed upon us, that we should put an end to them, at once. The plan we think, is easy—let the linguist and Hong merchants be informed that the chicane is discovered, and let all applications be made, not in English, but Chinese; and, if a threat, as to future business, were hinted at, *and believed*, the change would be made. If the Mandarins know our meaning, give it at once. Anything is better surely than connivance with a falsehood, degrading and hurtful to ourselves.

*Rice laden Ships*—It has always been a matter of uncertainty and dispute as to whether the ship or the consignee of a cargo of rice is liable for the charge of about $ 300. known to be levied on the rice, over and above the usual $ 900 paid by the ship. The subject has lately been laid before the chamber of commerce, and investigated by a committee, the result of whose deliberations is, that the ships ought to be liable for that extra charge, and not the rice. According to the committee the whole amount chargeable on a rice-ship now is $ 1189,50.

We hear this decision, or rather recommendation, of the chamber of commerce found fault with, countenancing the Chinese in undue exactions, but it will be found on examination that no exertions have hitherto proved successful to avoid payment, and the question therefore is not, whether such an extortion shall be paid, but whether, seeing that we are unable to avoid the payment of it, the rice-holder or the ship shall be the lower.

The orders of the Government are that the charges on a rice-laden ship shall not exceed 620 and odd Taels, but that, if she take out an export-cargo, the usual daily and monthly charges, to which all ships are liable, (and which form no inconsiderable portion of the sums called Comprador's and Linguist's fees) shall be levied from the day that she commences to take in cargo. Thus a portion of the $ 324 "extortion" *is legally* accounted for

Our readers will find in this number a description of a Chinese court of justice. As we have never been in one, we cannot say whether it is correct or not, but we are sure that it is diverting, and that we shall never enter one where a Linguist interprets again, without laughing. If our correspondent can oblige us with any similar reports, we shall be most glad to give them a place at any time in our paper.

*Suicide.* We hear that a young man and young woman poisoned themselves on wednesday last by taking Opium, of which they died soon after, the means employed to prevent the poison taking effect proving of no avail. It is said that some disagreement with the father of one of the parties was the cause of this rash act, though others attribute it to poverty.

*Theatricals* On thursday morning last, the scaffolding, on which a great many people stood to witness a sing-song at Shwuy-Kwan-How, gave way, and many of the spectators under it were crushed to death.

We are informed that the local Chinese government is about again to allow Chinese coolies carrying the chairs of foreigners in Macao.

Two houses were struck by lightning at Macao last week, without however sustaining much injury.

We have this week had arrivals from Bombay, Calcutta and the Straits, and the *Hannah* has put us in possession of the overland despatches up to 3rd February from London. We have extracted such news as we find in the papers, which will be found in another column. From Singapore we have received the *Chronicle* of the 28th April and *Free Press* of 4th May.

DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE Esq. one of the Gentlemen ordered away by the Chinese authorities, has, after some stay at Macao, applied for the customary passport to come again to Canton, and this has been granted. From this it would appear that the Chinese government had the expulsion of these gentlemen not much at heart.

## THE CHAPEL IN CANTON.

A public meeting was convened on the 18th May at the house of the Revd. Mr. Bridgman, to take into consideration the rental, incidental expenses, and purchasing the fixtures of the British Chapel in Canton, with a view to measures for the continuance of Public Worship.—Mr. Dent in the chair

The Revd. Mr. Bridgman laid before the meeting his agreement with J. N. Daniell Esq., under date of the 1st January 1836, by which it appears, that his right of rental would cease, should His Majesty's commission require the same on their arrival in Canton, the said Gentlemen having communicated with Capt. Elliot on the subject, who stated that it was not the intention of H. M. Superintendents, to take the Chapel, it was unanimously resolved,

1st. That a Committee be formed to determine on the best manner of carrying into effect the securing of regular public Worship.

2d. That Messrs Green, Matheson, Dent, Blenkin and the Revd. Mr. Bridgman do form the Committee,

3rd. The question of the mode of assessment for defraying all expenses being submitted to the meeting, it was the general feeling that it should be left to voluntary contributions.

4th. That the meeting entertain the deepest sense of obligation to the Revd. Mr. Bridgman, the Revd. Doctor Parker and their associates for the inappreciable advantages of regular public Worship, which they have so long afforded to the Canton community, and their kindness in offering the continuance of the same.

Messrs. Bridgman and Parker, in acknowledging this notice of their services, with much feeling assured the meeting, that no exertions should be wanting on their part to fulfil the great object they have so earnestly at heart,

## THE GOVERNOR'S EDICT.

Just before going to press, we were favored with the following translation of an Edict from the Governor, ordering the departure from Canton of three gentlemen. It is a rather remarkable feature in this "Chop" that these gentlemen, are not, as before, ordered to leave the country, but merely to go to Macao.

"Reply of Tang, Governor of Kwang-tung and Kwang-se, &c. &c.

"The circumstance of Gordon's return home on board the ship ["Osage"]. Furber, having been reported, the following reply was received—

"I am fully informed on the subject of this report.

"I find it recorded, that I have before reported clearly to the throne the periods named for the return home of the several foreign merchants, to which periods their stay was limited. I find also that I have received a reply in the imperial hand-writing, which I have already communicated (in the proper quarters), that obedience might be paid thereto.

"But the three English merchants, Dent, Jardine, and Turner, have neither been reported to have sailed, nor yet to have gone to Macao. The Hong merchants, some time since, represented on behalf of the foreign merchant Dent, that his commercial operations were not concluded, and that he desired to remain longer in Canton; and I then commanded the Hong merchants to hasten the speedy and urgent conclusion of all his affairs, and his early departure. Since then another month and upwards has elapsed, and he still procrastinates, and delays, looking carelessly around. (If the said foreign merchants act thus unreasonably, and cause such trouble, I the Governor shall be compelled to maintain the laws, and proceed to act with a firm hold thereof. If the said Hong-merchants continue to connive at and suffer such conduct, and even treacherously to prop up and support [the foreigners], it will be impossible, I apprehend, to divest them—having given bonds—of the criminality of their so doing. They must immediately urge the said foreigners, Dent and the others, to act in obedience to commands, and speedily to request pass-ports and start for Macao. Let them not again suffer any delay, lest they bring on themselves grave displeasure. Tremble here at Hasten! hasten.

"Wait until replies have been issued by the Lieut.-Governor and superintendents of customs also."

(No date—received 25 May 1837.
translated from the Chinese,

* These words included in brackets are, in the original, of doubtful signification. Several natives who have been asked to explain their meaning are of opinion that an error has been made by the transcriber.

### OFFICIAL NOTICE.

THE Commanders of British Vessels arriving at Whampoa are requested to call at the Office of the GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE in Canton for the purpose of filling up a form setting forth the tonnage, number of men, &c. &c. of their respective vessels.

And Commanders of British Vessels arriving at Lintin *and not proposing to proceed to Whampoa* will be pleased to repair on board either of the Ships "JANE" or "HERCULES" for the purpose of filling up the aforesaid forms.

By order of the Superintendents.
EDWARD ELMSLIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

Canton, 2nd May, 1837.

### OFFICIAL NOTICE.

THE Commanders of English Ships requiring hands are requested to apply to the Undersigned. Good and steady Seamen can be recommended, and arrangements will be made for their conveyance to Lintin or Whampoa as the case may be, free of expense to the Ships.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.
Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.

Macao, 4th April, 1837.

N. B. Please to write the words "Application for Seamen" on the envelope.

NOTICE.—The undersigned beg to intimate that they have received instructions from the *Commercial Insurance Company of Calcutta*, to allow a Brokerage of 5 per Cent on the amount of Premiums on all risks taken by them as Agents for the Office here.

TURNER & Co.
*Agents Commercial Insurance Company.*

Canton, 20th May, 1837.

NOTICE.—The business hitherto carried on by the undersigned will from this date be conducted by CHARLES MARKWICK,—At No. 3 Imperial Hong.

ROBERT EDWARDS.

Canton, 1st April, 1837.

### CANTON GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The office and Records of the Chamber are open to the members every day excepting Sundays; and the Secretary will be in attendance from 12 till 3 o' Clock.

By order of the Committee,
WILLIAM SCOTT.
*Secretary.*

Canton General Chamber of Commerce
No. 2 Danish Hong 4th Feby. 1837.

NOTICE.—Referring to the above advertisement I beg leave to solicit from my friends and the Public, a continuance of the Patronage that has heretofore been given to the Auctioneering and Warehouse Keeping, of the late establishment of Mr. ROBERT EDWARDS. No. 3 Imperial Hong.

CHARLES MARKWICK.

Canton, April 1st, 1837.

NOTICE.—SAMUEL WETMORE Jr., is this day admitted a partner in our establishment,

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, February 1st 1837.

NOTICE.—The Copartnership hitherto existing under the firm of Markwick Edwards & Co. ceased this day. All Persons having claims against the said firm are requested to forward them, and all Persons indebted to the same are requested to pay the amount to the undersigned.

ROBT. EDWARDS.
Canton 31st Dec, 1836. No. 3 Imperial Hong.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the PERSIAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF BOMBAY are prepared to receive application for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the office they are authorized to take.

H. & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton, 2d May, 1837.

### NOTICE.

THE interest of SAMUEL RUSSELL and AUGUSTINE HEARD in our house ceased on the 31st December 1836.

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, January 2nd.

NOTICE.—The interest of WILLIAM H. MORSE, in the business of our House, commences with this date.

OLYPHANT & Co.

Canton, March 1st, 1837.

### NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } $ 100 $ 1.
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c..... " " " 1. 50.
" Policies and folio pages. " " " .5.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

### UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON,

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

*The Agents for the Society are from this day,*
In LONDON,—Mess. PALMER MACKILLOP DENT &Co.
" CALCUTTA, Mess. MACKILLOP STEUART & Co.
" BOMBAY,—Mess. FORBES & Co,
" SINGAPORE, Mess. A. L. JOHNSTON & Co,
" MANILA,—Mess. RUSSELL & STURGIS,

DENT & Co,
Canton, 1st, July, 1836. *Secretaries.*

### ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to notify the same, in order that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for this Society are,
London, Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. & Co,
Bombay, Messrs. Mc.Gregor Browne & Co.
Madras, Messrs. E. S. Moore & Co?
Singapore, Messrs. Guthrie & Co.
Messrs. Cockerell & Co. Secs, CALCUTTA.

BELL & Co.
Agents CANTON.

### FOR BOMBAY.

THE Ship HELEN, Captain GEORGE SETFORD, will leave Whampoa with all despatch. For freight apply to

DHUNJEEBHOY MUNCHERJEE.

Canton, 22d May, 1837.

### FOR SALE.
### ON MODERATE TERMS,

BALGOURIE & Co's *Claret*: consisting of *Medoc*, & *Saint Emilion*, in one dozen cases.
Do's French *Cognac Brandy*, in one dozen cases.
HARPER & BELL's English *Brandy*, in wood and bottle, (deliverable at Lintin).
*Superior Mahogny*, in pipes.
CHAMBER & COX' *Sherry* in pipes and hogsheads.
BLACK's, *Port* in pipes.
*Drawing Pencils.*—
FISHER & MOXHAY'S *Biscuits, Rusks, and Tops and bottoms*, in large tins.
*Manila Cegars.*
English *Canvas*, (deliverable at Lintin.)
*Duck*: of fine quality.
GATTIE & PEACH's *perfumery*:—the residue of an Invoice—consisting of *Lavender Water*, in white flint bottles; *A la Rose, Marechalle, Millefleurs, Rondo, Balsam of Rose, Jamaica and Marrow Pomatums.*—
English *Foolscap Paper* laid and wove.
Apply at No. 7½ French Hong to

JOHN SMITH.

### FOR BOMBAY.

THE Ship "HANNAH," Captain Mc Gregor, will leave Whampoa with all despatch. For freight apply to

HEERJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE.
No. 4 Powshong.

Canton, 26th May, 1837.

### FOR BOMBAY.

THE GOLCONDA, Captain W. H BELL, to leave Whampoa with all despatch. Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE.

Canton, 12th May, 1837.

### FOR SALE.

THE new Brig, "ROSE," of 145 Tons Register, built in the United States in a super or manner, and fast. For terms apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, May, 4th 1837.

### FOR SALE ON BOARD THE BARQUE ISABELLA.

ROUGH spars of various sizes, lower masts, top-masts, Jib-booms and other spars.
200 Teak sheathing boards ¾ and ¾ Inch thick.
20 Teak wide boards, 11 feet long and 21 Inches wide.
Also: all kinds of ship's stores.
Apply to Capt. HILLAR on board, or

STANFORD & MARKS, at Canton.

Canton, 14th September, 1836.

### TO LET.

FROM the first of September next, the house on the S. E. side of Praya Grande, formerly the Spanish Factory, and now occupied by Da. Anna Joaquina Lopes, with large cool apartments. Any Gentleman wishing to take the said house, will please to address to Januario Jose Lopes, at Macao.

Macao, 15th August, 1836.

### FOR SALE.

CHILIAN SLAB COPPER, about 2,200 peculs received per ORISSA, apply to

F. S. HATHAWAY.

April 22d, 1837.

### TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current.
For one year payable in advance..... $ 12
For six months..... " ..... $ 7
For three " ..... " ..... $ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current may be had at the Office No. 2, British Factory, at 50 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each, or at Messrs. Markwick, Edwards & Co. in Canton and Macao.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Brit. *Hannah*, Mc. Gregor. from Bombay, April 3rd. *Eleanor*, Lyons, from Bombay, February 3rd. *Good Success*, Durant, from Bombay, April 1st. *Sarah Barry*, Evans, from London, left the land December 24th. *Isabella Robertson*, Hudson, from Bengal, April 10th.

PASSENGERS.—*Eleanor*, Mrs. and two Misses Lyons.

SAILED OR DESPATCHED.—Dutch *Omega*, Wallace, for Batavia, Brit. *Lady Nugent*, Fawcett, for Sourabaya. American. *Mandarin*, Symonds, for Java. *Henry Clay*, Gilman, for South-America.

On Monday the *John Fleming*, Black, for London, and the *John Dugdale*, Scott, for Liverpool a day or two after. On Monday or Tuesday the *Tartar* for Boston.

PASSENGER.—*Henry Clay*, Mr. W. Lyon.

The *Scalcby Castle*, *Earl of Balcarras*, and *Caledonia*, were loading in Bombay for this, at 20 a 24 Rupees per Candy.

The *Futtay Salam*, *Sultana* and *Allaleyee* had gone round to Bengal. Most of the other country-ships may be expected in here, as cotton was so abundant and home market so forbidding.

The *Sylph*, *Mavis*, and *Antonio Pereira* may be daily looked for from Bengal. The Latter has been reported in, we believe prematurely.

The barque *Skimmer* which had left Suez on the 6th February, was entrusted with the overland mail of January, but she was wrecked on the *Mokawadee* reefs near Juddah on the 12th February. Seven post office packets were saved, together with the crew and passengers.

LATEST DATES from ENGLAND, 2nd February via Bombay. UNITED STATES and DENMARK per *Horatio*. CALCUTTA, 10th April per *Amelia Burton*. SINGAPORE, May 6th per *Hannah*. JAVA, 22nd April via Singapore. MANILA 23rd April, per *Alonzo*. SYDNEY, 2nd April per *Alonzo*.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From ENGLAND, *Cyprus*, *Berwickshire*, *Bhoja*. JAVA, *Gouverneur de Mello*, &c. CALCUTTA, *Andrew Jardine*, *Argyle*, *Manila*. MANILA *Bombay*, *Bombay*, *Bombay Castle*, *Caledonia*, *Lord Amherst*. UNITED STATES, via Manila, *Eliza* and *Susan*.

## SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

| Vessel's Name. | Flag. | Commander. | Tons | Where from. | Consignees. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hospital Ship ..... | | | 200 | | |
| John Fleming ..... | British | Black ..... ..... | | Bombay ..... | Dent & Co. |
| Tartar ..... ..... | Amer. | Nichols ..... ..... | | Java ..... ..... | Russell & Co. |
| York ..... ..... | " | Meyer ..... ..... | | New-York ..... | Gordon & Talbot. |
| John Dugdale ..... | British | J. Scott ..... ..... | 313 | Singapore ..... | G. C. Schwabe. |
| Bencoolen ..... ..... | " | Brown ..... ..... | 617 | Calcutta ..... | Turner & Co. |
| Golconda ..... ..... | " | W. H. Bell ..... | 430 | Madras ..... | Nanabhoy Framjee. |
| Truscott ..... ..... | Amer. | Lindsay ..... ..... | | Batavia ..... | Russell & Co. |
| Thames ..... ..... | British | Hornblow ..... ..... | 1413 | Madras ..... | Lindsay & Co. |
| Cecilia ..... ..... | Swed. | Beckmann ..... | | Sourabaya ..... | Turner & Co. |
| Helen ..... ..... | British | Setford ..... ..... | 606 | Bombay ..... | D. Muncherjee |

## SHIPPING AT LINTIN &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, Crockett, *Lord Amherst*, Ross; *Aurelia*, Barnes; to Dent. & Co. The *Hercules*, Jauncey; *Austen*, Ross; *Col Young*, ——; *Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macomber to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Swan; to D. & M. Rustomjee. *Isabella*, to Stanford & Marks.

| Vessel's Name. | Flag. | Commander. | Tons | Where from. | Consignees. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jardine (Schr.)..... | British | Strachan ..... ..... | 180 | Singapore ..... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Rambler ..... ..... | Amer. | Carter ..... ..... | | Sandwich Islands | |
| Cornwallis ..... | British | Clark ..... ..... | 607 | Bombay ..... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Governor Findlay .. | " | E. Parry ..... ..... | | Bombay ..... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Psyche ..... ..... | " | G. Kennedy ..... | 160 | Calcutta ..... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Rose .. ..... ..... | Amer. | Foster ..... ..... | 143 | Lima ..... ..... | Russell & Co. |
| Diana, ..... ..... | " | Carter ..... ..... | | Manila. ..... | |
| Stag .. ..... ..... | British | Burnham ..... | | Batavia ..... | Russell & Co. |
| Hannah ..... ..... | British | Mac Gregor ..... | 606 | Bombay ..... | Rustomjee Framjee. |
| Eleanor ..... ..... | " | Lyons ..... ..... | | " ..... | Dixon & Co. |
| Good Success ..... | " | Durant ..... ..... | 553 | " ..... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Sarah Barry ..... | " | Evans ..... ..... | 600 | London ..... | " |
| Isabella Robertson | " | Hudson ..... ..... | 380 | Calcutta ..... | Perdon & Co. |

# THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Picul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Chs.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T.) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avdp.= 1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avdp. 1 Picul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys. 1 Tae.—64 Cys. 1 Cwt.—4 Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 2d. No. 38. CANTON, SATURDAY, MAY, 27TH, 1837. No. 90.

## IMPORTS.

| | PER. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **COTTON MANUFACTURES** | | | |
| Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in | Pce. | $ 3. a 4. | |
| Chintzes - - 28 „ - in | „ | 4 a 6 | |
| Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet - | „ | 2.25 a 2.50 | dull. |
| „ „ blue - - - | „ | 1.25 a 2 | |
| Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in | Pce. | 4½. a 5½. | |
| „ „ „ 80 „ „ | „ | 10. a 11. | |
| „ grey - 40 „ 38 in | „ | 4½. a 5½. | in demand. |
| „ „ - 60 „ 38 in | „ | 6½. a 8. | |
| „ „ - 80 „ 38 in | „ | 9. a 10.½ | |
| Am. brown Cots. 30 „ 36 in | „ | 3. a 3.10. | |
| Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in | Pl. | 38 a 40 | |
| „ „ „ 30 @ 32 in | „ | | |
| Calcutta - - - 18 @ 24 in | „ | 34 a 35. | |
| **WOOLLENS.** | | | |
| Broadcloth Ex. Sup' 60@62 in | Yrd. | 1.80 a 2 20 | |
| „ Span^h Stripes 60@62 in | „ | 1.10 a 1.20. | dull. |
| „ Supers - 58@60 in | „ | 80 a 90. | |
| „ Worsters - - - - | „ | 60 cts. | |
| „ Worleys - 25 yds. in | Pce. | 11 a 11½. | No sale. |
| „ Sup^r Selct. Cutgs large | Pc. | 30 a 40. | Cts. dull. |
| Flannel - - - - - | yd. | 15 a 20. | |
| Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in | Pce. | | |
| Fine singles - - - - | „ | 26 a 28. | dull. |
| Second - - - - - | „ | | |
| Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in | „ | 28 | |
| „ - - - 40 „ 28 „ | „ | 22 | No demand. |
| Bombazets - - - - | „ | 11 a 12 | |
| Longells scarlet - - - | „ | 8½ | |
| Assorted colors - - - | „ | | |
| Woollen yarn - - - | „ | 70 a 90. | Limited demand. |
| **COTTON.** | | Tael. | |
| Bengal old or inf. - - | Pl. | 7.8 a 10.3 | |
| „ sup^r and fine - - | „ | | |
| Bombay old or inf. - - | „ | 7.5 a 10.3 | |
| „ sup^r. and fine - - | „ | | |
| Madras - - - - - | „ | 8. a 10.2 | |
| Manila - - - - - | „ | | None. |
| **METALS.** | | | |
| Copper Shea^g. 16 oz. @ 32 oz. | Pl. | $ 34½. | |
| „ S. American slab - | „ | 24. | None. |
| „ nails assorted - - | „ | 40. | |
| „ old - - - - - | „ | 18. | |
| Lead English Pig - - - | „ | 5½ a 5¾. | |
| „ Spanish „ - - - | „ | | |
| Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - | „ | 1.80 a 2. | |
| „ Rod ¼ @ in - - | „ | | |
| „ Nailrod ¼ and under | „ | 3 a 3.50. | Declining. |
| „ Hoop. ½ @ in - - | „ | | |
| „ Scrap - - - - - | „ | 1. a 1.20 | Not Saleable. |
| Steel English - - - - | „ | | |
| „ Swedish - - - - | Tub | 3¼ a 4 | |
| Spelter English - - - | Pl. | 6. | |
| Tin Plates - - - - - | Box | 8 | Large stock. |
| Quicksilver - - - - | Pl. | 105. | |
| **SKINS** Rabbit - - - - | 100 | 60. a 65. | |
| Beaver - - - - - | Inch | 4. a 6. | |
| „ Fox - - - - - | „ | 1. a 1.15. | |
| Otter-Sea - - - - - | „ | 40. a 55 | |
| „ „ tails - - - - | „ | 2.50 a 3 | |
| „ Land - - - - - | „ | 5. a 7. | |
| Seal - - - - - - | „ | 2. a 2.50 | |
| OPIUM Patna old - - - | Ch. | 695 | |
| „ „ new - - - | „ | 710 a 715 | |
| Benares old - - - - | „ | 730 | |
| „ „ new - - - - | „ | 660 a 665 | |
| Malwa old - - - - - | „ | 530 a 535 | |
| „ „ new - - - - - | „ | | |
| Turkey - - - - - - | „ | 540 | |
| RICE Bengal - - - - | Pl. | 1.80 a 1.80 | |
| „ Java - - - - - | „ | 1.60 a 1.70 | |
| „ White table - - - | „ | 1.85 | |
| „ Manila - - - - - | „ | 1.60 a 1.70 | |
| „ Paddy - - - - - | „ | 30 pct less. | than Rice. |
| **STRAITS PRODUCE &c** | | | |
| Bird's nest, fine white - - | Cy. | 30. | |
| „ „ inf. „ - - | „ | 11. a 16. | No demand. |
| „ „ black „ - - | „ | 1½. a 5. | |
| Bees Wax - - - - - | Pl. | 26. a 28. | |
| Betel nut - - - - - | „ | 2½. a 3. | |
| Cloves Mauritius 2d - - | „ | 34. | Molucca. |
| „ Mother - - - - | „ | 10. a 12. | Overstocked. |
| Camphor Baroos - - - - | Cy. | 6 a 25. | |
| Gambir - - - - - - | Pl. | 2½. a 3. | |
| Mace - - - - - - | „ | | |
| Nutmegs - - - - - - | „ | | |
| Pepper - - - - - - | „ | 7 a 7½. | |
| Rattans - - - - - - | „ | 2.50 a 3.10 | supplies. |
| Tin Banca - - - - - | „ | 12. a 18 | |
| „ Singapore &c. - - - | „ | 16. | First quality. |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | | |
| Amber large 1st quality - - | Cy. | 3. a 12 | |
| „ small fragments - - | „ | 80 cts a 1½. | |
| Asafœtida - - - - - | Pl. | 4½. | |
| Bichdemar - - - - - | „ | 12. a 36. | |
| „ good - - - - - | „ | 36. a 50. | |
| Cochineal - - - - - - | „ | 140. a 180 | Dull. |
| Coral large beads or pieces | Cy. | | |
| „ fragments - - - - | Pl. | 40. a 50. | |
| Cow Bezoar - - - - - | Cy. | 16. a 23. | No demand. |
| Cudbear - - - - - - | Pl. | 12. | |
| Cutch Pegue - - - - - | „ | 3. a 4½. | |
| Elephants Teeth or Ivory - | „ | 20. a 100. | |
| „ „ cuttings - - | „ | 60. a 65. | |
| Fish-maws - - - - - | „ | 25 a 55. | |
| Flints - - - - - - | „ | 40 cents. | |
| Ginseng crude - - - - | „ | 75. | |
| „ clarified. - - - - | „ | 100 | |
| Mother of Pearl Shell - - | „ | 9. a 20. | None in mkt. |
| Myrrh - - - - - - | „ | 3. a 4. | |
| Oilnuts - - - - - - | „ | 3½. a 8 | Large stock. |
| Putchuck - - - - - - | „ | 18 a 20 | Little demand. |
| Rose Maloes - - - - - | „ | | |
| Saltpetre at Lintin - - - | „ | 8. a 9. | Nominal. |
| Shark's fins - - - - - | „ | 15. a 30. | |
| Smalts - - - - - - | „ | 30. a 50. | limited demand. |
| Stock fish - - - - - - | „ | 5. a 6. | |
| Thread Gold and Silver - - | Cy. | 32 a 35 | Large stock |
| Wood Ebony Mauritius - - | Pl. | 2.60 a 2.70 | dull. |
| „ „ Ceylon - - - | „ | 2. a 2½ | |
| „ Sandal Indian - - - | „ | 20 a 24 | in demand. |
| „ „ Timor - - - - | „ | 10. a 18 | |
| „ „ Sand^h Islands - - | „ | 8. a 10 | |
| Napan „ - - - - | „ | 150 | |

## EXPORTS.

| | WT. in T. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SILK MANUFACTURES.** | | | |
| Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in | 36 | $ 13 | |
| „ col'd „ „ by „ | 30 | 13. | |
| Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed 45 in | 17 | 5 70. a 6. | |
| „ 7-8 „ „ | 15 | 5.10 a 5.50 | |
| Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - - | 11 | 7. | |
| „ Sarsnet, Nankin silk | | | |
| „ „ Canton - - - | — | 6½ | |
| Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in | 18 | 7.75 a 7.80 | |
| „ „ „ 30 „ | 16 | 6.60 a 6.70 | |
| „ figured „ 32 „ | 20 | 10. | |
| „ „ „ 30 „ | 18 | 9. | |
| Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 | 24 | 12.50 | |
| „ „ 30 „ 29 | 32 | 16.50 a 16.75 | |
| „ black „ „ 24 | 24 | 10.75 a 11.50 | |
| „ „ „ 29 | 30 | 12.75 a 13. | |
| Satina Levantines 30 29 | 33 | 14.75 a 15. | |
| „ „ „ 24 | 30 | 13. | |
| Lutestrings mixt 18 „ 24 | 18 | 7.10 a 7.20 | |
| „ black „ „ 29 | 28 | 10.30 a 10.50 | |
| Pongees white 30 „ 30 | 30 | 11.75 a 12 | |
| „ „ 30 „ 29 | 29 | 1.30 a 11.75 | |
| „ „ 30 „ 32 | 32 | 13. a 13.50 | |
| „ Saechuen 19 „ 19 | 27 | 3.75 a 3.90 | |
| Sarsnets black N 30 „ 29 | 27 | 11.40 a 11.75 | |
| „ „ C. „ 29 | 25 | 10 a 10½ | |
| „ wh te 30 „ 29 | 22 | 7.80 a 8.10 | |
| „ colored 30 „ 29 | 34 | 17 a 17.90 | |
| „ crossbarr'd „ 24 | 21 | 12.40 a 12.60 | |
| Satins black 18 „ 29 | 18 | 10.75 | |
| „ „ 19 „ 29 | 44 | 17 a 17.50 | |
| „ colored 18 „ 29 | 36 | 14.25 a 14.50 | |
| „ high „ 18 „ 29 | 33 | 17.20 a 17.40 | |
| „ damasked crimson | 36 | 18.75 a 19 | |
| „ „ colored | 38 | 21 a 22. | |
| Senahaws Nank. blk 29 29 | 38 | 20 a 21. | |
| „ „ colored „ „ | 44 | 15 a 15.50 | |
| „ „ „ 29 „ | 33 | 16 a 16.40 | |
| „ Canton black 29 „ | 36 | 17 a 17.50 | |
| Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st | 33 | 10 a 10.20 | |
| „ „ black - - - - | Pl. | 4.70 a 4.90 | |
| Shawls crape 7 4 embrd. - | 7 | 4.80 a 4.40 | |
| „ „ 55 @ 56 in - | ½ | 3.40 | |
| „ 8-4 Satin figd. 63 - | 8 | 2.90 | |
| „ 7-4 „ „ - - - | 4 | 2.15 a 2.25 | |
| „ „ damasked silk 54 @ 57 | 4 | 1.85 | |
| Water silks col'd. 18 y. 22 in | 32 | 2.50 | |
| **BLACK TEAS.** | Pl | 15.45 | |
| „ Bohea Canton - - - | „ | Tael. | Canton Tea. |
| „ Fokeen - - - - | „ | | 11 a 13. |
| „ Congou Souq. k'd. - - | „ | 20 a 26 | |
| „ Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd | „ | 26 a 36 | |
| „ Campoi - - - - | „ | 28 a 32 | |
| „ Souchong - - - - | „ | 40 a 56 | |
| „ Hung muey - - - | „ | 23 a 40 | |
| „ Pekoe - - - - - | „ | 60 a 90 | |
| „ Ning Yong - - - - | „ | 24 a 27 | Nominal. |
| „ Ankoi - - - - - | „ | 16 a 22 | |
| „ „ Pouchong - - - | „ | | |
| „ Orange Pekoe - - - | „ | 23 a 35 | |
| „ Caper - - - - - | „ | 24 a 30 | |
| **GREEN TEAS.** | | | Canton Tea. |
| „ Twankay - - - - | „ | 25 a 30 | |
| „ Skin - - - - - | „ | 20 a 36 | 11 a 12. |
| „ Hyson- - - - - | „ | 42 a 58 | 28 a 30. |
| „ Young Hyson - - - | „ | 26 a 38 | 22 a 24. |
| „ Imperial - - - - | „ | 50 a 58 | |
| „ Gunpowder - - - | „ | 53 a 61 | 38 a 40. |
| **RAW SILK.** Canton No. 1 | T. | | |
| „ „ „ 2 | „ | 260 a 280 | |
| „ „ „ 3 | „ | | |
| „ „ „ 4 | „ | | |
| „ „ „ 5 | „ | | |
| Nankin Tsatlee - - - 4 | „ | 490 a 530 | Nominal. |
| „ Taysaam- - - - - | „ | 380 a 400 | |
| **SUGAR RAW.** Canton 1st. | T. | 5.5 | |
| „ „ „ 2d. | „ | 5.2 | |
| „ Pingfa - - - - | „ | 6.7 | |
| „ Candy Canton - - | „ | 6.8 | |
| „ „ Chinchew - - | „ | 14 | |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | | |
| Alum - - - - - - | „ | 1.85 a 1.95 | at Macao. |
| Aniseed star - - - - | „ | 10½ a 11 | |
| Camphor - - - - - | „ | | at Macao. None |
| Cassia at Whampoa - - - | „ | 11.50 a 12 | |
| „ Lintin - - - - | „ | 9. | |
| „ buds - - - - - | „ | 14 a 15 | |
| Canes bamboo - - - - | 1000 | 10 a 36 | |
| „ Wangees - - - - | „ | 7 a 12 | |
| China Root - - - - - | Pl. | 3½ | |
| Cubebs - - - - - - | „ | 17 a 18 | |
| Dragon's blood - - - - | „ | 80 a 100 | |
| Galangals - - - - - - | „ | 3½ a 3½ | |
| Gamboge - - - - - - | „ | 68 a 70 | None good. |
| Glass beads - - - - - | „ | 17 a 22 | |
| Glue - - - - - - - | „ | 9 a 11 | |
| Ginger in Jars - - - - | Case | 5 a 5½ | |
| Hartall or Orpiment - - - | Pl. | 15 a 16 | |
| Lead white - - - - - | „ | 9 a 10 | |
| „ red - - - - - | „ | 10 | |
| Mo. of Pear' Shells Sooloo large | Pl. | | |
| „ „ blue edged small | „ | | Nodemand. |
| Musk warranted- - - - - | Cy. | 45 a 60 | |
| Nankeens, blue 10¼ yds. 13 in | 100 | 92 | |
| „ 9¾ yds. 12 in - - - - | Pe. | 83 | |
| „ Canton made - - - - | „ | 79 | |
| „ „ large - - - - | „ | 82 | |
| „ „ small - - - - | „ | 55 | None. |
| Yellow yds. in 1st. st. | „ | 120 a 90 | |
| „ „ „ 2d „ | „ | 66 a 70 | None. |
| „ „ „ 3d. „ | „ | 50 | |
| „ small „ „ - - | „ | | |
| „ white „ „ - - | „ | 55 a 85 | Wanted. |
| Oils Aniseed - - - - | Cy. | 1.10 a 1.20 | |
| „ Cassia - - - - | „ | 1.65 | |
| Rhubarb - - - - - - | Pl. | | |
| „ Dutch cut - - - - | „ | | |
| Soy in Jars - - - - - | Case | 5 a 8 | |
| Tobacco in baskets - - - | Pl. | 14 a 15 | |
| Tortoiseshell - - - - | P. | | |
| Turmeric - - - - - | „ | | |
| Vermillion 50 catties - - | Box. | 50. | |

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER.

BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also higher prices are obtainable for *Cambiets, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Goods, on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton &c.* sometimes discharge at Macao or tranship their Cargoes, at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa. and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rents outside. and River Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pickles &c, Confectionary Stationary, Cutlery, Crockery ware*, &c., for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

*Note. Alum*, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; and *Raw Silk, Silk* piece goods &c, are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

### RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

| | s. d. |
|---|---|
| On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills. ..... | 5 |
| Government Bills 10 @ 30 days..... none. ..... | |
| United States Bank Bills 6 months sight..... | |
| Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents. none. | |
| E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight..... | 220 C. R. |
| E. I. Directors Bills, 60 ds. sight, Rs. ..... | |
| Private Bills, on Bombay, „ Co's. Rs. ..... | |

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 24.25 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 5¾ per Cent premium.
„ „ „ „ small 96 „ 98 „ 5 „ „
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, .. .. 1 per Cent „
„ „ Old Carolus IV. .. .. .. 12 per Cent „
South American Republics .. .. .. 3 a 4 per Cent discount.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet .. £5 @ £5. 5.
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none... .. ..
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. ..

### DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1st TO 30th APRIL 1837, AND OF THE YEAR ENDING 1st APRIL 1837.

| | IN APRIL. | | | FROM 1st APRIL 1836, TO 30th MARCH 1837. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Chests. | Price. | Value in Dollars. | Chests. | Value in Dollars. | Stock 1st May. |
| Patna .....old. | 80 | 830 | 66,400 | 5,280½ | 3 957,939 | 540 |
| „ .....new | 153 | 740 | 113,220 | | | 2,108 |
| Benares .....old | 132 | 730 | 96,360 | 2795 | 1 989,270 | 160 |
| „ .....new | 111 | 685 | 76,035 | | | 165 |
| Malwa .....old | 331 | 550 | 976,250 | 13,430½ | 8 506,984 | 661½ |
| „ .....new | 1441 | | | | | 4,673½ |
| | 2,25 | | 1,328,265 | 21,56 | 14 454,193 | 8,307 |

### RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, &c arious Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

| GOODS TREASURE | | GOODS TREASURE | | GOODS TREASURE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay..... .. | 3.. 2½ | Singapore... .. | 1½ 1 | Hol. or Hamburg .. | 3½ 3 |
| Ceylon ..... .. | | Manila ..... .. | | Spain or Portugal.. | 3½ 3 |
| Madras ..... .. | | Malacca ..... .. | | Americas U States .. | 3 7½ |
| Calcutta..... .. | | Penang ..... .. | 1½ 1½ | Chili or Peru ..... | 4 .. |
| Rangoon ..... .. | | Batavia ..... .. | | Mexico ..... | 3 .. |
| Mauritius ..... .. | | Gt. Britain via Sg | 3½ 3 | E.coast of China .. | 1 p m |
| Australia ..... .. | | „ direct ..... | 3 2½ | Lintin &c..... | ½ dr. |
| Sand. Islands .. | | France ..... | 3 2½ | | |

Note. Above rates are from 20th April to 20th Oct. annually: during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat lower. Risks on Blocks are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ ¾ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

### WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd „ „ „ 1200 do. & under 1600 „ 0.7221091 „ „
3rd „ „ under 1200 do. 0.5062341 „ „

N. B. The cubit is 14½ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products.—The largest class pay from $ 4300 to $ 4350; 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3780; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Comshaw or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1500 Taels or $ 2223. Linguists fee $ 173½ and Comprador's fees $ 50 Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. On French and other Foreign vessels they are slightly varied. Rivulden ships are charged only about $ 1300 in lieu of measurement &c.,

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

### IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—Longcloths are enquired for at an advance on previous rates

WOOLLENS.—The stock not being large and all in the hands of the Chinese, the market was supported, but a further importation within these two days has checked the demand. Spanish stripes are quoted still lower, and the reports of the markets in the interior are unfavorable, and the late arrival from England brings an addition to our stock

COTTON YARN.—Good yarn is saleable at $ 38 @ 40, but the inferior qualities are without demand.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—Continues dull at our low quotations.

RICE.—The weather is not very favorable to the expected crop, but no advance in price has yet taken place.

COTTON.—There has been a fall of about 3 mace in most descriptions, particularly Madras, sales of which were effected in the early part of the week at $ 3 for western, and 10 @ 10 2 in, we hear, only offered for Tinnevelly; in Bengals or Surats no transactions have been reported.

OPIUM.—The heavy supplies of Malwa since our last, consisting of nearly 3500 Chests, have caused a further decline and several sales have been made at from 520 a 535, at which prices there has been a fair demand in preparation for the Junks which will leave for the northward about a month hence. In Patna and Benares nothing is doing, except in small sales at Macao, and with the large quantity that must shortly come on to add to our stock, the prospects are very discouraging, as nothing further has transpired about the legalization of Opium. We think however that the present difficulties between the Mandarins and smugglers will shortly be arranged. The only arrival from Bengal is the *Isabella Robertson* with about 300 Chests. Her bill sale seems to have been supported by the reports carried on by the *Antonio Pereira*, the Patna averaging 1623, and the Benares 1665 Rupees.

The Lintin deliveries were, Patna, *Old*, 24, *New*, 140; Benares, *Old*, 41, *new*, 50; Malwa, 302; Total 775 Chests.

### EXPORTS.

The reports on the home markets for both Tea and Silk *are* discouraging, that there is now no demand for either.

# THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 2d No. 39. CANTON, SATURDAY, JUNE, 3rd. 1837. No. 91


## A TARTAR HUNTING PARTY. *

*From "Lettres édifiantes et curieuses."*

The Emperor made choice of three thousand of his Life-Guards, who were armed with darts and javelins These he dispersed in such a manner, that they quite surrounded a very large extent of ground on the mountains. The Life-Guards thus posted, formed a kind of circle, the diameter of which was three thousand paces, at least. Marching afterwards nearer to one another with an equal pace; taking care not to quit their ranks, what obstacles s ever they might meet with, (the Emperor having mixed among them captains, and even several great men of the court, to keep them in order) the circle in question was thereby reduced to a much smaller one, the diameter thereof not being above three hundred paces. Thus the several beasts which had been comprized in the first circle, were taken by this second, as in a net; for now the Life-Guards alighting from their horses, kept so very close one to another, that not the smallest outlet was left for any wild beast to escape. They then hunted them so very close within these narrow bounds, that the poor creatures being quite spent, came and fell down at the feet of the hunters, and thus were taken with all imaginable ease. I myself saw two or three hundred hares taken in this manner, in less than a day; besides a vast number of wolves and f s. I often was present at the like sport, in that part of *Tartary* beyond the province of *Leaoutong*, where I remember to have seen, among other animals, above a thousand stags taken in this sort of nets. These beasts finding no ways to escape, came and surrendered themselves to the hunters. They likewise killed bears, wild-boars, and above three o tigers; but these are taken after another manner, and different weapons are employed.

The Emperor obliged me to share in these various chaces; and desired his father-in-law, in a most obliging manner, to take the utmost care of me; and not let me be exposed to the least danger. In the hunting of tigers and other wild beasts. Os these occasions I was the only *Mandarin* who had no arms, and was always pretty near the Emperor. Though I had looked myself very much to fatigued, since our being out upon this journey, I yet was so exceedingly tired every evening, when returning to my tent, that I was scarce able to support myself; and therefore would often have gladly been excused following the Emperor, if my friends had not advised the contrary; not to mention that I myself was afraid the monarch would have been displeased, had he perceived any thing of this kind.

After having travelled about four hundred miles, (hunting continually in this manner) we at last arrived at *Chingyen*, capital of the province; and stayed there four days. Hither the inhabitants of the place came, and presented to the Emperor a wolf which they had taken. The Emperor had it shewn to me; and asked whether any mention was made of this fish in our *European* books. I told him there was a book in our library at *Peking*, wherein its nature was explained, and that a draught of it was also given. Being very desirous of seeing it, he instantly dispatched to our fathers in *Peking*, a courier, who brought it in a few days. The Emperor was delighted to find the several particulars related concerning this fish, agreed with what he saw. He afterwards ordered it to be carried to *Peking*, to be there preserved with great care.

During our stay in this city, the Emperor, with the queens, went and visited the sepulchres of his ancestors, which are not very far from it; he thence sent them to *Chingyen*, in order that he himself might proceed in his journey towards *Eastern Tartary*.

After travelling and hunting several days, he arrived at *Kirin*, four hundred miles from *Chingyen*. This city stands on the great river *Sangaro*, whose head is in the mountain called *Changpe*, four hundred miles from hence, southward. This mountain, so famous in the east, for having been the ancient residence of our *Tartars*, is perpetually covered with snow, whence its name was borrowed; *Changpe*, signifying the white mountain.

The Emperor, the moment he perceived it, alighted from his horse, fell upon his knees on the shore, and bowed thrice towards the earth, in order to salute it. He afterwards was carried on a throne s'ining with gold, and thus made his entry into the city. All the inhabitants came out in crouds so see him; discovering by their tears, the joy they felt at his presence. The monarch was highly pleased with these testimonies of their affection; and as a proof of his regard, was pleased to shew himself to all the spectators; strictly forbidding his guards to prevent the people from approaching him, as is the custom in *Peking*.

In this city, barks are made after a peculiar manner. The inhabitants always keep a great number of these ready to repulse the *Muscovites*, who frequently come upon this river, and there contend for the pearl-fishery. The emperor reposed himself here two days; after which he went down the river with some noblemen, attended by above an hundred boats, as far as the city of *Ula*, the finest in all this country, and formerly the seat of the *Tartarian* empire.

A little below this city, which is above thirty two miles from *Kirin*, the river is full of a certain fish very much resembling our *European* plaice; and 'twas chiefly for taking the diversion of fishing, that the emperor went to *Ula*; but the rains falling on a sudden, swelled the rivers to such a degree that all the nets were broke and carried away by the floods. Nevertheless the Emperor staid five or six days in *Ula*; but as the rains continued, he was obliged to return to *Kirin*, without taking the diversion of fishing. As we were returning back upon the river, the bark on board which I was, with the emperor's father-in law, was so greatly shattered by the violence of the waves that we were obliged to go ashore, and get into a cart drawn by an ox, by which means we did not arrive in *Kirin* till very late, the rain not once ceasing all the way.

In the evening, as this accident was told the Emperor, he smiled and said, *The fish have made fools of us.* In fine, after staying two days in *Kirin*, the rains became far less violent, and we set out back for *Leaoutung*. Words could never express the fatigues we underwent during this whole journey; the roads being made so very bad by the waters, that they were scarce passable. We now were travelling perpetually over mountains or thro' vallies; and 'twas with the utmost danger we crossed the rivers, &c. which were vastly swelled by the floods that ran into them on every side. The bridges were now either carried away by the rapidity of the streams, or quite laid under water In many places vast p ols of water were gathered, and these were filled with so thick a mud, that it was scarce possible for the travellers to get clear of it. The camels, the horses, and other beasts of burthen carrying the baggage, could not advance; and then either stuck in the mud, or died in the road, through mere fatigue. The men suffered as much; in short, both the men and the cattle were vastly weakened, for want of refreshment necessary for so long a journey. A great number of those persons who rode, were either forced to drag their tired horses after them; or to stop in the middle of the fields, to give them an opportunity of taking a little breath. Though the quarter-masters and harbingers spared neither the labourers nor the timber, which was cut down on all sides, to fill the several holes with facin s; nevertheless, after that the horses and carts, which always set out first very early in the morning, were passed, 'twas impossible to travel after them; in so much that the Emperor himself, with his son, and all the great lords of the country, were more than once obliged to cross, on foot, the marshes and quagmires, for fear of exposing themselves to still greater dangers, should they attempt to go through them on horseback.

Whenever they came to a bridge, or this kind of defile, the whole army used to halt; when the monarch the Emperor, with some of the most distinguished persons were gon over, the rest of the multitude crouded after; on which occasions, as all were for getting over first, many fell into the water. Others, striking into round-about-ways still more dangerous, fell into b gs and quagmires, and could not get out of them. In a word the fatigues were so violent in all these roads of *Eastern Tartary*, that the old officers, who had attended the court above thirty years, declared they had never suffered so much before in any journey.

'Twas on these occasions that the Emperor was p'eased to order me, more than once, with peculiar marks of kindness.

The first day that we set out upon our return, we were stopt, in the evening, by so wide and rapid a flood, that it was impossible for us to ford it.

The Emperor meeting, by chance, with a little boat, which could not hold above four persons at most, crossed over in it, with his son, first; and some of the chief kings afterwards. During this, all the other princes, lords and *Mandarins*, with the rest of the army, were waiting impatiently on the bank for the return of the boat; in order to get as soon as possible on the other side of the flood, as night was drawing on, and the tents were gone over a long time before. But the Emperor returning in a boat exactly like the first, asked aloud where I was; when being presented to him by his father-in-law: *Bid him come in* (added the Emperor) *he shall cross with us.* Thus we were the only persons that went over with the Emperor, the rest being obliged to pass the remainder of the night in the open air, on the shore. Almost the same thing happened the next day. The emperor came about noon to the banks of a torrent, no less swelled and rapid than the former. He then gave orders, that the boats should be employed, till evening, in carrying over the tents, the bales, and the rest of the baggage; and afterwards would force me to cross, with only himself and a few of his attendants; he having left all the great lords on the other side, so that they were obliged to pass the night there. Nay, the Emperor's father-in-law asking whether he might not go over with me, as I lodged in his tent and eat at his table, the prince bid him stay; saying, he himself would order me all a treasure.

Being crossed, the Emperor sat down by the water-side, and made me sit by him, with the two sons of the petty western kings, and the chief *Calao* of *Tartary*, whom he distinguished on all occasions.

* The above relation is given by Father Verbiest, he having accompanied the Emperor Kang-he to Tartary in the year 1682.

## CHINESE EXTRACTS.

*Translated for the Canton Press.*

### THE OBVIOUS DREAM.

Kwan-hing being now old enough to commence his studies his father Tsou Keun-shan, an officer of high rank engaged a tutor named Tsew-wanho to direct them and assist him with his valuable instructions.

The old gentleman had some difficulty in securing Tsew-wanho owing to a dream the latter had the preceding night and which, he persuaded himself, foreboded great evil. The substance of his dream was as follows. He thought that a large serpent crawled into the room, and after writhing its disgusting body, in seeming agony, vomited a blood-red ball of subtle poison which it commanded him, the tutor, to eat The immediate consequences of his obedience were, his being seized with violent spasms in his bowels, during which he awoke. So great were the effects of this dream, which he persisted had some relation to his engagement with Tsew Keun-shan, on his mind, that nothing but urgent necessity could have compelled him to accept the latter's offer, liberal as it was.

Kwan-hing's disposition was so violent and untractable and he paid so little attention to his tutor's instruction, that he was severely punished every day. As he grew older he felt this punishment the more, and, instigated by revenge and prompted by his wicked servant, he determined to kill the tutor. For this purpose he purchased some rat poison which he mixed with his tutor's food.—Thus was the dream accomplished.

After the teacher's death, Kwan-hing reformed, and made great progress in his studies, but, altho' his father held such high rank, he never rose higher than a Ganlin. This was doubtless as a punishment for his crime, but he daringly attributed it to the Emperor whom he presumptuously accused of not appreciating his talents and merits. Not content with this, he openly upbraided him, for which he was apprehended and delivered over to the Board of Punishments who, after lengthy deliberations, decided that the enormity of the crime merited instant death; even his father's influence could not save him from the bowstring.

---

Notice on Sir G. Staunton's Pamphlet "Remarks on the British relations with China," translated from the *Journal Asiatique* of July 1836.

"The strange doctrines of the English in Canton upon the necessity of making war with the Chinese to induce them to facilitate their relations with foreigners, and above all a pamphlet published with this view by *Captain* Lindsay, have provoked refutation by Sir G. Staunton, well worthy of fixing the attention of those who interest themselves in the actual state of the east. The author exposes with great imparitiality the events which marked the short and unfortuna e negotiation of Lord Napier at Canton, and renders full justice to the conduct of the Chinese government in that affair. w ich has excited such violent protests or rather declamations against the Chinese, on the part of the English merchants of Canton. Sir George opposes also the barbarous style which the English of Canton have adopted in their transactions of public affairs by the Chinese authorities, and which is only intended to throw into ridicule every thing which comes from the Chinese government. ‡

This little work has had very great success in England and has powerfully contributed to calm public opinion upon the transactions of Canton, and to maintain the English government in a moderate and pacific line of conduct."

## EAST INDIA AND CHINA TRADE

*(Atlas, 1 anuary 7th.)*

A number of merchants and others connected with the trade to the East, and who had formed an association for the protection of that trade, met on Tuesday at the Jerusalem Coffee House, to receive the report of their Committee; G. G de H. Larpent, Esq in the chair. The attempts to obtain an alteration in the duty on Bohea tea and the successful efforts for the equalization of the duty on sugar, the endeavour to place each of the Indian presidencies on an equality in this respect, the altered duty on paper, and the stamp law, were all discussed in the report. To establish a consul at Canton with considerable powers, and to withdraw from that quarter all the resident servants of the India Company, to procure leave for the families of merchants to domicile at Canton, permission to establish depots, to trade with the Chinese generally, as well as with the authorities, the privilege of trading with Amoy and Ningpo, and the possession of an Island on the Eastern coast of China, free from the operation of its laws, were stated as the heads of a memorial submitted to the Secretary of State for Foreign affairs. Two duties levied at Batavia and Singapore, and the efforts made to relieve trade in those quarters were alluded to. On the subject of steam vessels, the Committee reported their opinion that the associations of Glasgow and Liverpool for the co-operation, to several members of the Cabinet for their support, and to the President of the board of trade, the Chancellor of Exchequer, and the Secretary for Foreign affairs, for the attention paid to the Committee and its requests. The receipts of the association since its formation were stated at 1,658l, the expenditure at 554l. The report was received and ordered to be circulated. Thanks were voted to the members of the committee and to the chairman. Some resolutions, modifying the minor arrangements of the institute, were agreed to, and the members who had vacated their seats he lot were re-elected to the Committee. Adjourned.—*Englishman 11th April.*

## DEATH OF GENERAL MINA.

*(Times, Feb. 3.)*

Extract of a letter dated Barcelona, Dec. 30, 1836; —" Before this reaches you, you will probably have heard of the death of General Mina, which took place on the 25th inst. As soon as this melancholy event became known it cast a gloom over all. Half-hour guns were fired by a Spanish corvette lying here until the interment. The body was laid in state at the palace. The crowd to see it was immense, but every thing was conducted in the best possible order. The funeral procession passed through a line of soldiers drawn up on either side of all the principal streets; the British flags of war, Rodney and Childers, fired minute guns from the time the cor se left the palace until all was over, which lasted nearly four hours. It was a very cold day, but, thanks to the church uns, I had to carry a wax flambeau, which, with those before me, kept me from freezing. (The snow is now on the ground with lots of ice.) The funeral was attended by all our naval officers that could be spared, in full dress; also the officers of the French and American ships of war. Captain Parker was one of the pall-bearers."—*Sing Free Press 11th May.*

## SLAVING REPRESSED.

The following is the account of the number of slaves captured by the *Buzzard*, Lieut Campbell, from 17th Dec. 1834, to July, 1836:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Formidable | Of Old Calabar | 702 slaves |
| Iberia | Bonny | 813 |
| Benvenida | Lat 14 N., Long. 1 W. | 433 |
| Semiramida | Bonny | 418 |
| Norna | Bonny | 236 |
| Lucira | Non | 190 |
| Medallo | Cameroons | 268 |
| Felicia | Bonny | 401 |
| Famosa Bemera | Bimbia | cargo |
| Joven Carolina | Old Calabar | 431-3,460 |

The whole were under Spanish colours, with the exception of the Medallo and Joven Carolina. The amount of prize money is no considerable as to afford the sum of £300 to the common seamen belonging to the brigantine.—*Bombay Courier, March.—Ibid.*

## AVA.

Letters received from Rangoon, communicate the intelligence of the death of his golden-footed Majesty, the King of Ava. The event is said to have been followed by civil commotions, and the country is represented to be in a most disturbed state. Trade was stopped, and all communication between the Capital and Rangoon was entirely suspended. The British and Foreign merchants were seized with consternation and dismay at the imminent danger which threatened as immediate alienation of their property. "Were it not for the powerful influence of the British Resident," says one of the letters, "we should have been by this time deprived of all that we earned during so many years of toil and trouble. Colonel Burney's name is a sufficient passport for protection both of life and property in these eventful days of anarchy and confusion." Timber, it is fou nd, will not be allowed to be exported for a time, in consequence of the state of disturbance.—*Ibid*

‡ On this subject Chinese classics differ. Many and those well informed, pretend that the translations, to be true, cannot be given in any other style.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

### WHIG MOCK ECONOMY.

Mr. Editor,

It is current in Canton that our stock-broking government in England has made some "alterations" in the members of the commission in this country—doubtless for the power that it will give them to parade in the Houses of Commons their pretences of economy. They have cut off as I believe about £ 1800—at as one item. They do not touch the Senior Superintendent's, nor the Public's, nor the second interpreter's, I was going to say the most useless, but I soon among the least useful of the lot—what the two last named may have done for their money has never reached my ears; unless —but I abstain!

The chief interpreter, the most useful of all, and him on whom must rest *all real business* with the chinese, is reduced £ 3 0. The senior surgeon, a most estimable individual, and whose labors are ending as duty good with the chinese, as out doors; and the second surgeon, a no less worthy man, who's services have been available to all, foreigners and chinese, and who is *indispensable* here, is struck off. that these were the most useful of the list no one will dispute.

As to the second superintendent and secretary, had they been *struck off*, there would, I fancy, have been no cause for great grief, for their "utility" might be amply made up by one good clerk.

The whole is on a bad sample of Whig "economy"—making the useful suffer, that the useless may revel.

I am

Canton 31st May. Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

A LOOKER ON.

---

Sir,—I am not sure if the following can merit your acceptance; but, if you think so, please take them. I am inclined to think that you may have more of the same kind by and bye.

Your's very truly,

Canton, May 27th 1837. CAN DO!

### Instructions Imperial.

To the presidents, sons, the Governors of the two wide provinces, and his colleagues. we now address this. Let them diligently observe and respectfully obey!

We have received an order to inquire diligently into the great affair which flustered the inner land. —The celestial messengers, whose vessels are at Bin, have decreed that the barbarian forbands then the yellow river shall overflow its banks during the next year; and we order that the *Hwan-pe* consider how this great expense can be met. This is to be roused!

This is sent to the Tsung-tuh—the *Foo-yuen*, and the *Hoppo*,—so that this may be overlooked.

(Order.)

I have heard that this year the Treasury will be but short, and I have received an order that this must be made up, at once, from the trade of the foreign barbarians at Canton? What an unreasonable ask this?

The yellow river having to break through its banks, there can be no doubt of the justice of foreigners paying it, as before If what calls for justice as that the foreign trade shall be made to pay for all extra expenses, as has for many years been the case?

I order that the *Foo-chang-yuen* do report to the Board as to this and exercise his best intelligence in his reply. No shall be merit reward? In not this on record? Tremble intensely! Intensely! Learn are the orders!

(No 2.) *Foo chin-yuen* in answer.

Reverently looking up, I attempt to obey the orders, but I have no money; for the Hong merchants have dared to say that they are all poor, and nor I, nor the Consoo-fund, have a thousand Dollars.

Still I reflect deeply on what I have had leave to me! The money must be found! Though the foreigners object, their objects is to defraud me, and the supreme powers of as much as possible; yet I think that I may be able to conquer them— I shall consult with the Hong merchants, as to this, and then report again. There can be no doubt that they are used to foreigners, and can exercise the superior cunning when they please.—A respectful declaration &c. &c.

(No. 3.) Ditto.

Again looking up I venture to implore a glance on this. The plan is as follows:

The Treasury has been emptied by drafts from the high Officers of the Province and the one say that I can see to meet the demand in this?

Let the order go out to *Hin-nee-lane*, or some other, that he make a representation advising the admission of Opium, and, after some months, by an order came out against it, so that all may know it. Thus we may sell "so much," and great profits be made. This will be proper. Never but two foreign devons will lose, and we shall gain enough to pay for the yellow river! I look up and reverently hope for the answer

Is not this proper? Attentively do I wait for the answer? This is important!

Looking up I present this!

Signed &c., as usual.

Answer to above.—This is seen. It is approved. Let orders be issued!

To *Hong lo-mow*, whose virtue is transcendant, and whose talents are illustrious, living at *Tingshan* n the *Foo-ke-shan*.

Benevolent elder brother!

*Chang-se-ma*, your stupid younger brother, looks up, with respect, and sends this, by a "fire express," in the sincere hope that it may cheer up the cockles of your heart as it has of mine.

I have heard that this day (the 9 Genii be praised) the "red-headed barbarians," infesting the suburbs of this city, received information by ocean letters that the good and eminent friends of the Celestial Empire, the *Com-pa-ni*, are to advance again, on Tea and Silk, I know not how many tens of lakhs of "great round money." My last letter to my virtuous elder brother recommended him that, as the barbarian markets are as bad as possible, he should not buy Teas, except very cheap. Oh how stupid was I! But now, again, I look up, and venture to recommend that you, superior man, get hold of as much Tea as possible, at any price. Last year, the *Compani* be thanked! we made the barbarians pay 25 per cent more for Teas, than the year before, though they were worse in quality. If the *Com-pa-ni* did not make advances this next season, prices would have been low indeed; but now, oh joy and good luck! we may, as before, have any price we please to ask.

I have raised a tablet in my hall to this *Com-pa-ni*, and burn incense and knock head, before it, morning and night. So shall my gratitude be made manifest! This is all.

Looking up &c. &c.

From *Chang-se-ma*, born in the evening, who bows his head to the ground, and worships.

4th Moon. 26th day.

## DRAGON BOAT FESTIVAL.

Dear Mr. Editor,—Festivals are constantly being celebrated by the Chinese, and we wonder now and then at an odd procession, a Sing-song, or racing of dragon boats on the river, some of which are constantly passing before our eyes, and on asking the Chinese of the meaning of this or that ceremony, we scarce get any answer, further, than that it is "Joss-pigeon," tho' some of the more intelligent ones among them display a little more knowledge of the foreign tongue, by giving us the important information that such and such a thing "hab old story" or "long time before sky pigeon," and with this we remain satisfied. The festival of the dragonboats is as ancient as almost any observed by the Chinese. It's origin was in the third century before Christ, and is founded upon rather a melancholy incident of that period; few would imagine that it had its origin in an antidote for the blue devils. History gives the following as the origin of the festival observed throughout China on the 5th day of the 5th moon by upwards of 300 millions of people, the remaining 600 millions of human beings who inhabit the earth being almost utterly ignorant of such an event. In the middle of the third century b. C. in the state Tsoo there dwelt an officer of the Government, named Keuk-yuen-ping, a man of superior talents, yet unfortunately afflicted with that most dreadful malady called the blue devils. History states he detested his own life, gave way to the most melancholy forebodings, and finally came to the resolution of putting a full stop to his mortal career. On coming to this most praiseworthy conclusion, he composed some farewell verses, which having completed, he "embraced a stone" threw himself into the Meih-lo stream and was drowned. At each anniversary of his death it became customary for the people of the neighbourhood to repair to the spot in boats brilliantly illuminated by lanthorns, and rowing over the spot where the event took place, in soothing accents, call upon the spirit of the defunct. The custom gradually became universal throughout the Empire, and all it's rivers on the 5th day of the 5th moon are now covered with these snake like boats, plying to and fro, gaudily ornamented with flags and banners of various colored silk, and filled with quantities of men who propel them, with short paddles, regulated by the beat of an immense drum and gong in the centre and bow of the boat. On the river which runs by the City of Hang-chow-foo and in the vicinity of the city Soo-chow-foo, this festival is said to be observed with immense splendor.

P.

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

### BRITISH COMMISSION IN CHINA.

Sir,—After the merry game of change seats, "the King's coming" having been played here in His Majesty's commission, for three years, no further manoeuvres of the foreign Office in China will create surprise however they may afford a fair subject for amusement.—The matter is short!—The want of knowledge of China on the part of the foreign Office has sent an expensive commission out here, utterly useless, until it is, by a demonstration of power, put into communication with the Government of the country, not with Hong-merchants or Linguists.

The foreign minister probably now sees his blunder, but is too conceited to acknowledge it, so keeps chopping and changing and nibbling at the salaries of the officers of the commission, with a view to pacify the *Joe, Humes* of the Commons, when the plain and manly plan is clear to withdraw the commission entirely, *or* to put it in a position to do good.

I see the East India and China Association ask a set of measures for China, many of them good measures, but they might just as well ask Lord Palmerston to order his chief commissioner here to send home a piece of the moon in a basket, as to accomplish one of those beneficial measures. Are the E. I. Association up to this hour really so blind as not to know that H. M. Commision here, with the Chinese are utterly powerless. If they do not know this, they must have very *in*-sincere correspondents, or be very dull in the *up take!*

The only branch arising out of the commission really useful, I may say nearly indispensible, is the medical one, and that is, as usual with the Foreign Office, *the one most hit at*, when absolute sinecurists are left untouched!—Is this to be tolerated? Why, if the British residents in China had been allowed a voice in laying out their *own* money, the medical officers would have been doubled in number, should such appropriation have cut down the Chief to a half, and not left a church open.

It is known to you, Mr. Editor, and should be so to Lord Palmerston, that by the absurd laws of China all wives and children of foreigners must stay down at Macao, above 80 miles of a difficult passage from Canton. To the mother and her children, most men will, without hesitation, give up their right to medical skill; here therefore, from circumstances, one medical gentleman must reside. —*From* June until *March* at Whampoa about and above 1000 British seamen sojourn in a reach proverbial for some of the most dangerous and sudden hot-country attacks. Whampoa is only approachable by river with the tide, and it is 15 miles from Canton: therefore no daily help can be looked to from there.

At Lintin constantly 15. 20, to 30 vessels lay, some all the year, some for months.

These are becoming fields for the practice of three hard working medical men, not sinecurists, and had lord Palmerston a heart in his breast, he would listen to such claims. We, in Canton, may amount to about 100 British, yet, shut up in our houses, no amusement, no change, we have diseases, or what is worse, fancied diseases, sufficient for 500 in happier circumstances; is it unfair to ask a resident medical attendant of the crown, in preference to wasting our own money on a Commission which circumstances beyond its controul render useless.

Canton, 31st May, 1837.

A.

My dear Mr. Editor,

I send you an Extract, in the Calcutta "Englishman" of April 12th from the London "Atlas" of January 8th,

In it you will see the best plan that the E. I. and China Association of London, the very body who should know most of the interests of this trade, as its self constituted guardians, devise in their wisdom, and ask of the British Government; and, as they are on the spot, strong, and likely to be persevering, I know of no people to whose exertions success is so probable.

Now what is proposed as the best that can be hoped or asked for? Simply, the worst thing that could happen to us—the very thing that will bring on us a repetition of the danger, the misery, the loss, the disgrace, caused by the deplorable folly of the senders out of Lord Napier. To ask the Chinese, at Canton, for things as impossible for them to grant, as it would be unpalateable to them to do so—to ask of these, the very men who profit by the continuance of this present system, and whom a change would destroy, to ask, I say, that *they* should break through the Emperor's orders, while destroying themselves! To ask the Governor of Canton, who would not allow Lord Napier to remain, in any thing of a dignified or independent situation; who has only allowed Capt. Elliott to beg himself up to Canton, on terms of good behaviour—to ask him to allow a Consul, with full powers—for us, free trade—free residence—free intercourse—free appeal to the laws—to have depots —to trade with whom and how we may please; to trade even with the E. Coast—to possess islands! Oh, Mr. Editor, what a proof is this to us of how little our situation is understood, when this body, well intentioned as I cannot but think, and well informed as they ought to be, ask what our bitterest opponents must wish, or our most foolish masters, the Government, could, in their ignorance, devise. "Put not thy trust in Princes," says the holy author; —put it not in E. I. and China Associations, says this paper—put it not in the home government' says experience—put it in yourselves, say I; and you may carry your point; or, if an Embassy is asked for, let it be to head quarters, to Peking direct; and let government settle it with government; and not endanger life, and injure property, by any silly visits here, where merchants may be oppressed, in consequence; or their trade squeezed, to pay for the folly of their governments and their acts.

How long will it be, Mr. Editor, think you, before the British government pays British merchants (and others) for their losses occasioned by the business of Lord Napier? When, I suppose, the Chinese pay back the enormous amounts plundered from the foreign trade, through their obliging Agents the Hong-merchants, since that business, to pay for repairing forts—building forts—casting cannon—building war boats and keeping the Canton army in a state of readiness, to repel the next barbarian attack.

"Save me from my friends," says the Spaniard and well might he! Save us from the E. I. and China Association, say I, if this second quixotry to Canton is what they propose. Save us from such friends!

I am, Mr. Editor,
Your's truly
ONE HERE IN 1834.

Canton, May 30th, 1837.

Dear Mr. Editor,—The state of the Hongs and the probability of payment of the debts of the Hing-tae Hong seem to divide public attention with the late pleasant news from England. One cannot be helped and must be borne. With the other I have my doubts if either is the case.

*Aide toile ciel t'aidera* is a true saying, and, like the waggoner and Hercules, no one is justified in calling on others to help him, till he has done all that he can to help himself. What is the objection to an address from the foreign merchants of Canton to the Co-Hong, asking them for information as to the exact condition of the Consoo-fund, and what it's past receipts have been, and where they are, and protesting against the misdirection of these funds, (ordered by the Emperor in 1787 to secure foreign merchants) to other purposes, and demanding that the past debts be made up out of the sums collected since the failure of *Chun-qua* in 1829. This for a beginning.

Your's truly,
Canton, 31st May. 1837. Y.

## OBITUARY EXTRAORDINARY.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT. Died a few days since, somewhere between Peking and Canton, *Chun-apeen Yap-how*, the infant son of *Heu-nae-tsze*, of the age of about twelve months, of a gradual decline; to the deep regret of many Chinese and foreigners, his warm friends and sincere well wishers.

His complaint was, as we have said, a slow and gradual decay, not a little aggravated by an attack of *Choo-tsun*, and another of *Heu-kew*, from which he suffered much, when but a few weeks old; though his original constitution was by no means strong; which had led many to think that his career would be but short, as has unfortunately now proved.

To show the high destinies to which he might have aspired, and the hopes formed of and through him, it will be sufficient to mention that the Governor of the "two broad provinces," and the other government officers, stood sponsors for him, as soon as it was found in what high esteem he was held at Court.

The schemes, hopes, plans and speculations to which his limited existence gave rise, were, we are told, boundless; and we have small doubt but that the regret, expressed at his untimely end, is far more severe and sincere than is generally recorded in verse or epitaph. Nor is it likely that this will be confined to China. In all probability, many in Behar, Benares, Malwa, and even Turkey, who have learnt his existence, and rejoiced in his promise, will now have to mourn our and their bereavement. Some of his warmest friends, even now, we hear, cling to hopes that he is still in existence; or that he may be resuscitated; should either prove the case, we shall gladly publish it to the world.

*Sic transit gloria mundi.*

# CANTON PRESS.

June 3rd 1837.

We are much obliged to our correspondent "Can do" for his *intercepted letters*, and shall be still more so if he continues to supply us with others. The Poo-ching-sze's correspondence about supplies to Government bears every mark of authenticity, it being the custom, whenever government is obliged to go to some extraordinary expense, to squeeze the foreign trade through the Hong merchants.

We regret with our "*Correspondent*" the infant death of *chun-apeen-yap-how*, the chinese characters of whose name a friend has translated to us, as "legalization of the opium trade."

We agree with our correspondent Y., as to the propriety of insisting on an explanation from the Hong merchants as to how the Consoo-fund is applied.

The remarks of "one here in 1834" appear to us to be perfectly correct. We are well aware that every one of the objects, the East India and China Association in London wish to obtain, are highly desirable, but to attempt to obtain them through the commission now here would be highly impolitic. A direct and scornful refusal is certain to be given to any application made at Canton, particularly as hitherto the Chinese, without making the slightest concession, have gained from the Superintendents the only point that was seriously contested.

We are in part of our correspondent A's opinion as to the injudicious way in which the British commission has lately been reduced. We certainly would prefer to see several surgeons officially appointed, instead of there being only one at Macao as in future will be the case, to seeing some salaries continued for no service at all. As far as we can learn the salaries will in future be: Chief Superintendent (we do not know whether that title continues as before) £ 3000 per annum, and £ 2500—for contingencies, such as rent of office, clerk's salaries etc., etc. instead of £ 5000 as before. Second Superintendent (to act only in case of accident or other inability of the chief) £ 1500—instead of £ 2000.—Secretary £ 800—instead of £ 1300.—First interpreter £ 1000—instead of £ 1500.—Second interpreter £ 800—as before. Surgeon £ 1900—instead of about £ 1300. Office of second surgeon at £800 discontinued. Chaplain £1200—as before. The whole reduction will therefore be seen to amount (including the before abolished salary of the former chief of £ 6000) to £ 11,100—or about one half of it's former expense. Laudable as it no doubt is in Ministers, to be as economical as can be, yet we, with our correspondent, must regret the discontinuance of the second surgeon, a gentleman, whose professional knowledge has gained the confidence of our community, and whose services, as being resident in Canton were always available. We likewise regret to see the salary of the first interpreter reduced by £ 500.—The often arduous duties of that office, and the many years of preparation necessary for it, require to be well recompenced, particularly also as the office is one of great responsibility, whenever any official transactions with the chinese take place. We confess that it appears to us that the salary of the vice-superintendent would be well employed in paying a surgeon and continuing the salary of the interpreter as before, and to give any surplus there may be as encouragement to young Englishmen for acquiring the Chinese language. Beyond the translation of documents required for the superintendents, the present interpreter kindly translates all such correspondence as passes between the foreigners and hong merchants.

We believe that of late a great many reductions have been made in the salaries of consuls etc. in foreign countries, but with all the above mentioned reductions the commission in China continues still to be by far better paid than any other consulate.

## COMPANY'S FINANCE COMMITEE.

We, as well as all our neighbours, had hoped that the last season was the last in which the Company would interfere in the China free-trade, but we are sorry to see that our hopes were deceitful, as we learn from Calcutta, that during the next season 50 lakhs of rupees are again to be remitted to England by way of Canton. We shall therefore soon see the Company's treasure open, and the agents putting a term as to the time till when advances on shipments to England are to be made, will again enable the Chinese, as they did last season, to hold back their produce to the very last, to extort enormous prices. It is, we believe, not overrated when we state the advance in prices occasioned by Company's advances at 25 per cent (In this we are supported by the writer of Chang-se-ma's letter) The money paid out of the Company's treasury may have been $ 2,400,000, being two thirds of the value of the shipments, whose whole amount would be $3,600,000, out of which the Chinese obtained beyond the fair value of their produce, $ 720,000 by way of a cumshaw or present made to them by their old friends the Company, at the cost of the British consumer. We do, and frequently justly, complain of the arbitrary acts of the Chinese government, but the unjust and despotic manner in which the British government, at the instigation of the Company, has interfered with the Free trade ever since it's existence, is without precedent even among the Chinese governmental acts towards foreigners.

The very first season of the free-trade's commencement, instead of allowing it to take it's natural course, in steps the Company, desirous to retain part of the profits which had so long been exclusively theirs, and throws into the market an immense extra-capital, by which, whilst prices of all exports rose, the exportation was fomented beyond the capability of the home markets, and Chinese commodities soon fell so as no longer to be remunerating to the importer. The company's dealings in China, though contrary to their charter, are connived at by the Government at home, which seeing, that by the aid of this trusty ally, more tea was being imported than had been the case at any previous period, now suddenly changes the duty on low teas, of which a great part of the imports consisted, from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 1d. per lb, for which, on specious pretences, it obtains the sanction of government, and contrives, by this financial *tour de force*, to shew a gratifying increase in the receipt of customs, totally disregarding the ruin of the China trade and of those interested in it. The consequence has been, that, instead of the expected increase of consumption, this has been almost stationary by the immense duty of about 250 per cent on costprice, and the warehouses are now filled with free-trade teas for which there is no customer, whilst the Company is selling off without limits it's old stock, thus preventing any spirit of speculation in China produce to arise, which might be beneficial to the consumer. Why does not the East India and China Association, instead of indulging in chimerical dreams, lay the grievances under which the China-trade suffers, before the government, and convince them of their perfidious and tyrannical conduct towards it. This would be doing every one connected with China real good service.

A meeting of the Hong-merchants etc., was held at the Consoo house a few days since to receive the Hoppo and, we believe, the *Poo-ching-sze* (treasurer) and other mandarins. The subject to be discussed was the payment of a sum of 30,000 Taels which the Canton government levied last year on the Co-hong for the erection of the new forts at Hom-qua's Folly, the Cum-sing-moon and other places; the salt merchants were assessed also, and with the government paid the remainder, about 90,000. The Co-hong then pleading poverty and inability to pay at once, the *Poo-ching-sze* advanced the amount, which, not being yet repaid, he called on them for. Payment was ordered and agreed on.

The *Antonio Pereira* and *Sylph* from Calcutta and the Straits have arrived during the week with advices from the former to the 16th April, and from the latter to the 13th May, and bringing us the *Singapore Chronicle* of 6th, and *Free Press* of 4th and 11th May, from the latter of which some extracts will be found in another column. The Opium-market in Calcutta continued inactive, owing to the advices received from here. Both the Clippers have not brought more than 450 chests between them, which is a sufficient proof of mistrust of our market. The Government had declared the epidemic at *Pallee* to be the real eastern plage, and much anxiety prevailed as to it's passing into the Company's territory. A cordon sanitaire was about to be drawn to prevent all intercourse with the infected country.

Great mortality also prevailed in Ceylon from the measles.

We hear from one of the gentlemen of the proscribed nine, that he has been requested by the Hong-merchants to go down to Macao, and thence to apply for a passport to come up again, which he has been promised, will be immediately granted.

The government continue to vex the Opium trade wherever they can, and we have now to report the loss of a junk with about a hundred chests, and a crew of forty men. The junk, we hear, had just left Cap-shuy-moon and steering seaward, when she was attacked by a government cruiser, when a hot combat ensued; but one of the cruiser's shot striking the junk's hull below water-mark, she soon filled, and went down, neither any lives nor property being saved. We fear that this occurrence will again put a temporary stop to the trade.

The tides in our river rise now daily to a great hight, having for the last four or five days flooded many of the lower streets in the suburbs, as likewise the space in front of the factories, and the passages of the hongs, though the spring-tides have not yet begun, the highest of which will only be to morrow. It is said that the rains and the high tides together have rendered the prospects for the ensuing rice-crops in the lowlands very unpromising, though in the higher lands, not subject to inundation, the crops look well. The present swelling of the river is caused by the snow having melted in the mountains, of Yunnan and their waters being carried away by the river.

## NOTICE.

### LIGHT AT FALSE POINT—BAY OF BENGAL NOTICE.

REFERRING to the Notice published from this Office under date 19th July last, Notice is given that on the 1st day of March next a Light will be exhibited at False Point on a Tripod, in Latitude 20° 19' 25" N. and Longitude 86° 48' 8" E.

The Light will be exhibited from an elevation of about 63 feet above high water mark, and be visible in clear weather at a distance of about 13 miles from an elevation of 15 feet above the surface of the Sea.

The Light will be enotinued at this height until the end of November, after which it will be discontinued, in order to the removal of the Lantern to the top of the permanent Building. It will subsequently, viz., on and after the 1st March, 1838, be again exhibited at an elevation of 120 feet above high water mark, and be then visible from 18 to 20 miles in clear weather, from the height of 15 feet from the surface of the Sea.

The Pilots' Station will be continued as heretofore, off Point Palmyras, during the S W Monsoon, that is from the 15th March to the 15th September, during which period the Pilot Vessels cruize during the day off the Point, anchoring during the night in a line East and West, in Latitude 20° 42' to 20° 48' N. with the Point bearing West to W. by S.; the Vessel, on board of which the next turn Pilot may be, will burn a Blue Light and fire a Maroon alternately every half hour, commencing with the former at eight o'clock and continuing till day light.

Commanders, on making the Light on False Point, are recommended after bringing it to bear West in from 13 to 14 fathoms, to steer to the N. E. keeping in from 13 to 18 fathoms, as the wind may hang to the Westward or Eastward, on no account coming under the former depth. In this track the Blue Light and Maroon abovementioned will be seen long before the Light on False Point is lost sight of. If, however, about the beginning of September, the wind comes from the Eastward or the weather assumes a threatening appearance, the Pilot Vessels necessarily haul off to the Eastward, and will then be found in a line between Point Palmyras and the Floating Light at the entrance of the Eastern Channel. Vessels therefore about that period, if the wind hangs to the Eastward or has a threatening appearance, are recommended after leaving False Point on no account to approach Point Palmyras, but rather to endeavour to make for the Floating Light at the entrance of the Eastern Channel, and it is further notified that from the 15th September no Pilot Vessel will be found to the Westward of the Western Sea Reef.

From the 15th September to the 15th March the Pilot Vessels cruize during the day between Saugor Sand and the Western Sea Reef, anchoring in the night East and West of each other, in Latitude 21° to 21° 10' North.

Vessels approaching either Station during the day, are requested to make for that Vessel on board of which they will see a large red Flag flying at the Main whenever they can do so without great inconvenience or delay. In the night during the N. E. Monsoon, that is from 15th September to 15th March, at the Floating Light Station at the entrance of the Eastern Channel, the Vessel having the next turn Pilot on board will burn a Maroon every hour, and in thick weather every half hour, and as before stated, at the Point Palmyras Station, during the S. W. Monsoon, or between 15th March and 15 September, such Vessel will alternately burn a Blue Light and Maroon every half hour. Commanders are in like manner requested during the night to seek their Pilot from such Vessel, it being however understood that any Pilot Vessel which may be first seen is bound immediately to use every exertion to put a Pilot on board, night or day, without reference to turn or rotation, and that this latter is only allowed when no delay is occasioned thereby.

By Order of the Marine Board.

C. B. GREENLAW, *Secretary.*

*Fort William, the 23rd January*, 1837.

---

### LETTERS BY SUEZ TO BRITAIN.

THE undersigned will make up a Packet by every Ship for Bombay or Calcutta to "Tho. Waghorn Esq. Suez"—For Passage and other particulars reference is requested to Mr. Waghorn's prospectus as it appears in the Canton Register of 30th May last.

JA. INNES.

Canton, 2nd June, 1837.

---

THE undersigned tenders his thanks to the Commanders of the "Cap-shuy-moon Fleet" for the prompt and efficient assistance rendered by them with their crews to the Ship MANDARIN in her perilous situation on the morning of the 26th ultimo.

BENJAMIN R. LEACH.

Canton, 1st June, 1837.

---

### CANTON GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The office and Records of the Chamber are open to the members every day excepting Sundays; and the Secretary will be in attendance from 12 till 3 o' Clock.

By order of the Committee,
WILLIAM SCOTT.
*Secretary.*

Canton General Chamber of Commerce
No. 2 Danish Hong 4th Feby. 1837.

---

NOTICE.—Referring to the above advertisement I beg leave to solicit from my friends and the Public, a continuance of the Patronage that has heretofore been given to the Auctioneering and Warehouse Keeping, of the late establishment of Mr. ROBERT EDWARDS. No. 3 Imperial Hong.

CHARLES MARKWICK.

Canton, April 1st, 1837.

---

NOTICE.—The business hitherto carried on by the undersigned will from this date be conducted by CHARLES MARKWICK,—At No. 3 Imperial Hong.

ROBERT EDWARDS.

Canton, 1st April, 1837.

---

NOTICE.—SAMUEL WETMORE Jr., is this day admitted a partner in our establishment,

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, February 1st 1837.

---

NOTICE.—The Copartnership hitherto existing under the firm of Markwick Edwards & Co. ceased this day. All Persons having claims against the said firm are requested to forward them, and all Persons indebted to the same are requested to pay the amount to the undersigned.

ROBT. EDWARDS.
No. 3 Imperial Hong.

Canton 31st Dec, 1836.

---

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the PERSIAN INSURANCE SOCIETY of BOMBAY are prepared to receive application for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the office they are authorized to take.

H. & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton, 2d May, 1837.

---

### NOTICE.

THE interest of SAMUEL RUSSELL and AUGUSTINE HEARD in our house ceased on the 31st December 1836.

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, January 2nd,

---

NOTICE.—The interest of WILLIAM H MORSE, in the business of our House, commences with this date.

OLYPHANT & Co.

Canton, March 1st, 1837.

---

### NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } ₱ 100 ₱ 1.
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c..... " " " 1. 50.
" Policies and folio pages. " " " 3.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100Copies.

---

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portugnese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

---

### UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON,

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, in order that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

*The Agents for the Society are from this day,*

In London,—Mess. PALMERS MACKILLOP DENT &Co.
" CALCUTTA, Mess. MACKILLOP STUART & Co.
" BOMBAY,—Mess. FORBES & Co,
" SINGAPORE, Mess. A. L. JOHNSTON & Co,
" MANILA,—Mess. RUSSELL & STURGIS,

DENT & Co,
*Secretaries.*

Canton, 1st, July, 1836.

---

### ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to notify the same, in order that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for this Society are,

London, Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. & Co,
Bombay, Messrs. Mc.Gregor Brownrigg & Co.
Madras, Messrs. R. S. Moorat & Co.
Singapore, Messrs. Guthrie & Co.
Messrs. Cockerell & Co. Secrs, CALCUTTA.

BELL & Co.
Agents CANTON.

---

### FOR LINTIN.

THE Ship TRESCOTT, Capt. LINDSAY, will leave Whampoa on the 5th June. For freight apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, 30th May, 1837.

---

### FOR BOMBAY.

THE Ship HELEN, Captain GEORGE SEYFORD, will leave Whampoa with all despatch. For freight apply to

DHUNJEEBHOY MUNCHERJEE.

Canton, 22d May, 1837.

---

### FOR BOMBAY.

THE Ship "HANNAH," Captain Mc GREGOR, will leave Whampoa with all despatch. For freight apply to

HEERJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE.
No. 4 Powshong.

Canton, 26th May, 1837.

---

### FOR BOMBAY.

THE GOLCONDA, Captain W. H BELL, to leave Whampoa with all despatch. Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE.

Canton, 12th May, 1837.

---

### FOR SALE.

ON MODERATE TERMS,

BALGUERIE & Co's *Claret*; consisting of *Medoc*, & *Sain Emilion*, in one dozen cases.
Do's French *Cognac Brandy*, in one dozen cases.
HARPER & BELL's English *Brandy*, in wood and bottle, (deliverable at Lintin).
Superior *Malmsey*, in pints.
CHAMBER & Cox' *Sherry* in pints and hogsheads.
BLACK's, *Port* in pints.
*Drawing Pencils.*—
FISHER & MORRAYS *Biscuits, Rusks*, and *Tops and bottoms*, in large tins.
*Manilla Cigars.*
English Canvas, (deliverable at Lintin.)
*Duck*; of fine quality.
GATTIE & PIERCE's *perfumery*;—the residue of an Invoice—consisting of *Lavender Water*, in white flint bottles; *A la Rose, Marechalle, Millefleurs, Rezeda, Bokara of Roses, Jamaica* and *Marrow Pomatums.*—
English *Foolscap Paper* laid and wove.

Apply at No. 7½ French Hong to

JOHN SMITH.

---

### FOR SALE.

THE new Brig. "ROSE," of 145 Tons Register, built in the United States in a superior manner, and fast. For terms apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, May, 4th 1837.

---

### FOR SALE ON BOARD THE BARQUE ISABELLA.

ROUGH spars of various sizes, lower masts, topmasts, Jib-booms and other spars.
200 Teak sheathing boards 4 and 3 Inch thick.
20 Teak wide boards, 11 feet long and 21 Inches wide.
Also: all kinds of ship's stores.
Apply to Capt. HILLAR on board, or

STANFORD & MARKS, at Canton.

Canton, 14th September, 1836.

---

### TO LET.

FROM the first of September next, the house on the S. E. side of Praya Grande, formerly the Spanish Factory, and now occupied by Da. Anna Joaquina Lopez, with large cool apartments. Any Gentleman wishing to take the said house, will please to address to Januario Jose Lopes, at Macao.

Macao, 15th August, 1836.

---

### FOR SALE.

CHILIAN SLAB COPPER, about 2,200 peculs received per ORESTES, apply to

F. S. HATHAWAY.

April 22d, 1837.

---

### TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current.
For one year payable in advance..... $ 12
For six Months..... " ..... $ 7
For three " ..... " ..... $ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current may be had at the Office, No. 3, British Factory, at 50 cents, and Price Current at 10 cents each, of at Messrs. Markwick Edwards & Co. in Canton and Macao.

---

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—British *Sylph*, Vial, from Calcutta and Singapore. *Antonio Pereira, Young*, from do. American *Eliza and Susan*, Webber, from New-york and Batavia. Brit. *Enfield*, ——, from Manathan.

PASSENGERS.—*per Eliza & Susan*, Mr. J. C. Stewart. Per *Sarah Barry*, (omitted in our last) Mr C. Lagruyere.

SAILED or DESPATCHED.—Brit. *John Fleming*, Black, for London. Am *York*, Meyer, for New-york. Brit. *John Dugdale*, Scott, for Liverpool.

PASSENGER, per *York*, Mr. A. Hubbell.

The *Golconde* for Bombay and the *Sylph*, for the Straits and Bengal will be despatched in a few days. The *Bencoolen* is loading fast for England. The *Thames*, we understand, is to go to India.

The *Scaleby Castle* is reported in, but it is, we believe, improperly so.

We see in the *Sing. Free Press* extract of 6th May, that the following vessels had passed Anjer.

April 11, Ameri. *Neptune*, J. J. Soubie, from Canton 19th March for New-york. Brit. Ship *Huntspuddle*, Wildridge, from Canton for Sydney.

---

LATEST DATES from ENGLAND, 2nd February via Bombay. UNITED STATES 23rd December per *Horatio*. CALCUTTA, 10th April per *Antonio Pereira*. SINGAPORE, May 12th per *Antonio Pereira*. SAVA, 24th April per *Eliza and Susan*. MANILA, 14th May via Macao. BOMBAY, 3rd April per *Golconda*.

---

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From BENGAL, *Cowper, Formidable, Blonde, Ann.* CALCUTTA, *Marie, Water Witch.* BOMBAY, *Stanley Castle, Columbia, Kent Volunteer.*

---

## SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

| Vessel's Name. | Flag. | Commander. | Tons | Where from. | Consignees. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hospital Ship .... | | | 300 | | |
| Tartar .... .... | Amer. | Nichols .... .... | | Java .... .... | Russell & Co. |
| Bencoolen .. .... | British | Brown .... .... | 417 | Calcutta .... | Turner & Co. |
| Golconda,.... .... | " | W. H. Bell,.... | 450 | Madras,.... .... | Nanabhoy Framjee. |
| Trescott.... .... | Amer. | Lindsay .... | | Batavia .... | Russell & Co. |
| Thames .... .... | British | Hornblow .... | 1115 | Madras.... .... | Lindsay & Co. |
| Cecilia .... .... | Swed. | Backmann .... | | Rembokan .... | Turner & Co. |
| Helen .. .... .... | British | Setford .... .... | 400 | Bombay .. .... | D. Muncherjee |

---

## SHIPPING AT LINTIN &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Ann*, Crockett, *Lord Amherst*, Rees; *Aurelia*, Burns; to Dent. & Co. The *Hercules, Jamesty*; *Austen*, Rees; *Col Young*, ——; *Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Sears; to D. & M. Rustomjee. *Arabella*, W Stamford & Marks.

| Vessel's Name. | Flag. | Commander. | Tons | Where from. | Consignees. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Sandwich Islands | |
| Rasselas .... .... | Amer. | Carter .... .... | 468 | Bombay .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Cornwallis .. .... | British | Clark .... .... | | Bombay .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Governor Findlay .. | " | R Parry .... .... | 160 | Calcutta .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Psyche .... .... | Amer. | G. Kennedy .... | 143 | Lima .... .... | Russell & Co. |
| Rose .. .... .... | " | Foster .... .... | | Manila. .... | |
| Diana, .... .... | " | Carter .... .... | | Batavia .... | Russell & Co. |
| Stag .. .... .... | British | Burnham .... | 489 | Bombay .... | Hunjeebhoy Rustomjee. |
| Hannah .... .... | " | Mac Gregor .. .... | | " .... | Dixon & Co. |
| Eleanor .... .... | " | Lyeon .... .... | 448 | " .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Good Success .... | " | Durant .... .... | 209 | London .... | " |
| Sarah Barry .... | " | Evans .... .... | 350 | Calcutta .... | Pereira & Co. |
| Izabella Robertson . | " | Hudson .... .... | 304 | " .... .... | D. & M. Rustomjee. |
| Sylph... .... .... | " | Vial .... .... | | | Gibb Livingston & Co. |
| Antonio Pereira .... | " | C. H. Young .... | 316 | New-York .... | Russell Sturgis & Co. |
| Eliza & Susan .... | Amer. | Webber .... .... | | | |
| Enfield .... .... | British | | | | |

# THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

A Invoiciones (Pl.) Peral. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Commd. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avoirdu 1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avoirdu. 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys. 1 Ton.—84 Cys. 1 Cwt.—¼ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. do 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 2d. No. 39. CANTON, SATURDAY, JUNE, 3rd, 1837. No. 91

## IMPORTS.

| | PER | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| COTTON MANUFACTURES. | | | |
| Cambries - - 40 yds. - | P. | $ 3. a 4 | |
| Chintzes - - 28 „ - | „ | 4 a 8 | |
| Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet | „ | 2.25 a 2.50 | dull. |
| „ „ blue - | „ | 1.25 a 2 | |
| Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in | „ | 4¼ a 4½ | |
| „ „ „ 80 „ - | „ | 10. a 11. | |
| „ grey - 40 „ 38 in | „ | 4½. a 5½. | in demand. |
| „ „ - 60 „ 38 in | „ | 6¾. a 8. | |
| „ „ - 80 „ 38 in | „ | 9 a 10½ | |
| Am. brown Cots. 30 „ 36 in | „ | 3. a 3.10. | |
| Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in | Pl. | 33 a 40 | |
| „ „ „ 30 @ 32 in | „ | 35 a 40 | |
| Calcutta - „ 18 @ 24 in | „ | 34 a 35. | |
| WOOLLENS. | | | |
| Broadcloth Et. Sup^r 60@62 in | Yrd. | 1.80 a 2.90 | |
| „ Span^h Stripes 60@62 in | „ | 1.10 a 1.20. | dull. |
| „ Supers - 58@60 in | „ | 80 a 90. | |
| „ Worsters - - | „ | 60 cts. | |
| „ Worleys - 25 yds. in | Pce. | 11 a 11½ | No sale. |
| „ Sup^r Selct. Cutgs large | Pl. | 30 a 40. | Cts. dull. |
| Flannel - - - - | yrd. | 15 a 20. | |
| Cambletts, double 54 yds. 30 in | Pce. | | |
| Fine singles - - - | „ | 26 a 28. | dull. |
| Second - - - - | „ | | |
| Dutch - - 40 yds. 33 in | „ | 28 | |
| „ - - 40 „ 28 „ | „ | 22 | No demand. |
| Bombasets - - - | „ | 11 a 12 | |
| Longells scarlet - - | „ | 8½ a 9 | |
| Assorted colors - - | „ | | |
| Woollen yarn - - - | „ | 70 a 90. | Limited demand. |
| COTTON. | | Fael. | |
| Bengal old or inf^r. - - | Pl. | 7.8 a 10.5 | |
| „ sup^r and fine - - | „ | | |
| Bombay old or inf^r. - - | „ | 7.5 a 10.3. | |
| „ sup^r. and fine - - | „ | | |
| Madras - - - - - | „ | 7.8 a 10.2 | |
| Manila - - - - - | „ | | None. |
| METALS. | | | |
| Copper Shea^g. 18 oz @ 32 oz | Pl. | $ 34½ | |
| „ S. American slab - | „ | 33. | None. |
| „ nails assorted - | „ | 50. | |
| „ old - - - | „ | 18 | |
| Lead English Pig - - | „ | 5½ | |
| „ „ Spanish „ - - | „ | | |
| Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - | „ | 1.80 a 2. | |
| „ Rod ½ @ in - - | „ | | |
| „ Nailrod ½ and under | „ | 3 a 3.50. | Declining. |
| „ Hoop. ½ @ in - | „ | | |
| „ Scrap - - - - | „ | 1. a 1.96 | Not Saleable. |
| Steel English - - - | „ | | |
| „ Swedish - - - | „ | 5½ a 6 | |
| Spelter English - - - | Pl. | 6. | |
| Tin Plates - - - - | Box | 8 | Large stock. |
| Quicksilver - - - - | Pl. | 105. | |
| SKINS Rabbit - - - - | 100 | 60. a 65. | |
| Beaver - - - - - | each | 4. a 6. | |
| „ Fox - - - - | „ | 1. a 1.15. | |
| Otter-Sea - - - - | „ | 40. a 55 | |
| „ „ tails - - - | „ | 2.50 a 3 | |
| „ Land - - - - | „ | 5. a 7. | |
| Seal - - - - - | „ | 2. a 2.50 | |
| OPIUM Patna old - - | lb | 895 | |
| „ „ new - - | „ | 700 a 710 | |
| Benares old - - - | „ | 775 | |
| „ new - - - | „ | 660 | |
| Malwa old - - - - | „ | 525 a 535 | |
| „ new - - - - | „ | | |
| Turkey - - - - - | „ | 830 | |
| RICE Bengal - - - - | Pl. | 1.70 a 1.80 | |
| „ Java - - - - | „ | 1.60 a 1.70 | |
| „ White table - - - | „ | 1.85 | |
| „ Manila - - - - | „ | 1.60 a 1.70 | |
| „ Paddy - - - - | „ | 40 pct less. | Than Rice. |
| STRAITS PRODUCE &c | | | |
| Bird's nest, fine white - | Cs. | 30. | |
| „ „ inf^r. „ - | „ | 11. a 16. | |
| „ „ black - - | „ | 4½. a 5. | No demand. |
| Bees Wax - - - - | Pl. | 26. a 28. | |
| Betel nut - - - - | „ | 2½ a 3. | |
| Cloves Mauritius 1st - | „ | 34. | Molucca. |
| „ Mother - - - | „ | 10. a 12. | Overstocked. |
| Camphor Baroos - - - | Cs. | 6 a 25. | |
| Gambir - - - - - | Pl. | 2½. a 3. | |
| Mace - - - - - - | „ | | |
| Nutmegs - - - - - | „ | | |
| Pepper - - - - - | „ | 7 a 7½ | |
| Rattans - - - - - | „ | 2.50 a 3.10 | Supplies. |
| Tin Banca - - - - | „ | 17. | |
| „ Singapore &c. - - | „ | 16. | First quality. |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | |
| Amber large 1st quality - | Cy. | 8. a 12 | |
| „ small fragments - - | „ | 70 cts a 1½ | |
| Asafœtida - - - - | Pl. | 4½. | |
| Bichlotmac - - - - | „ | 12. a 26. | |
| „ good - - - | „ | 36. a 50. | |
| Cochineal - - - - | „ | 130. a 140 | Dull. |
| Coral large beads or pieces | Cy. | | |
| „ fragments - - - | Pl. | 40. a 50. | |
| Cow Bezoar - - - - | Cs. | 16. a 25. | No demand. |
| Cudbear - - - - - | Pl. | 12. a 14. | |
| Cutch Pegue - - - - | „ | 4. a 4½. | |
| Elephants Teeth or Ivory | „ | 70. a 100. | |
| „ „ cuttings | „ | 60. a 65. | |
| Fish-maws - - - - | „ | 23 a 55. | |
| Flints - - - - - | „ | 40 cents. | |
| Ginseng crude - - - | „ | 25. | |
| „ clarified. - - - | „ | 100 | None in mkt. |
| Mother of Pearl Shell - | „ | 9. a 10. | |
| Myrrh - - - - - | „ | 3. a 4. | |
| Olibanum - - - - - | „ | 3½. a 8 | Large stock. |
| Putchuck - - - - - | „ | 18 a 20 | Little demand. |
| Rose Maloes - - - - | „ | | |
| Saltpetre at Lintin - - | „ | 8. a 9. | Nominal. |
| Shark's fins - - - - | „ | 15. a 30. | |
| Smalts - - - - - - | „ | 30. a 50. | Limited demand. |
| Stock fish - - - - | „ | 5. a 6. | |
| Thread Gold and Silver - | Cy. | 32 a 35 | Large stock |
| Wood Ebony Mauritius - | Pl. | 2.60 a 2.70 | |
| „ „ Ceylon - - | „ | 2. a 2½ | dull. |
| „ Sandal Indian - - | „ | 20 a 24 | No demand. |
| „ „ Timor - - | „ | 10. a 18 | |
| „ „ Sand^l Islands - | „ | 8. a 10 | |
| „ Sapan „ - - | „ | 150 | |

## EXPORTS.

| | WT. in T. | PRICES. | REMARKS |
|---|---|---|---|
| SILK MANUFACTURES. | | | |
| Camlets blk. 18 yds by 24 in | 36 | $ 13 | |
| „ col'd „ „ by „ | 30 | 13. | |
| Hkfs. 6-4 black L. vantine | 17 | 5.70 a 6. | |
| „ fringed 45 by | | | |
| „ 7 8 „ „ „ | 15 | 5.10 a 5.50 | |
| Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - - | 11 | 7. | |
| „ Sarsnet, Nankin silk | | | |
| „ „ Canton - - | — | 6½ | |
| Hkfs. white Pongee 22 in | 18 | 7.75 a 7.80 | |
| „ „ „ 30 „ | 16 | 6.60 a 6.70 | |
| „ figured „ 32 „ | 20 | 10. | |
| „ „ „ 30 „ | 18 | 9. | |
| Levantines col'd 30 yds 24 „ | 24 | 12.50 | |
| „ „ 30 „ 29 „ | 32 | 16.50 a 16.75 | |
| „ black „ „ 24 „ | 24 | 10.75 a 11.50 | |
| „ „ „ 29 „ | 30 | 12.75 a 13. | |
| Satins Levantines 30 „ 29 „ | 34 | 14.75 a 15. | |
| „ „ „ 24 „ | 30 | 13. | |
| Lutestrings mixt 18 „ 24 „ | 18 | 7.10 a 7.20 | |
| „ black „ „ 29 „ | 28 | 10.30 a 10.50 | |
| Pongees white 30 „ 30 „ | 30 | 11.75 a 12 | |
| „ „ 30 „ 29 „ | 29 | 11.50 a 11.75 | |
| „ „ 30 „ 32 „ | 32 | 13. a 13.50 | |
| „ Szechuen 19 „ 19 „ | 27 | 8.75 a 8.90 | |
| Sarsnets black N 30 „ 29 „ | 27 | 11.40 a 11.75 | |
| „ „ C. „ „ 19 „ | 25 | 10. a 10½ | |
| „ „ „ „ 29 „ | 22 | 7.80 a 8.10 | |
| „ white 60 „ 29 „ | 34 | 17. a 17.20 | |
| „ colored 30 „ 29 „ | 21 | 12.10. a 12.60 | |
| „ crossbarr'd „ 24 „ | 18 | 10.75 | |
| Satins black 18 „ 29 „ | 44 | 17. a 17.50 | |
| „ „ 18 „ 29 „ | 36 | 14.25 a 14. 0 | |
| „ colored 18 „ 29 „ | 33 | 17.20 a 17.40 | |
| „ high „ 18 „ 23 „ | 28 | 14.75 a 15 | |
| „ damasked crimson | 34 | 21 a 22. | |
| „ „ colored | 38 | 20 a 21. | |
| Sewshaws Nank. blk 29 29 | 44 | 15 a 15.50 | |
| „ „ colored „ „ | 33 | 16 a 16.40 | |
| „ „ „ 29 | 36 | 17 a 17.50 | |
| „ Canton black 29 | 33 | 10 a 10.20 | |
| Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st | Pl. | 4.70 a 4.90 | |
| „ „ black - - - | | 4.30 a 4.40 | |
| Shawls crape 7 4 embrd. - | 7 | 3.40 | |
| „ „ 55 @ 58 in - | 5½ | 2.90 | |
| „ 8-4 Satin figd. 63 - | 5 | 2.18 a 2.25 | |
| „ 7-4 „ „ „ - | 4 | 1.85 | |
| „ „ damas^d col silk 54 @ 42 | 4 | 1.50 | |
| Water silks col'd. 18 y. 29 in | 32 | 13.45 | |
| BLACK TEAS. | Pl | Tael. | |
| „ Bohea Canton - - | „ | | Canton Tea. |
| „ Pekoen - - - | „ | | 11 a 13. |
| „ Congou Soug. k'd. - | „ | 20 a 26 | |
| „ Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd | „ | 24 a 36 | |
| „ Campoi - - - - | „ | 28 a 38 | |
| „ Souchong - - - - | „ | 40 a 56 | |
| „ Hung muey - - - | „ | 23 a 40 | |
| „ Pekoe - - - - | „ | 60 a 90 | |
| „ Ning Yong - - - | „ | 24 a 27 | Nominal. |
| „ Ankoi - - - - | „ | 16 a 22 | |
| „ „ Pouchong - - | „ | | |
| „ Orange Pekoe - - | „ | 23 a 35 | |
| „ Caper - - - - | „ | 24 a 30 | |
| GREEN TEAS. | | | Canton Tea. |
| „ Twankay - - - - | „ | 26 a 30 | |
| „ Skin - - - - - | „ | 20 a 26 | 11 a 13. |
| „ Hyson - - - - - | „ | 26 a 38 | 28 a 30. |
| „ Young Hyson - - - | „ | 26 a 36 | 22 a 25. |
| „ Imperial - - - - | „ | 30 a 38 | |
| „ Gunpowder - - - | „ | 33 a 61 | 30 a 40. |
| RAW SILK. Canton No. 1 | T. | | |
| „ „ „ 2 | | | |
| „ „ „ 3 | | 230 a 240 | |
| „ „ „ 4 | | | |
| „ „ „ 5 | | | |
| Nankin Taatlee - - - 8 | „ | 490 a 530 | Nominal. |
| „ Taysaam- - - - | „ | 380 a 400 | |
| SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st. | T. | 5.5 | |
| „ „ „ 2d. | „ | 5.2 | |
| „ Pingfa - - - - | „ | 6.7 | |
| „ Candy Canton - - - | „ | 6 8 | |
| „ Chinchew - - - | „ | 14 | |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | |
| Alum - - - - - - | „ | 1.85 a 1.95 | at Macao. |
| Aniseed star - - - - | „ | 10½ a 11 | |
| Camphor - - - - - | „ | | at Macao. None. |
| Cassia at Whampoa - - - | „ | 11.50 a 12 | |
| „ Lintin - - - - | „ | 9. | |
| „ buds - - - - | „ | 14 a 15 | |
| Canes bamboo - - - - | 1000 | 10 a 14 | |
| „ Wangees - - - - | „ | 7 a 12 | |
| China Root - - - - - | Pl. | 3½ | |
| Cubebs - - - - - - | „ | 17 a 18 | |
| Dragon's blood - - - - | „ | 80 a 100 | |
| Galangals - - - - - | „ | 3½ a 3½ | |
| Gamboge - - - - - - | „ | 65 a 70 | None good. |
| Glass beads - - - - - | „ | 17 a 22 | |
| Glue - - - - - - - | „ | 9 a 11 | |
| Ginger in Jars - - - - | Case | 5 a 5½ | |
| Hartall or Orpiment - - - | Pl. | 45 a 46 | |
| Lead white - - - - - | „ | 9 a 10 | |
| „ red - - - - - | „ | 10 | |
| No. of Pear' Shells 5colon large | Pl. | | |
| „ blue edged small | „ | | No demand. |
| Musk warranted- - - - | Cy. | 45 a 60 | |
| Nankeens, blue 10¼ yds. 13 in | 100 | 92 | |
| „ 9¾ yds. 12 in - - - | Ps. | 85 | |
| „ Canton made - - - | „ | 79 | |
| „ „ large - - - - | „ | 82 | None. |
| „ „ small - - - - | „ | 65 | |
| Yellow yds. in 1st. qt. | „ | 79 a 80 | |
| „ „ „ 2d „ | „ | 66 a 70 | None. |
| „ „ „ 3d. „ | „ | 50. | |
| „ small „ „ - - | „ | | |
| „ white „ „ - - | „ | 55 a 85 | Wanted. |
| Oils Aniseed - - - - | Cy. | 1.10 a 1.20 | |
| „ Cassia - - - - | „ | 1.65 | |
| Rhubarb - - - - - | Pl. | | |
| „ Dutch cut - - - - | „ | | |
| Soy in Jars - - - - | Case | 3 a 3 | |
| Tobacco in baskets - - - | Pl. | 14 a 15 | |
| Tortoiseshell - - - - | P. | | |
| Turmeric - - - - - | „ | | |
| Vermillion 50 catties - | Box. | 50. | |

N. B.—DUTIES AND PORTS ALL DUES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER

BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also high prices are obtainable for *Cambaya Sanpetre, Cloves* and other Goods on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton* &c sometimes discharge at Macao or transship their Cargoes at Lintin & to other Vessels. bound to Whampoa. and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rents outside. and River Freights are various and high.—Sm invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pickles &c, Confectionary Stationery, Millinery Crockery ware*, &c., for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

### RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

| | d. |
|---|---|
| On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills. ..... | 5 |
| Government Bills 10 @ 30 days. ..... | None. |
| United States Bank Bills 6 months sight. ..... | |
| Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents. none | |
| E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 dz. sight. ..... | 220 C |
| E. I. Directors Bills, 60 dz. sight, Rs. ..... | |
| Private Bills, on Bombay, „ Co's. Rs. ..... | |

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 24.20 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 5½ per Cent premium,
„ „ „ small 96 a 98 „ 8 „
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, „ „ „ 1 per Cent „
„ „ Old Carolus IV. „ „ „ 12 per Cent „
South American Republics „ „ „ 3 a 4 per Cent discount.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet .. £5 @ £6
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none ..
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. ..

### DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1st To 30th APRIL 1837, AND FROM THE YEAR ENDING 1st APRIL 1837.

| | IN APRIL. | | | FROM 1st APRIL 1836, TO 30th MARCH 1837. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Chests. | Price. | Value in Dollars. | Chests. | Value in Dollars. | Stock in Mar. |
| Patna .....old | 0 | 830 | 66,500 | 5,284½ | 3,957,939 | 540 |
| „ .....new | 153 | 740 | 113,220 | | | 2,068 |
| Benares .....old | 112 | 730 | 84,160 | | | 100 |
| „ .....new | 111 | 685 | 76,025 | 27.5 | 1,989,750 | 483 |
| Malwa .....old | 331 | 550 | 976,25 | 13,430½ | 8,508,981 | 664 |
| „ .....new | 1441 | | | | | 4,07 |
| | 2.5 | | 1,378,865 | 2,508 | 14,454,193 | 8,45 |

### RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & at the Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

| GOOD TREASURE | | GOODS TREASURE | | GOODS TREASURE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay - - - | | Singapore - - - | 1½ | Hol.or Hamburg - - 3½ |
| Ceylon - - - | | Manila - - - | 1 | Spain or Portugal - 3½ |
| Madras - - - | | Malacca - - - | 1½ | America U States - - 3 |
| Calcutta - - - | 3.2½ | Penang - - - | 1½ | 1¼ Chili or Peru - - 4 |
| Rangoon - - - | | Batavia - - - | | Mexico - - - - 3 |
| Mauritius - - - | | G. Britain IN S | 3½ | 3 Coast of China - - 1 p |
| Australia - - - | | Sydney - - - | 3 | 3½ Lintin &c. - - - ½ |
| Sand. I. lands | | Fraser - - - | 3 | 3½ |

Note. Abovenates are from 20th April to 20th Oct annually; during remaining 6 months the premiums are generally half these. Risks on Bhd are $ 2 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 8 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ 1 per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

### WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measng. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.782 1/4 of a T. per cubit
2nd „ „ „ 1200 do. & under 1600 „ 0.72 2/10 „ „
3rd „ „ under 1200 do. 0 506 2/5 „ „

N B. The cubit is 14¼ inches; measurem^t is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Main mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products—T^e largest class pay from $ 43.0 to $ 43.20; 2d class from $ 37.60 to $ 37.80; 3d class from $ 32.00 and under. The Canton per Present Pee is paid by all vessels 6 0 Tuns or $ 2233. Linguists fee $ 123½ and Comprador's fee $ 50 Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. On French and other Foreign vessels they are slightly varied. Riceladen ships are charged only about $ 1300 in lieu of measurement &c.

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

### IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—White and unbleached Longcloths continue to be in fair demand at our quotations.

COTTON YARN.—continues much depressed, some sales of indifferent quality having been made as low as $ 33 for the lower numbers.

WOOLLENS.—There has been some demand for *Longells*, which have slightly improved in price.

LEAD.—there has been inquiry for it at our price.

TINPLATES.—have again receded a little

COCHINEAL.—The stock continues very heavy, and prices low.

RICE.—Our quotations continue unaltered. though we are not aware of any transactions having taken place.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—continues as depressed as before, whilst new importations are daily arriving.

COTTON.—The lower descriptions have experienced a furth^r decline, but for good quality there is more enquiry—the market being nearly bare of it, and while sales of Western and Nellore cotton have been made at 7 8 @ 8 Taels, and of low Bombays and Bengals at about the same price, Timevelly would fetch 10.3, and for some middling Bandas, 10.5, has been offered. Of good Surats we believe there is none in the market. The first arrivals with good cotton would cause a decline on these rates.

OPIUM.—There has been considerable activity in Malwa during the past week, but we are almost at a loss for quotations, sales being reported to us about the same time at 520 and 540 Cash, and at two and three months time at 560. A good deal has been no doubt purchased for the Junks to sail during the present month to the northward, but many of the transactions are we think entered into on speculation, and with the view of influencing the market. In the Bengal drug there is almost nothing doing, and it would be impossible to force sales of new Patna at present to any extent, at even 700 @ 710, there being no demand. In our last we expressed a belief that matters would probably be soon accommodated between the mandarins and smugglers. The attack however, within these last few days, by mandarin boats of a Junk with, it is said, 180 chests on board, in which the Junk was sunk, must further delay any arrangement.

### EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.—The Chinese state that the 6 st crop of Canton Silk has been much injured by wet, and prices continue high for the little of No. 3 that has come into market.

TEA.—Nothing doing. The reports of the first gathering of black tea being short, are confirmed from other parts of the districts, and the deficiency is attributed to unfavorable weather. the plants having been injured by the quantity gathered last season. High prices have been paid for Pekoes and Pahoe Kook-Congous. The new Orange Pekoe is beginning to arrive, but in small quantities, which will be chiefly required for native consumption, and which is selling at higher prices than the late advices from home would warrant for export.

# THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 2d No. 40. CANTON, SATURDAY, JUNE, 10TH, 1837. No. 92.


## EXTRACTS.

*From the Chinese Repository.*

ART. V. *Ophthalmic Hospital at Canton: the sixth quarterly report for the term ending on the 4th of May, 1837.* By the Rev. Peter Parker, M. D.

SIX hundred and fifty patients have been received during the last three months, making the whole number, since the opening of the hospital, 3350. The interest in the institution continues to increase, and the eagerness to enjoy its benefits has never been greater than at present. The crowd of patients, on the day of receiving them, now limited to once in two weeks, has been very great. Sometimes not less than 200 or 300, and on one occasion about 600, including their friends, have been present during a single day. The most numerous classes of disease during the last term, have been acute and chronic ophthalmia, cataracts, entropia, pterygia, nebulæ, lippitudo, and granulations of the lids, as may be seen from the following table, which exhibits 31st diseases of the eyes, and 2nd miscellaneous diseases.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st | Amaurosis | 22 |
| | Acute ophthalmia | 49 |
| | Chronic ophthalmia | 74 |
| | Purulent ophthalmia | 14 |
| | Ophthalmitis | 6 |
| | Conjunctivitis | 4 |
| | Hordeolum | 4 |
| | Cataract | 61 |
| | Entropia | 78 |
| | Ectropia | 3 |
| | Trichiasis | 10 |
| | Pterygia | 35 |
| | Opacity and vascularity of the cornea | 28 |
| | Ulceration of the cornea | 10 |
| | Nebulæ | 59 |
| | Albugo | 4 |
| | Leucoma | 7 |
| | Staphyloma | 22 |
| | Staphyloma sclerotica | 2 |
| | Onyx | 4 |
| | Iritis | 4 |
| | Linpitudo | 38 |
| | Night blindness | 1 |
| | Day blindness | 1 |
| | Near sightedness | 1 |
| | Synechia anterior | 11 |
| | Synechia posterior | 3 |
| | Mydsis | 5 |
| | Closed pupil with deposition of coagulable lymph | 5 |
| | Precedentia iridis | 6 |
| | Glaucoma | 9 |
| | Choroiditis | 4 |
| | Euphora | 6 |
| | Granulation of the lids | 50 |
| | Complete loss of one eye | 49 |
| | Loss of both eyes | 51 |
| | Muscæ | 6 |
| | Muscæ volitantes | 3 |
| | Tumor of the lids | 2 |
| | Imperfect cornea at birth the sclerotica extending into its place | 1 |
| | Adhesion of the conjunctiva to the cornea | 2 |
| | Injuries of the eye | 2 |
| | Cancer of the eye | 1 |
| | Disease of the caruncula lachrymalis | 2 |
| 21 | Otorrhœa | 2 |
| | Deficiency of cerumen | 1 |
| | Deafness | 3 |
| | Disease of the lower jaw | 1 |
| | Dropsy | 2 |
| | Ovarian dropsy | 1 |
| | Cancer of the breast | 1 |
| | Goitre | 4 |
| | Sarcomatous tumors | 2 |
| | Encysted tumors | 4 |
| | Hernia umbilical | 1 |
| | Hydrops articuli | 1 |
| | Rheumatism | 2 |
| | Gout | 1 |
| | Phthisis | 2 |
| | Aphonæ | 1 |
| | Dyspepsia | 1 |
| | Deaf and dumb children | 3 |
| | Fungus hæmatodes of the arm (?) | 2 |
| | Ulcers | 1 |
| | Opium mania | 2 |
| | Scrofula | 1 |
| | Paralysis | 2 |
| | Hare lip | 1 |
| | Epilepsy | 1 |
| | Stone | 1 |
| | Stricture of Urethra | 2 |
| | Enlarged spleen | 2 |
| | Arachnitis | 1 |
| | Hepatitis | 1 |
| | Enlargement of parotid gland Fracture of radius and ulna (one year) | 1 |

### HARBOR REGULATIONS.

*Port of Honolulu, Oahu,*

*SANDWICH ISLANDS.*

[ Abridged from the printed laws. ]

*article 5.*

Ships entering the harbor for the purpose of refreshing or refitting only, are to pay the following rates:—

For the outer harbor, 6 cents per ton.
" " inner harbor, 10 cents per ton.
" " buoys, 2 dollars.

But if a vessel has goods on board selling at regular sale the same rates shall be paid as for trading ships.

*article 6.*

Ships entering the harbor for the purpose of trading, are to pay the following rates:—

For the outer harbor, 50 cents per ton.
" " inner harbor, 60 cents per ton.
" " buoys, 2 dollars.

*article 9.*

The Pilotage shall be at the following rate:—
For taking a vessel in $ 1 per foot.
For taking a vessel out $ 1 per foot.

Oahu Sandwich Islands October 14th, 1834.

(Signed,) KAUIKEAOULI.

It is a curious or whimsical way in which Chinese, addressing a superior in writing, express their sense of their inferiority. This is by writing the the characters of their language much smaller than usual; thus we see mentioned in the "Lettres edifiantes and curieuses," partly written by Jesuit missionaries in China, that they, on addressing the Emperor Kang-he on one occasion, made use of the most minute characters they could write, in due observance of the above custom, which, as these say, though highly complimentary to the Emperor, exposes him to some inconvenience, from the difficulty of reading such small writing.

(France.) The minister of Commerce and public works has directed M. Stanislas Julien to translate from the Chinese, *a treatise on the rearing of silk-worms*, being part of an Encyclopedia on agriculture, of the name of Cheou-shi-thoung-khao.

There is at present in Paris an account given by a Chinese priest, of the name of Hing-tsang, who during 17 years travelled in India (from 629 to 645) and who there visited no less than 138 kingdoms with a view to procure Buddhist books and to study the languages in which they were written. The work which on his return he published by order of the Emperor, is stiled Ta-thang-si-iu-ke. It is comprised of 12 books, of which two are entirely devoted to the history of Mighada. These twelve books occupy 568 pages, large 8°, and consequently 482 pages more than the Fo-koue-ki of Fa-hien, who only visited 30 Kingdom in India.

---

The following we have extracted from an account which appeared in the *Chinese Repository* for last month on Embassies to China, this being the second of a series of papers to be published in succession, illustrative of the Political relations Europeans have hitherto had with the Peking court by means of Embassies. This second paper reviews Lord Macartney's mission, and if the remainder be written with the same research and clearness, which distinguish the two first, the public will be much indebted to their author for putting them in possession of much interesting and new information.

"It will seem strange that, though the British connections had then existed near a century, no Englishman could be found, conversant with the Chinese language; and that Paris, Rome, and Naples, must be ransacked to find a man, able to act in the capacity of interpreter. This man, known by the name of "Mr. Plum," was a native of China, who had learned Latin and Italian at the "Chinese college" at Naples.* Forty five years after sir George Staunton's voyage of discovery to find him, to the shame of England be it spoken, there is still no public endowment, or professorship; no inducement held out to the study of the Chinese language—a language which it is more our interest, than that of all other nations besides, to acquire and keep up a correct knowledge of. France has long had professorships—what is her interest in Chinese matters? Germany can also boast of her scholars. How is it that Britain is, of all, the last, though so deeply interested? How is it that, of the few of her citizens who have acquired this language, there should not be one on whom the sun of public patronage should have shone? Not one who has met with an honorable award, such as his labors entitled him to, at the hands of his country? While Remusat shed honor on the literature of France from his professor's chair, now filled and worthily by Stanislas Julien, why should the distinction have been withheld from our Morrison? Strangely, that this name should be better known, and his works more appreciated, in foreign countries, than in his own? Strange, that, in our universities, some moderate sum could not be spared to endow a professorial chair, even though it had to be taken from some of those, more laborious than useful persons, who yearly enlighten the public with dissertations on the particles of dead, and, all but in books, forgotten language!"

---

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS,

Dear Mr. Editor,

A few days since, while walking through a portion of the suburbs of the city, little frequented by foreigners, I cast my eyes up to notice the name of a street, which I was about passing, and the glaring gilt characters, cut in marble, over the gate, informed me that it was the street "Redolent of virtue. Overflowing with delights." Not willing to allow so tempting a spot to escape me, I turned into it, but had not advanced far, before I came to the conclusion, that if I remained there long, I should unquestionably be suffocated with the horrible odours, that arose from piles of filth, heaped up at every corner, accordingly retracing my steps, I had nearly gained the gate of this delightful spot, when I descried something, in the shape of a letter, lying on the ground. I took it up. It appeared to have been recently folded, and bore no address, moreover finding it had not been pasted together at the end, I ventured to open it—my curiosity increased as I read it—in finding that it contained some slightly exaggerated notices on that portion of the community of Canton, politely termed "Foreign Devils"—by the natives. I send a translation, which you can publish if you like.—

Yours truly

P.

---

* Two of these Chinese, so qualified, were found and attached to the embassy—one of them took his departure, when the ships arrived off the Ladrone islands, being afraid of the risk he ran. Had "Mr. Plum" done being afraid of the risk he ran. Had "Mr. Plum" done the same, and it astonishes us that he did not, the embassy would have found itself, in China, without an interpreter; or, had the Chinese seized him, as "holding traitorous intercourse with foreign barbarians," what a dilemma would they not have been in! "Mr. Plum" was well known to be a Chinese; and it is strange that he was not seized, and punished, if not executed.

### ( LETTER. )

"Oh Choo! benevolent elder brother, born before sunrise! What countless ages have passed, during which the "Four precious gems" have lain idle? what myriads of cycles have elapsed, since your unworthy younger brother beheld the brilliancy of that countenance, which ever surpassed the dazzling splendour of the noon day sun? In good truth does the She-king say, "separation of a "single day to friends, is like the absence for a "season, of summers refreshing rains, and the suns "genial warmth, to beds of flowers." Yet scarcely should I grieve; the interval to yourself has been one of mighty import, in as much as you have been engaged in the duties of that high office to which the favor of Imperial kindness and consideration permoted you;—receive then my congratulations on the occasion, while an intimacy which has grown up from our childhood, will pardon my calling to your remembrance, that string of rubies and pearls, which was uttered by the immortal Tsze, to the king of Foo. "When down, "look up, when up, look down. He who stands up "high, must be careful lest he fall down low."

My last letter dated the 14th year, 5th moon, 10th day, of "Taou-Kwang," and written in the city of Kwang-Tung, gave you some details of a ghostly looking tribe of devils, who by the immense bounty and compassion of the ever to be adored "Son of Heaven" and "Brother of the Yellow Dragon" are permitted to reside on the banks of the "pearly stream," in a small filthy spot, to which they are restricted by the local authorities, from a fear that, should they be allowed to wander, their turbulent and unruly dispositions would create troubles with the "black haired race"[1] which would require force to subdue, but this the wisdom of our governor "Ting-Tung-Tang," on many petty occasions, has hesitated to use, well knowing that if the "tigers of war" were once let loose, these barbarians would be turned into granite, by a single glance from their eagles eyes—for of all these vaunting demons, few possess that emblem of courage, a "capacious paunch"[2] indeed among all who come under my observation, few are of "unbounded stomachs."[3] In fact on all occasions where they have commenced an argument, or presented expostulations, in their usual blustering tones, it has been found that silent contempt, on the part of our august Governor, and a little derision from the truth, by recommendation, by the members of the Co-hong, has had the effect to worry and to subdue them incontinently. Yet Choo! could you be present, and with me observe the manners of these strange creatures, indeed would you say, with the illustrious Ming "Happy is the wearer of a Queue." To describe to you some of the customs of these rude barbarians would, I am fearful, lead you to imagine, that I had been culling the "Tsze-Put-Yu"[4] for your edification, yet, however unlikely the descriptions may appear, I can vouch for their accuracy, and well do they deserve a place in that celebated collection of monstrosities. Time however will not permit me now to dwell long on the subject, but, having had occasion lately to be present at a feast in the house of one of these Fan Kwaes, I must communicate a little of what I saw. I could not but be struck with the little progress they have made, in that most adorable of all arts, the art gastronomic, which seems, with them, to be yet in its infancy. "Shades of Low-Man-Ke"[5] well art thou deserving of the innumerable red lob-choks daily burnt before the altars dedicated to thy memory! How thankful should we feel to that distinguished "Fan Head"[6] who in addition to the practice of his profession, through a long life, bequeathed to posterity his "Hints on Cookery" in 990 volumes. In our younger days, you will recollect, oh Choo! the eagerness, with which we pored over its pages, and the avidity with which we devoured some favorite dish, made from its directions. But alas! as a gentleman, sitting by me at the feast in question, quaintly remarked. "Sir, throats are not a mile long, neither do numberless palates succeed each other, at intervals of an inch"—He deserves to have been born within the influence of the Celestial country! You may judge however what feelings people possess, who sit down to table, and after having swallowed rivers of a fluid, in their barbarous dialect called "Sou-pe" have the hardihood to devour the flesh of fish, which is served up in a manner as near as may be to resemble life itself. Mountains of meat, sawed from the animals, from which they are taken, and half raw, are then placed at various angles of the table, these swim in lakes of blood, and from their sides, chunks are chopped off with swordlike instruments and served round to the guests on points of pitch forks—And really it was not till I beheld sights like these that I became convinced of what I had been often told, that the ferocious dispositions of these devils, in fact their propensity to eat one other, arises from their indulgence in such gross food How lamentable their condition! pray for their conversion. Our dishes they pretend to despise!—Think how case hardened must be the wretch, for whom Sharks fins, have no charms and what pity does he deserve, who is yet unconscious of the virtues of Deers sinews; who looks with affected contempt, upon a harriece of newly fledged puppies and sneers at a rat pie!! deluded creature! in the delights of Elephants hoofs served up in the style of Low-man-ke, peace to his ashes! they find no gratification, while for the melting richness of the adorable Rhinoceros horn they have no taste.—But let me proceed with these wonderful beings. The huge pyramids of meat being devoured, and the bones thrown to the multitudes of wolfish looking dogs, that are allowed to sit beside them, or under the table, where they keep up an incessant growling and fighting, at each others throats in obtaining the largest morsels, there followed varietie of a composition of flour resembling leather in consistency, after which succeeded a substance, the smell of which, my olfactories, endeavored in vain to escape. This, is a compound I am told of sour buffaloe's milk, baked in the sun, under whose influence it is allowed to remain, till it becomes filled with insects, yet the greener and more lively it is with the more gout is it eaten; in their dialect, this odd thing is called Che-sse, and is always accompanied by the drinking of a red muddy fluid, which foams up over the tops of the drinking cups, soils one's trowsers, and is named Pe-urh—think of this!!"

But no more, when will these unfortunate men, become versed in the precepts of the gastronome, who I have already quoted, and make offerings of red candles and gilt paper, on altars raised to his memory? When capable of enjoying that incomparable dish, of which you and I have so often gorged—and at the mention of whose name, pronounced softly, I see tears gush in streams from your eyes? listen—" stewed kittens." Hold—I have ventured too far—thoughts of this latter delicacy are overpowering—they create a tremor throughout my frame, and in concluding me, that my own dinner hour approaches, recall that short but important sentence in the 65th volume of Low-man—which says:" stewed kittens with garlands of mice should be applied hot."

Farewell then for the present, and should you desire it, I may give you some further sketches of this remarkable tribe.

Virtuous Elder Brother—whose glance is as forked lightning—deign to cast a flash across this page.

Your stupid younger brother,
Lo-Yung, born in the evening knocks
hisheed against the ground, scattering
fragments of it, to the four winds,
and worships.

To Choo—dwelling at Peking, happiness & peace.
Taou-Kwang, 17th year, 6th moon, 3rd day.

---

### CHINESE TRANSLATIONS.

Dear Mr. Editor,—I was not a little surprised to see, in your last, a translation, which you were at the trouble of making from the *Lessons Addressing* Sir G Staunton's heavy pamphlet, as well as his plans for translations from the Chinese. I suppose you only took this to fill up your columns, and that you did not read it when in type; for a more injudicious extract you could scarce have made.

In the first place, it presumes to reflect disoredit, indirectly, on our interpreters in China; and, in the next, it would lead to convince the British ministry and people that we are civilly treated by the Chinese, in their edicts. That such is not the case, you must know; or, if you do not, it is time you did. You say, in your note, that, "on this, Chinese scholars differ." There is no one "differs" but Sir G. Staunton; and he for reasons known only to himself. You say that many and those well informed *pretend* that translations must be as given. There is no pretence in the business.

Ask of Messrs Morrison, Gonsalvez, Gutzlaff, Bridgman, Hunter, or Thom, our best Chinese scholars, now in China and see what all will tell you. If you wish to get a soothing, flattering account, to save your pride from an insult, Sir G. Staunton's is the plan, no doubt—if you want *the truth*, Mr. Morrison's is the one. Choose between!

If *fan kwei* is to be translated, one would put it as "foreign devil;" a term of contempt and reproach, as which it is meant. Sir George, arguing upon its universal use, thinks "European gentleman" the preferable translation; and blames his brother scholar for "calling a spade a spade." So "a barbarian" offends Sir George; and he thinks "foreigner" would read better; and so of all the rest.

I know that he is not the only apologist for the Chinese; but all who do follow him are wrong informed, or wrong informing persons, who do not know what they talk about; or, who wilfully blind the truth. I beg of you to give this a place; and, if, at the same time, you take the trouble to enquire as to this point—no unimportant one, by the bye—I think it will be as well.

Your's Mr. Editor,
A READER.

---

Dear Sir,—Here are one or two more letters of the authenticity of which you and your readers may judge.

Your's
June 3th, 1837. CAN DO!

"To *Poan ze-ming* illustrious by his virtues at *Fa-ming foo* in *Fo-kien*.

Your younger brother bows head and worships.

It has been represented officially to me, great man, that the Hong-merchants have an intimation, that the King of the barbarian tributary nation called *Ying-ke-le*, alias "red bristled," has dared to change the duty in his wretched islands on the kind of tea known here as *tsi-cha*, and barbarously there called "Bohea tea." Now this most nefarious change it is requisite that I acquaint you with, that you may act as may seem advisable.

Looking up &c.
Canton, 13th year 10th moon 10th day.

---

1 Writing materials, ink stone, pencil, paper and ink, so called by the Chinese.

2 An appellative of the Chinese.

3 The Chinese sometimes, instead of saying, such a man is a Hero or a courageous man style him as above

4 Name of a work, filled with all sorts of horrible stories.

5 Most likely some Chinese "Ude."

6 Literal translation of "Cook."

It may be as well to mention, that the writer does not deviate from the truth, in the enumeration of the animals which he mentions—all are considered tit bits by a Chinese bon-vivant.

No. 2

The above is on record, and as it is a matter of no small importance, affecting the rice of some hundred of thousands of poor subjects of this central flowery land, I, as in duty bound, reported this new audacity to the northern court. Verily this obstinacy of the foreign barbarians is remarkable! oh how different from what we knew in the time of the *Com-pa ny!* What true friends of ours they were! What cause we have to regret them!

Now then, I, having sent this to be honored by the dragon's glance, have received as follows.

"It is ordered that no trees dare henceforth to grow *tai cha* (Bohea tea): this is the order."

Now I the *tea country commissioner*, as in duty bound, proceeded forthwith to read this order, enjoining on the merchants that they should not presume to sell Bohea tea; but I was fearful as to the trees, when behold I have now a report from the Inspectors, that all the *tai cha* on the plants was in one night transformed into Hyson skin. Let the government officers of Canton thus inform the several barbarians. Is not this surprising? Let their hearts be changed, and let them more and more wonder at the glories of this inner land.

EMBASSIES TO CHINA.

Dear Sir,—As attention has been lately drawn to foreign Embassies, I hand you a translation from no less an authority than M. von Klaproth; this may assist in leading to correct opinions on an important point.

Your humble Servant,

A SUBSCRIBER.

*Introduction to a*

***Description of Russia translated from the Chinese (from the French of Julius von Klaproth.)***

After reading the treaty, concluded, in 1728, between China and Russia, which contains nothing humiliating for the latter, we should be deceived if we supposed that this power is looked on by the first as its equal. In the instrument itself one finds nothing to lead to the presumption that China arrogates supremacy over Russia; but, if we now read the description of that empire from the official geography of the Mantchous, it will be seen that the monarchy of the Czars is looked on as a state in submission to the Prince who governs "the middle empire." The very path by which the Russian Embassadors and tribute must be received, *is* there marked out by Chinese regulations.

Diplomatists may perhaps answer that, inasmuch as China has never received the slightest mark of submission from Russia, we may treat the ridiculous vanity of the former with the contempt, which all groundless pretensions deserve. Such diplomatists will be wrong, in the eyes of the Chinese, as well as in the eyes of such Europeans as are competent to form a judgment on the subject.

According to the received ideas in China *every foreign power which sends an Embassy thither, acknowledges itself, by the very deed, submissive to the Emperor.*

In Chinese this act of submission is expressed by the words *Lae chaou*, "to come to bear homage." This expression it is customary to apply but to the first embassy from a nation—for the following they use the words *Lae-hang* "to come to bring tribute." Let us open the Chinese annals, and we shall see that in 166 of our era the Roman Emperor Antoninus sent an embassy which offered *tribute* to *Hwan-te* of the *Han* dynasty; that in 284 another brought it to the *Tsin*; that the same things occurred in 637 and 719. We shall find that Spain has submitted since 1576. Holland since 1653; and the Pope since 1725.

In the explanation to a map of the world published in 1794 at Peking we read:—"In the 57th year of *Keen-lung*, (1793) the English, who are placed at the extreme N. W. of the world, and who, during the ancient times, had never penetrated into China, crossed the two oceans, to come to bear homage to the Emperor." The second English legation will be treated, in the annals of the empire, as having "brought tribute."*

We see then that the sending of an embassy is a sign of submission; and that the presents, which it brings, are looked on as a thing due to the Emperor. They are therefore called *Kung—ectigalia, tributa. Aung* is, in general, whatever an inferior offers to his natural superior.

I well know that many persons have considered that, for the sake of political or commercial interests, one might easily shut one's eyes to the arrogant vanity of the Chinese; provided the embassy obtained the proposed end. We might be induced to range ourselves under this opinion, were it not for the notorious fact that never has an embassy to China been able to accomplish it's purpose. The Chinese, far from negociating with the *envoys* of foreign powers, look on them but as people come on behalf of their masters to present his respects, and the tribute due to his superiors.

The fixed and immutable manner of treating with the Chinese government is that of causing to be sent, in writing, the demands to be made, to the governor of the province, at which one arrives. He sends to Peking to the *Le-fan-yuen* (College for foreign affairs) which never fails to give an answer. But there is no instance in which the Chinese have treated with an Embassador, unless when coming at the head of an army. The Mantchous have made some concessions to Russia, from fearing her at the time, and because they foresaw that the trade on the frontiers of Siberia, and of the Russian caravans which would come to Peking, would do good to the *Kalka* mongols, ruined as they were by the long wars with the *Koldon* of the *Eleuths*. Under other circumstances, or at another time, the court of Peking might perhaps not have shown itself so tractable.

The most useless thing then that can be done is to send embassies to China; since they can never attain their end, and can only serve to place European governments in a humiliating position. Whether Embassadors do or do not perform the ceremonies prescribed by the laws of the celestial empire, is a thing of no importance. The evil, which it may be sought to avoid, by refusing to submit to the nine genuflections, before the Emperor, or before his throne, has been already effected by the very arrival of the mission.

My dear Mr Editor,—It is Horn Took I believe who says in his "Diversions of Purley"—that he can construct on English sentence in which seven *thats* shall be placed contiguously. We all know the story of the Frenchman who asked a lady playing at cards how many she counted.—"We are two to two" she replied.—He then asked her antagonist how many she was, and she answered—"we are two to two too."—"Vy Madame, says mounseer," by gar I suppose you tink I have one fool madame—you speak to me too-too-too-too by gar like one trumpet madame." Funny as this may appear it is nothing to the Chinese. A Seen-sang or school master this morning wrote the following sentence—"Tsze-tsaetsae—tsze-szetsze tsze-sze—Seu tsze ketsaetsze sze tsze ke tsze—Sze-yay." — Which means —" Now—from this time—this man's (scholar's) irregular conduct must injure his descendants—the schoolmaster has reported that his (good) qualities are corrupted." Were a Chinese to say this to our funny French friend—mounseer would probably remark.—"Vy sir, you hiss hiss hiss me like one dog, by gar."

Your's

DELTA.

* Klaproth's prophecy is true enough—too true!

# CANTON PRESS.

June 10th 1837.

CHARGES ON RICE-LADEN SHIPS.

The question—what is the real amount of charges on Rice-laden Ships—has been so often agitated, that we are well pleased to lay before our readers a full statement of it merits, which has been handed to us by a correspondent. We will refrain from adding any remarks of our own at present. The following is our correspondent's statement.

"Rice is, I believe, the only mercantile commodity to which in China a bounty is attached. To this bounty the necessities of the people of this province have given rise, the capabilities of the soil —in most part mountainous and unfitted for the cultivation of rice—not keeping pace with the increase of population. In the reigns of Keenlung and Keaking, including a period of about 85 years, the bounty on importation of rice consisted simply in the remission of the duties, or rather in the entire exclusion of rice from the tariff of duties. In the 4th year of the present reign, 1824, the Governor and Hoppo, considering it desireable to hold out further inducement to the importers of foreign rice, obtained the remission of the measurement charge on vessels laden with rice alone, accompanied however with the prohibition of their taking on board any export cargoes,—an useless and impolitic prohibition, which was in the following year rescinded. The law has since then remained unaltered: It remits the whole of the measurement charge, varying from about $ 850 to nearly $ 3000, according to the size of the vessel, and also that portion of the 'cumsha' which bears the name of *enter-port-fee*, amounting to Taels 865 413, or $ 1207.96,—

"Early in the year 1833, apprehensions being entertained that the supply of rice that year would be inadequate, the government of Canton issued a proclamation, repeating the law on this subject, and lest extortion of sums beyond the legal fees and charges should under any pretext, be had recourse to, a statement was given of the sums of money legally payable *to government*, namely, for the port-clearance taels 519 858, as fee to the head of the commissariat taels 116.424,—total 629.872, or $ 850.10. Beyond this amount, it was stated, no fees are payable in any way to the government.*

"Notwithstanding the cautious wording of this document, which says only that no other fees were payable in any way *to the government*, foreigners nevertheless regard the sum of 629 Taels, therein mentioned, as covering all port charges whatsoever upon Rice-laden Ships. And when they found linguists and compradors applying for their usual fees, they immediately remonstrated; and, considering these demands to be contrary to the proclamation of the government, they made loud complaints, which in several instances were carried before the authorities. These complaints were not however directed against the compradors and linguists, but against the officers at Whampoa, among whom the fees to the compradors and linguists are ultimately divided. These officers being accused of extortion, the Governor immediately, and without enquiry, denounced their conduct, and declared that no fees were in any way payable to them. On further investigation, he found that he had acted incautiously, but unwilling to retract, he endeavoured to effect a compromise,—recommending the officers at Whampoa to remit a portion of their fees, and the security merchants and linguists to divide between them the balance of what had still to be paid to those officers. Such at least was the common report at the time. The security merchants and linguists would not of course submit quietly to a loss that they could in any way remove from themselves. An understanding was immediately come to among the Hong-merchants, that any of them purchasing imported rice should give only such a price as would leave him the ability, without loss, to pay over to the security merchant of the rice-importing vessel, the whole of the sum paid by him to the Whampoa officers, or, to speak more correctly, to the linguists and compradors, as their fees. Thus the extortion (if it is right so to call it) was removed from the ship—confessedly liable to *some* charges, to the rice—which for a century before had been free from all charges whatsoever.

"Under these circumstances, if the ship and the rice were to the same consignment, no difficulties arose: the smaller amount of charges was paid upon the ship, and the proprietor of the rice had his property sold at a somewhat lower rate than otherwise would have been the case. But where the rice was consigned by one party and the ship to another, the justice of this mode of proceeding was disputed, and at length, in one instance, successfully on the part of the rice holder.

"The question seems to turn solely upon the nature of the comprador's and linguist's fees.—Are they legal or illegal fees,—are they recognised port charges or the contrary? To this it must be answered, they certainly are not recognised by the Chinese government as *compradors and linguists fees*; yet *in part* they are not only legal, but are in fact paid into the treasury of the government itself. In the regulations of the Canton customhouse, published under the imperial sanction, there is a list of fees chargeable on the granting of licenses for purveyors, painters, carpenters, &c.; and also of daily and monthly charges upon ships during the time of their stay at Whampoa† As these charges vary—as many of them indeed do not necessarily arise on *every* occasion of a vessel entering the port, they could not be given by the Governor in his statement of fixed charges, while at the same time they continued to be legally leviable. Foreigners generally are ignorant of the details of these charges, because it has long been the established custom to enable the compradors and the linguists severally to meet these, as well as various other charges, by the payment to them of fees on the departure of the vessel. If these fees are unrecognized and illegal charges upon rice-importing ships, so also are they upon *all other ships*. If they are paid, without dispute, *as port charges*, in the case of a ship laden with Cotton or any other commodity besides rice, they are equally port-charges upon the rice-laden vessel. Doubtless it would be well if they could be got rid of altogether. But seeing that they *must* be paid, in one way or another, either by the importer of the rice or by the ship, it is difficult to see how the former can, in justice, be saddled with them seeing that they are customary port-charges, paid by all ships importing any other commodity than rice."

C.

* Vide Canton Register, 17th June, 1833.

† Vide Canton Register, 26th December, 1833; also 3d August, 1830.

MACAO. Much excitement has prevailed in Macao during the last month and the beginning of the present, among the Portuguese population, owing to some intended alterations in the Municipal Chamber. It is, we believe, a law sanctioned by the Portuguese Constitution of 1822, that a town of less than 1,000 hearths or families (*fogos*) is to have a municipal chamber composed of three members only, while if the number of fireplaces is greater, five members are to be elected. Under the former Governor five members (exclusive of the Governor who ex-officio is president) composed the municipal chamber, assuming the population at more than 1,000 hearths: lately however a census was made, and by it the hearths fell short of that number, and accordingly the number of members was reduced to three, besides the Governor, the "Procurador" or Secretary for Chinese affairs, and the judge, the latter taking his seat and voting in the chamber by order of the Governor. It was further pretended that the three regular members should together only have one vote, thus giving three votes of four to the executive, a measure which from the beginning caused much discontent, and several of the residents of Macao refused to accept of their election under these conditions. Another cause for discontent was that, as the judge does, one individual should hold offices incompatible by their nature with their due discharge, and that the judge should only act in a judicial capacity and give up his lucrative appointment as administrator of the Customhouse, vacate his seat in the municipal chamber, and deliver up the management of the orphan fund.

At a meeting held in Macao weeks a few ago of the principal inhabitants of the place, at which the Governor presided, these grievances were loudly complained of. The Governor defended his measures, and the discussion growing warm, one individual made use of expressions for which, by the Governor's orders, he was arrested and confined in the fortress on the Monte. This step irritated the popular party, and demonstrations were made on the following day that might have led to violence, had not the Governor, finding the garrison also inclined to side against him, released the prisoner.

The Governor, finding himself opposed in the execution of his measures, offered to resign his office, and that another should be elected in his stead. This his opponents would not do, and consequently on the first of this month a general council, convoked by the Governor, was held to deliberate on a petition signed by a great number of inhabitants, praying for redress of the above mentioned grievances, and it was then decided that, the office of Administrator of Customs should be discontinued, that the judge should in future only act in a judicial capacity, and that he should give up his seat in the chamber, as well as the management of the orphan fund; and that this chamber should, for the present, continue composed of the Governor and three members, until a new census shall have been made to determine whether their number should be greater. All these alterations to be subject to the approval of the Queen's government.

At the end of the council a general reconciliation took place, the before contending parties embraced, and accompanied by the band of the regiment, the members of the council left the town hall rejoicing in their success.

The above is what we have been able to gather of these proceedings, and is, we believe, true in the main. We being in no ways interested in the quarrel, have attempted to give as impartial an account as possible, but it may nevertheless possibly in some slight manner be incorrect, which cannot always be avoided when party feeling runs so high, as it is said to have done in Macao on this occasion, and when necessarility every recital must be more or less colored with it.

## SPANISH BRIG LA FAMA.

We have again to record mutiny and murder by part of the crew of a Spanish vessel *La Fama* from Singapore to Manila. So numerous have been the proofs of the treacherous dispositions of the Manila sailors, that it is a matter of surprise to us that Captains of Ships will still continue to ship them. In Manila vessels, as in this instance, it is, we presume, an irremediable evil, but why do other ships take them, endangering the lives of the crews and the property. It is said by many that the Manila sailors are more useful than other natives, and that if well treated, they are a gentle race, and that whenever they have risen upon their officers, they have been provoked to it by ill or inconsiderate treatment. Nothing they resent more than a blow, and they never, if opportunity presents itself, forgo revenge. People of such dispositions, however useful they may be, must ever be dangerous on board ships, for the mildest of men, seeing, in a moment of danger to his ship, his orders disregarded, *may* deal out blows to enforce them, and others not mild or gentle, *will* do it, without in such a moment thinking of the consequences, and no ship can therefore ever be safe if the crew be composed of Manila Indians. We would therefore recommend that the Insurance Offices insert a clause in their policies, invalidating them, in case the crew, whole or in part, consist of Manila men. This would prevent much loss of life and property. The following is an extract from a letter dated Manila, 20th May, relating to the murders on board the Fama.

"The Spanish brig *la Fama* arrived here to day from Singapore in charge of the steward. It seems that when near this place, three of the crew, who constituted the watch on deck at the time, and who had been punished the day before, rose upon the mate, and after killing him and the boatswain, went to the cabin and stabbed the Captain who, in the attempt to make his way on deck, was also murdered. The rest of the crew appear to have been held in fear by the mutineers, but were finally persuaded by the steward, when the murderers were intoxicated, to attempt to secure them, and succeeded with two, the third was drowned, in jumping over board. The brig, we are told, has a valuable cargo on board, which has not been injured with the exception of a few packages, all papers, letters, and documents of every description were thrown overboard

The two prisoners brought in are in the hands of Government, and will, we presume, be executed shortly.

If the statements made to us as above, prove, on further examination, to be correct, it seems to us that the underwriters on cargo and block, will be inclined to reward the steward for his conduct in the matter."

We have to thank "A Subscriber" for the translation he has sent us from M. Klaproth's work. His opinion of the inutility of Embassies has been borne out by subsequent events.

"A reader" finds fault with us for having published in our last an extract from the Journal Asiatique, remarking on the manner in which Chinese documents are translated. We have obtained as much information on the subject as we could, and it is the opinion of all the sinologues here, that, to be true, the offensive appellations given to foreigners in Chinese official documents, cannot be otherwise translated than as they have been given; the majority is, in this matter against Sir Geo. Staunton's remarks, and Chinese official insolence will continue to be exposed, and not softened down by palliating translations.

We are obliged to "Delta" for his amusing anecdote, and should like to see "P" oftener adorn our pages with his humorous and correct sketches of Chinese character and manners, for which he is assured of our sincere thanks. "Can do"'s "intercepted letters" are very welcome, and whether or not translated from the Chinese, it is certain that these latter are overjoyed at the prospect of seeing the Company's treasury opened again, and at again raising the prices of their produce.

We hear that the Vice-roy's answer about Hingtae's affairs is out, complaining of differences existing between the Hong-merchants and foreigners statements, and that, before these are settled, he cannot come to any conclusion on the subject.

We noticed some time before that the Republic of Chile had declared war against Peru and Bolivia. The arrival of the *Porcia* from Lima, 23d March, and the politeness of a passenger by her, has put us in possession of the following interesting details, from which it will be seen that England is at present engaged in hostilities with the republic of New Grenada.

"When I left Lima (the eve of March 23d), the war between the two powers Peru and Chile was still carried on with what vigour each could prosecute its measures:—those of Chile being offensive through the superiority of her navy, it only remained for the government of Santa Cruz to await her expeditions and defend the confederated states;—the escape of the three vessels (which remained to Peru of the fleet)—which had been blockaded near Guayaquil by a superior force of Chile, and their arrival at Callao, induced the government, however, to assume offensive operations by endeavouring to create a diversion in the southern part of Chile—(for which service another vessel was purchased, and the former were being fitted out) to prevent the Chile squadron from coming down in full force to make a descent upon their coasts, it being understood that so soon as the fleet could be got ready, an expedition to consist of all the naval force with 3000 troops, including the exiled Peruvians in Chile, would leave for that purpose.

In order that this measure might not be frustrated by the Chile government being apprised of the intention, and to make the diversion more complete by an unlooked for stroke of boldness, an embargo was laid upon the Port of Callao on the 21st of March for the term of 20 days—so far as related to merchant vessels bound for Chile, and satisfactory bonds of $ 10,000 required for merchant vessels sailing to other parts—that they would not touch in any of the ports of that republic.

Meanwhile general Santa Cruz was absent, having gone up to Arica in the French frigate Flora, whence he was to proceed to Bolivia, and intending to make some new political diversions previous to returning.

The difficulties between new Grenada and Great Britain—originating in the maltreatment of the Consul at Panama, &c., threatened a war between the two powers:—it was rumoured that the British had taken Carthagena and had then a force of 4000 negroes from Jamaica, beside their fleet of ships:—orders had reached Lord Edward Russell of the "Acteon" at Lima, to proceed immediately to Panama, and the same awaited Commodore Mason, who was then in the "Blonde" at some of the Intermedios, preparing to return home; and it was supposed that the isthmus would soon be in possession of the British power."

## NOTICE.

LIGHT AT FALSE POINT—BAY OF BENGAL

## NOTICE.

REFERRING to the Notice published from this Office under date 19th July last, Notice is given that on the 1st day of March next a Light will be exhibited at False Point on a Tripod, in Latitude 20° 19' 25" N. and Longitude 86° 48' 8" E.

The Light will be exhibited from an elevation of about 65 feet above high water mark, and be visible in clear weather at a distance of about 13 miles from an elevation of 15 feet above the surface of the Sea.

The Light will be enctinued at this height until the end of November, after which it will be discontinued, in order to the removal of the Lantern to the top of the permanent Building. It will subsequently, viz., on and after the 1st March, 1838, be again exhibited at an elevation of 120 feet above high water mark, and be then visible from 18 to 20 miles in clear weather, from the height of 15 feet from the surface of the Sea.

The Pilots' Station will be continued as heretofore, off Point Palmyras, during the S W Monsoon, that is from the 15th March to the 15th September, during which period the Pilot Vessels cruize during the day off the Point, anchoring during the night in a line East and West, in Latitude 20° 42' to 20° 48' N with the Point bearing West to W. by S.; the Vessel on board of which the next turn Pilot may be, will burn a Blue Light and fire a Maroon alternately every half hour, commencing with the former at eight o'clock and continuing till day light.

Commanders, on making the Light on False Point, are recommended after bringing it to bear West in from 13 to 14 fathoms, to steer to the N. E keeping in from 13 to 18 fathoms as the wind may hang to the Westward or Eastward, on no account coming under the former depth. In this track the Blue Light and Maroon abovementioned will be seen long before the Light on False Point is lost sight of. If, however about the beginning of September, the wind comes from the Eastward or the weather assumes a threatening appearance, the Pilot Vessels necessarily haul off to the Eastward, and will then be found in a line between Point Palmyras and the Floating Light at the entrance of the Eastern Channel. Vessels therefore about that period, if the wind hangs to the Eastward or has a threatening appearance, are recommended after leaving False Point on no account to approach Point Palmyras, but rather to endeavour to make for the Floating Light at the entrance of the Eastern Channel, and it is further notified that from the 15th September no Pilot Vessel will be found to the Westward of the Western Sea Reef.

From the 15th September to the 15th March the Pilot Vessels cruize during the day between Saugor Sand and the Western Sea Reef, anchoring in the night East and West of each other, in Latitude 21° to 21° 10' North.

Vessels approaching either Station during the day, are requested to make for that Vessel on board of which they will see a large red Flag flying at the Main whenever they can do so without great inconvenience or delay. In the night during the N. E. Monsoon, that is from 15th September to 15th March, at the Floating Light Station at the entrance of the Eastern Channel, the Vessel having the next turn Pilot on board will burn a Maroon every hour, and in thick weather every half hour, and as before stated, at the Point Palmyras Station, during the S. W. Monsoon, or between 15th March and 15 September, such Vessel will alternately burn a Blue Light and Maroon every half hour. Commanders are in like manner requested during the night to seek their Pilot from such Vessel, it being however understood that any Pilot Vessel which may be first seen is bound immediately to use every exertion to put a Pilot on board, night or day, without reference to turn or rotation, and that this latter is only allowed when no delay is occasioned thereby.

By Order of the Marine Board.

C. B. GREENLAW, *Secretary.*

*Fort William, the 23rd January.* 1837.

## LETTERS BY SUEZ TO BRITAIN.

THE undersigned will make up a Packet by every Ship for Bombay or Calcutta to "Tho. Waghorn Esq. Suez"—For Postage and other particulars reference is requested to Mr Waghorn's prospectus as it appears in the Canton Register of 30th May last.

JA. INNES.

Canton, 2nd June, 1837.

## CANTON GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The office and Records of the Chamber are open to the members every day excepting Sundays; and the Secretary will be in attendance from 12 till 3 o' Clock.

By order of the Committee,
WILLIAM SCOTT.
*Secretary.*

Canton General Chamber of Commerce
No. 2 Danish Hong 4th Feby. 1837.

NOTICE.—Referring to the above advertisement I beg leave to solicit from my friends and the Public, a continuance of the Patronage that has heretofore been given to the Auctioneering and Warehouse Keeping, of the late establishment of Mr. ROBERT EDWARDS, No. 3 Imperial Hong.

CHARLES MARKWICK.

Canton, April 1st, 1837.

NOTICE.—The business hitherto carried on by the undersigned will from this date be conducted by CHARLES MARKWICK,—At No. 3 Imperial Hong.

ROBERT EDWARDS.

Canton, 1st April, 1837.

NOTICE.—SAMUEL WETMORE JR., is this day admitted a partner in our establishment,

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, February 1st 1837.

NOTICE.—The Copartnership hitherto existing under the firm of Markwick Edwards & Co. ceased this day. All Persons having claims against the said firm are requested to forward them, and all Persons indebted to the same are requested to pay the amount to the undersigned.

ROBT. EDWARDS.
Canton 31st Dec, 1836. No. 3 Imperial Hong.

NOTICE—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the PERSIAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF BOMBAY are prepared to receive application for In-surance of such risks as by the regulations of the office they are authorized to take.

H. & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton, 2d May, 1837.

## NOTICE.

THE interest of SAMUEL RUSSELL and AUGUSTINE HEARD in our house ceased on the 31st December 1836. RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, January 2nd.

NOTICE.—The interest of WILLIAM H MORSE, in the business of our House, commences with this date.

OLYPHANT & Co.

Canton, March 1st, 1837.

## NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes | } | $ 100 $ h. |
| " Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c. | " " " | 1. 50. |
| " Policies and folio pages. | " " " | 5. |

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100Copies.

NOTICE—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

## UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON,

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

*The Agents for the Society are from this day,*
for LONDON,—Mess, PALMERS MACKILLOP DENT & Co.
" CALCUTTA, Mess, MACKILLOP STUART & Co.
" BOMBAY,—Mess, FORBES & Co.
" SINGAPORE, Mess, A. L. JOHNSTON & Co,
" MANILA,—Mess. RUSSELL & STURGIS,

DENT & Co,
Canton, 1st, July, 1836. *Secretaries.*

## ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to notify the same, in order that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for this Society are,

| | |
|---|---|
| London, | Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. & Co, |
| Bombay, | Messrs. Mc.Gregor Brownrigg & Co. |
| Madras, | Messrs. E. S. Moorsf & Co. |
| Singapore, | Messrs. Guthrie & Co. |
| | Messrs. Cockerell & Co. Secs, CALCUTTA. |

BELL & Co.
Agents CANTON.

## FOR BOMBAY.

THE Ship HELEN, Captain GEORGE SETFORD, will leave Whampoa with all despatch. For freight apply to

DHUNJEEBHOY MUNCHERJEE.

Canton, 22d May, 1837.

## FOR BOMBAY.

THE Ship "HANNAH," Captain MC GREGOR, will leave Whampoa with all despatch. For freight apply to

HEERJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE.
No. 4 Powshong.

Canton, 26th May, 1837.

## FOR BOMBAY.

THE GOLCONDA, Captain W. H BELL, to leave Whampoa with all despatch. Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE.

Canton, 12th May, 1837.

## FOR SALE ON BOARD THE BARQUE ISABELLA.

ROUGH spars of various sizes, lower masts, top-masts, Jib-booms and other spars.
200 Teak sheathing boards ½ and ¾ Inch thick.
20 Teak wide boards, 11 feet long and 21 Inches wide.
Also: all kinds of ship's stores.
Apply to Capt. HILLAR on board, or

STANFORD & MARKS, at Canton.

Canton, 14th September, 1836.

## FOR SALE.

### ON MODERATE TERMS,

BALGUERIE & Co's *Claret:* consisting of *Medoc*, & *Saint Emilion*, in one dozen cases.
Do's French *Cognac Brandy*, in one dozen cases.
HARPER & BELL's English *Brandy*, in wood and bottle. (deliverable at Lintin).
Superior *Malaccy*, in pints.
CHAMBER & Cox' *Sherry* in pints and hogsheads.
BLACK'S, *Port* in pints.
*Drawing Pencils.*—
FISHER & MOXHAM'S *Biscuits, Rusks,* and *Tops and bottoms*, in large tins.
*Manilla Cegars.*
*Canada Canvas*, (deliverable at Lintin.)
*Duck:* of fine quality.
GATTIE & PIERCE'S *perfumery:*—the residue of an Invoice—consisting of *Lavender Water*, in white flint bottles; *A la Rose, Marechalle, Millefleurs, Rezeda, Balsam of Rose, Jasmine* and *Marrow Pomatums.*—
English *Rodcrop Paper* laid and wove.
Apply at No. 7¼ French Hong to

JOHN SMITH.

## FOR SALE.

THE new Brig "ROSE," of 145 Tons Register, built in the United States in a superior manner, and fast. For terms apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, May, 4th 1837.

## TO LET.

FROM the first of September next, the house on the S E. side of Praya Grande, formerly the Spanish Factory, and now occupied by Da. Anna Joaquina Lopez, with large cool apartments. Any Gentlemen wishing to take the said house, will please to address to Januario Joze Lopes, at Macao.

Macao, 15th August, 1836.

## FOR SALE.

CHILIAN SLAB COPPER, about 2,200 peculs received per OVIDA, apply to

F. S. HATHAWAY.

April 22d, 1837.

## TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current.
For one year payable in advance..... $ 12
For six Months..... " ..... $ 7
For three " ..... " ..... $ 4
Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory, at 50 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each, or at Messrs. Markwick Edwards & Co. in Canton and Macao.

## *SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.*

ARRIVED.—American. *Porcia*, Swift, from Lima, March 23rd. *Hannover*, Leach, from Batavia, May 2d. Danish *Syden*, Burd, from Lombock.

PASSENGER—per *Porcia*, Mr. Gideon Nye junr.

SAILED or DESPATCHED.—American. *Prescott*, Lindsay, for Manila. Swed. *Cecilia*, Beckmann, for Manila. American *Tartar*, Nichols, for Batavia. *Champlain*, Ritchie, from Batavia, 15th May.

The *Golconda* and *Helen*, for Bombay; the *Sylph* and *Antonio Pereira* for the Straits and Bengal; the *Thames* for Madras, and *Rencoolen* for England will, we hear, soon be despatched.

The following vessels have passed Anjer;

21st April. British. Sarah, Evans, from London 20th December, for Canton; 25th April, British *Euphrates*, Buchan, from Canton for London. 25th April. British, *Earl Grey*, Adamson, from Manila for Cork.

Arrived at Batavia 11th April Brit. *Ann Lockerby*, Watson, from Sydney. 12th April, Dutch *Adelaar*, Smith, from Liverpool, 23rd December. British. *Saint Vincent*, Muddle, from Sydney, 5th February. April 13th, British *Hero*, Smallwood, from Liverpool, 20th December. April 14th, British. *Mary and Jane*, Jodd, from South-Australia. April 15th. *William Hutt*, Fleming, from do, 10th March. April 16th Dutch *General Chassé*, Schmidt from Macao, 5th February. April 20th. Brit. *Scotia*, Randolph, from Sydney, 17th February. April 23rd. American. *Duncan* Randall, from China.

LATEST DATES from ENGLAND, 3rd February via Bombay. UNITED STATES 9th December per *Horatio*. CALCUTTA, 16th April per *Antonio Pereira*. SINGAPORE, May 13th per *Antonio Pereira*. JAVA, 2nd May per *Hannover*. MANILA 20th May via Macao. BOMBAY, 3rd April per *Hannah*. BATAVIA, 15th May per *Champlain*.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From ENGLAND, *Cæsador, Formidable, Blonde, Ann*. CALCUTTA, *Mavis, Water Witch*. BOMBAY, *Stanley Castle, Caledonia, Earl Balcarres*.

## SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

| *Vessel's Name.* | *Flag.* | *Commander.* | *Tons* | *Where from.* | *Consignees.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hospital Ship .... | | | 800 | | |
| Benecolen .... | British | Brown .... | 417 | Calcutta .... | Turner & Co. |
| Golconda, .... | " | W. H. Bell, .... | 650 | Madras, .... | Nanabhoy Framjee. |
| Thames .... | " | Hornblow .... | 1615 | " .... | Lindsay & Co. |
| Helen .... | " | Setford .... | 606 | Bombay .... | D. Muncherjee |
| Hannover .... | Ameri. | Leach .... | | Batavia .... | Wetmore & Co. |
| Eliza & Susan .... | " | Webber .... | 316 | New-York .... | Russell Sturgis & Co. |

## SHIPPING AT LINTIN &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, Crockett, *Lord Amherst*, Rees; *Aurelia*, Barros; to Dent. & Co. The *Hercules*, Janncey; *Austen*, Rees; *Col Young*, ——; *Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Swan; to D. & M. Rustomjee. *Isabella*, to Stanford & Marks.

| *Vessel's Name.* | *Flag.* | *Commander.* | *Tons* | *Where from.* | *Consignees* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rasselas .... .... | Ameri. | Carter .... ... | | Sandwich Islands | |
| Cornwallis .. .... | British | Clark .... .... | 667 | Bombay .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Governor Findlay .. | " | E. Parry .... .... | | " .... | " |
| Psyche .... .... | " | G. Kennedy .... | 160 | Calcutta .... | Russell & Co, |
| Rose .. .... .... | Ameri. | Foster .... .... | 143 | Lima .... .... | " |
| Diana, .... .... | " | Carter .... .... | | Manilla, .... | Russell & Co. |
| Stag .. .... .... | " | Burnham .... .... | | Batavia .... | Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee. |
| Hannah .... .... | British | Mac Gregor .. .... | 492 | Bombay .... | Diron & Co. |
| Eleanor .... .... | " | Lyons .... .... | | " .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Good Success .... | " | Durant .... .... | 843 | " .... | " |
| Sarah Barry .... | " | Evans .... .... | 969 | London .... | Pereira & Co. |
| Isabella Robertson | " | Hudson .... .... | 350 | Calcutta .... | D. & M. Rustomjee. |
| Sylph .. .. .... | " | Vidl .... .... | 304 | " .... .... | Gibb Livingston & Co. |
| Antonio Pereira .... | " | C. H. Young .... | | Manilla .... | |
| Enfield .... .... | " | Thomas .... .... | | Mazatlan .... | F. S Hathaway. |
| Porcia .... .... | Ameri. | Swift .... .... | | Lima .... .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Syden .... .... | Danish | Burd .... .... | 720 | Lombock .... | Wetmore & Co. |
| Champlain .... | Amer. | Ritchie .... .... | | Batavia .... | |

# THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T.) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Commd. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avoir. = 1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avoirdupois, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—64 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¼ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 800 Grains Troy.—1 Spanish dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 2d. No. 40. CANTON, SATURDAY, JUNE, 10TH, 1837. No. 92.

## IMPORTS.

| | PER. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **COTTON MANUFACTURES.** | | | |
| Cambrics - 40 yds. - 1 | Pce. | $ 3. a 4. | |
| Chintzes - 28 „ - 1 | „ | 4 a 6 | |
| Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet | „ | 2.25 a 2.50 | dull. |
| „ „ blue - | „ | 1.25 a 2 | |
| Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 i | „ | 4½ a 5½ | |
| „ „ 60 „ „ | „ | 10. a 11. | |
| „ grey 40 „ 38 i | „ | 4½ a 5½ | in demand. |
| „ „ 60 „ 38 i | „ | 6¾ a 9. | |
| „ „ 80 „ 38 i | „ | 9. a 10½ | |
| Am. brown Cots. 30 „ 36 in | „ | 3. a 3 10 | |
| Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 i | Pl. | 32 a 40 | |
| „ „ „ 30 @ 32 i | „ | 38 a 40 | |
| Calcutta - „ 18 @ 24 i | „ | 34 a 35. | |
| **WOOLLENS.** | | | |
| Broadcloth Ex. Sup'f 60@62 in | Yrd. | 1.80 a 2 20 | |
| „ Span. Stripes 60@62 in | „ | 1.10 a 1 20. | dull. |
| „ Supers - 58@60 in | „ | 80 a 90. | |
| „ Worsters - - - | „ | 60 cts. | |
| „ Worleys - 25 yds. in | Pce. | 11 a 11½ | No sale. |
| „ Sup'r Selct. Cutgs large | Pl. | 30 a 40. | Cts. dull. |
| Flannel - - - - - | yd. | 15 a 20. | |
| Cambletts, double 55 yds. 30 i | Pce. | | |
| Fine singles - - - - | „ | 24 a 28. | dull. |
| Second - - - - - | „ | | |
| Dutch - - 40 yds. 33 in | „ | 28 | |
| „ „ - 40 „ 28 „ | „ | 22 | No demand. |
| Bombazets - - - - | „ | 11 a 12 | |
| Longalls scarlet - - - | „ | | |
| Assorted colors - - - | „ | 9 | |
| Woollen yarn - - - | „ | 70 a 90. | Limited demand. |
| **COTTON.** | | Tael. | |
| Bengal old or inf'. - | Pl. | 7.8 a 10.5 | |
| „ sup' and fine - | „ | | |
| Bombay old or inf'. - | „ | 7.5 a 10.3. | |
| „ sup'. and fine - | „ | | |
| Madras - - - - - | „ | 7.8 a 10.2 | |
| Manila - - - - - | „ | | |
| **METALS.** | | | None. |
| Copper Sheets. 16 oz. @ 32 oz | Pl. | $ 34½. | |
| „ S. American slab - | „ | 24. | None. |
| „ nails assorted - | „ | 40. | |
| „ old - - - | „ | 18 | |
| Lead English Pig - - | „ | | |
| „ Spanish „ - - | „ | 5½ | |
| Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - | „ | 1.90 a 2. | |
| „ Rod ¼ @ in - - | „ | | |
| „ Nailrod ¼ and under | „ | 3 a 3 50. | Declining. |
| „ Hoop. ½ @ in - | „ | | |
| „ Scrap - - - - | „ | 1. a 1 20 | Not Saleable. |
| Steel English - - - | „ | | |
| „ Swedish - - - - | Tub | 3½ a 4 | |
| Spelter English - - - - | Pl. | 6. | |
| Tin Plates - - - - - | Box | 8 | Large stock. |
| Quicksilver - - - - - | Pl. | 105. | |
| **SKINS Rabbit** - - - - | 100 | 60. a 65. | |
| Beaver - - - - - | each | 4 a 6. | |
| „ Fox - - - - | „ | 1. a 1.15. | |
| Otter-Sea - - - - - | „ | 40. a 55 | |
| „ „ tails - - - | „ | 2.50 a 3 | |
| „ Land - - - - | „ | 5. a 7. | |
| Seal - - - - - - | „ | 2. a 2.50 | |
| **OPIUM** Patna old - - | Ch. | 890 | |
| „ „ new - - | „ | 700 | |
| Benares old - - - - | „ | 725 | |
| „ new - - - - | „ | 660 | |
| Malwa old - - - - | „ | 525 a 535 | |
| „ new - - - - | „ | | |
| Turkey - - - - - | „ | 520 | |
| **RICE** Bengal - - - - | Pl. | 1.70 a 1.80 | |
| „ Java - - - - | „ | 1.50 a 1.65 | |
| „ White table - - - | „ | 1.80 | |
| „ Manila - - - - | „ | 1.50 a 1.65 | |
| „ Paddy - - - - | „ | 40 per cent less. | Than Rice. |
| **STRAITS PRODUCE &c** | | | |
| Bird's nest, fine white - | Cy. | 30. | |
| „ „ inf'. - - - | „ | 11. a 16. | No demand. |
| „ „ black - - - | „ | 1½ a 3. | |
| Bees Wax - - - - - | Pl. | 26. a 28. | |
| Betel nut - - - - - | „ | 3. | |
| Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24 | „ | 34 | Molucca. |
| „ Mother - - - - | „ | 10. a 12. | Overstocked. |
| Camphor Baroos - - - | Cy. | 6 a 25. | |
| Gambir - - - - - | Pl. | 2½ a 3 | |
| Mace - - - - - | „ | | |
| Nutmegs - - - - - | „ | | |
| Pepper - - - - - | „ | 7½ | |
| Sattana - - - - - | „ | 2.50 a 3.25 | Supplies. |
| Tin Banca - - - - - | „ | 16½. a 17. | |
| „ Singapore &c. - - | „ | 16. | First quality. |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | | |
| Amber large 1st quality - | Cy. | 3. a 13 | |
| „ small fragments - | „ | 20 cts a 1½. | |
| Asafœtida - - - - - | Pl. | 4½ | |
| Alchemar - - - - - | „ | 12. a 36. | |
| „ good - - - - | „ | 36. a 50. | |
| Cochineal - - - - - | „ | 130. a 180 | Dull. |
| Coral large beads or pieces - | Cy. | | |
| „ fragments - - - | Pl. | 40. a 50 | |
| Cow Bezoar - - - - - | Cy. | 16. a 25. | No demand. |
| Gulbear - - - - - | Pl. | 12. | |
| Gutch Pegue - - - - - | „ | 4. a 4½. | |
| Elephants Teeth or Ivory - | „ | 70. a 100. | |
| „ „ cuttings - - | „ | 60. a 65 | |
| Fish-maws - - - - - | „ | 25 a 55 | |
| Flints - - - - - - | „ | 40 cents. | |
| Ginseng crude - - - - | „ | 75. | |
| „ clarified. - - - | „ | 100 | None in mkt. |
| Gother of Pearl Shell - - | „ | 9. a 10. | |
| Myrrh - - - - - - | „ | 3. a 4. | |
| Olibanum - - - - - | „ | 3½. a 8 | Large stock. |
| Putchuck - - - - - | „ | 18 a 20 | Little demand. |
| Rose Maloes - - - - - | „ | | |
| Saltpetre at Lintin - - | „ | 8. a 9. | Nominal. |
| Shark's fins - - - - - | „ | 15. a 30. | |
| Snails - - - - - - | „ | 30. a 50 | Limited demand. |
| Sock fish - - - - - - | „ | 5. a 6. | |
| Thread Gold and Silver - | Cy. | 32 a 35 | Large stock |
| Wood Ebony Mauritius - | Pl. | 2.75 a 3. | dull. |
| „ „ Ceylon - - | „ | 2. a 2½ | |
| „ Sandal Indian - - | „ | 20 a 26 | In demand. |
| „ „ Timor - - - | „ | 10. a 18 | |
| „ „ Sand's Islands - | „ | 8. a 10 | |
| Sapan - - - - - | „ | 150 | |

## EXPORTS.

| | WT. in T. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SILK MANUFACTURES.** | | | |
| Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in | 36 | $ 13 | |
| „ col'd „ „ by „ | 30 | 13. | |
| Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine | 17 | 5 70. a 6. | |
| „ fringed 45 in | | | |
| „ 7-8 „ „ | 13 | 5.10 a 5.50 | |
| Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - - | 11 | 7. | |
| „ Sarsnet, Nankin silk | | | |
| „ Canton - - - | — | 6½ | |
| Hkfs. white Pongee 22 in | 18 | 7.75 a 7 80 | |
| „ „ „ 30 „ | 16 | 6.60 a 6 70 | |
| „ figured „ 32 „ | 20 | 10. | |
| „ „ „ 30 „ | 18 | 9 | |
| Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 | 21 | 12.80 | |
| „ „ 30 „ 29 „ | 37 | 16.50 a 16.75 | |
| „ black „ 24 „ | 24 | 10.75 a 11.50 | |
| „ „ „ 29 „ | 20 | 12.75 a 13. | |
| Satins Levantines 30 29 | 33 | 14.75 a 15. | |
| „ „ „ 24 „ | 30 | 13. | |
| Lutestrings mixt 18 „ 24 | 18 | 7.10 a 7.90 | |
| „ black „ 29 „ | 28 | 10.30 a 10.50 | |
| Pongees white 30 „ 30 | 30 | 11.75 a 12 | |
| „ „ 30 „ 29 „ | 29 | 11.50 a 11.75 | |
| „ „ 30 „ 32 „ | 32 | 13. a 13.50 | |
| „ Szechuen 19 „ 19 „ | 27 | 3.75 a 3 90 | |
| Sarsnets black N. 30 „ 29 „ | 27 | 11 40 a 11.75 | |
| „ „ C. „ „ 29 „ | 25 | 10 a 10½ | |
| „ „ „ „ 29 „ | 22 | 7.80 a 8.10 | |
| „ white 60 „ 29 „ | 34 | 17 a 17.20 | |
| „ colored 30 „ 29 „ | 21 | 12.40 a 12.60 | |
| „ crossbarr'd „ 24 „ | 18 | 10.75 | |
| Satins black 18 „ 29 „ | 44 | 17 a 17.50 | |
| „ „ 18 „ 29 „ | 36 | 14.25 a 14 50 | |
| „ colored 18 „ 29 „ | 33 | 17.20 a 17.40 | |
| „ high „ 18 „ 29 „ | 36 | 18.75 a 19 | |
| „ damasked crimson | 38 | 21 a 22. | |
| „ „ colored | 38 | 20 a 21. | |
| Sensbaws Nank. blk 29 29 | 44 | 13 a 15 50 | |
| „ „ colored „ „ | 33 | 16 a 16.40 | |
| „ „ „ 29 „ | 34 | 17 a 17.50 | |
| Canton black „ 29 „ | 23 | 10 a 10.20 | |
| Sewing silks assort. colors. lb | Pl. | 4.70 a 6.90 | |
| „ „ black - - - | | 4.30 a 6.40 | |
| Shawls crape 7 4 embrd. - | 7 | 3.40 | |
| „ „ 5.5 @ 5.8 in - | 5½ | 2.90 | |
| „ 8-4 Satin figd. 63 - | 5 | 2.15 a 2.25 | |
| „ 7-4 „ „ - - | 4 | 1.85 | |
| „ „ damasked silk 54 @ 47 | 4 | 2.50 | |
| Water silks col'd. 18 y. 29 in | 32 | 15.45 | |
| **BLACK TEAS.** | Pl | Tael. | |
| „ Bohea Canton - - - | „ | | Canton Tea. |
| „ Pekoen - - - - | „ | | 11 a 13. |
| „ Congou Soug. k'd. - - | „ | 20 a 26 | |
| „ Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd | „ | 24 a 36 | |
| „ Campoi - - - - - | „ | 28 a 38 | |
| „ Souchong - - - - | „ | 40 a 56 | |
| „ Hung muey - - - - | „ | 23 a 40 | |
| „ Pekoe - - - - - | „ | 60 a 90 | |
| „ Ning Yong - - - - | „ | 24 a 27 | Nominal. |
| „ Ankoi - - - - - | „ | 18 a 22 | |
| „ „ Pouchong - - - | „ | | |
| „ Orange Pekoe - - - | „ | 23 a 35 | |
| „ Caper - - - - - | „ | 24 a 30 | |
| **GREEN TEAS.** | | | Canton Tea. |
| „ Twankay - - - - - | „ | 25 a 30 | |
| „ Skin - - - - - - | „ | 20 a 36 | 11 a 12. |
| „ Hyson- - - - - - | „ | 42 a 58 | 28 a 30. |
| „ Young Hyson - - - | „ | 26 a 38 | 22 a 24. |
| „ Imperial - - - - - | „ | 50 a 58 | |
| „ Gunpowder - - - - | „ | 53 a 61 | 38 a 40. |
| **RAW SILK.** Canton No. 1 | T. | | |
| „ „ „ „ 2 | „ | | |
| „ „ „ „ 3 | „ | 230 a 240 | |
| „ „ „ „ 4 | „ | | |
| „ „ „ „ 5 | „ | | |
| Nankin Tastlee „ „ 6 | „ | 400 a 430 | Nominal. |
| „ Tayasam- - - - - | „ | 320 a 340 | |
| **SUGAR RAW.** Canton 1st | „ | T. 5.5 | |
| „ „ „ 2d. | „ | 5.2 | |
| „ Pingfa - - - - - | „ | 6.7 | |
| „ Candy Canton - - - | „ | 6 8 | |
| „ Chinchew - - - | „ | 14 | |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | | |
| Alum - - - - - - | „ | 1.85 a 1.95 | at Macao. |
| Aniseed star - - - - | „ | 10½ a 11 | |
| Camphor - - - - - | „ | | at Macao. None |
| Cassia at Whampoa - - - | „ | 11.50 a 12 | |
| „ Lintin - - - - - | „ | 9. | |
| „ buds - - - - - | „ | 14 a 15 | |
| Canes bamboo - - - - | 1000 | 10 a 14 | |
| „ Wangees - - - - | „ | 7 a 12 | |
| China Root - - - - - | Pl. | 3½ | |
| Cubebs - - - - - - | „ | 17 a 18 | |
| Dragon's blood - - - - | „ | 80 a 100 | |
| Galangals - - - - - | „ | 3½ a 3¾ | |
| Gamboge - - - - - - | „ | 65 a 70 | None good. |
| Glass beads - - - - - | „ | 17 a 22 | |
| Glue - - - - - - | „ | 9 a 11 | |
| Ginger in Jars - - - - | Case | 5 a 5½ | |
| Hartall or Orpiment - - | Pl. | 15 a 16 | |
| Lead white - - - - - | „ | 9 a 10 | |
| „ red - - - - - | „ | 10 | |
| Mo. of Pear' Shells 5oolco large | Pl. | | |
| „ blue edged small | „ | | No demand. |
| Musk warranted- - - - | Cy. | 65 a 60 | |
| Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in | 100 | 92 | |
| „ 9½ yds. 12 in - - - | Pa. | 85 | |
| „ Canton made - - - - | „ | 79 | |
| „ „ large - - - - | „ | 82 | None. |
| „ „ small - - - - | „ | 65 | |
| Yellow yds. in 1st. st. | „ | 79 a 80 | |
| „ „ „ 2d „ | „ | 66 a 70 | None. |
| „ „ „ 3d. „ | „ | 58 | |
| „ small „ „ - - | „ | | |
| „ white „ „ - - | „ | 55 a 85 | Wanted. |
| Oils Aniseed - - - - - | Cy. | 1.10 a 1.20 | |
| „ Cassia - - - - - | „ | 1.65 | |
| Rhubarb - - - - - - | Pl. | | |
| „ Dutch cut - - - - | „ | | |
| Soy in Jars - - - - - | Case | 5 a 8 | |
| Tobacco in baskets - - - | Pl. | 14 a 15 | |
| Tortoiseshell - - - - | P. | | |
| Turmeric - - - - - - | „ | | |
| Vermillion 50 catties - - | Box. | 38. | |

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also higher prices are obtainable for *Camlets, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Goods, on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton &c.* sometimes discharge at Macao or transship their Cargoes, at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa. and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rests outside, and River Pilots, are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pictures &c, Confectionary Stationery, Cutlery Crockery ware, &c.*, for foreign-ers consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

*Note. Alum, and Canes* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, *&c*; and *Raw Silk, Silk piece goods &c.*, are sometimes shipped there the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

## RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

| | s. d. |
|---|---|
| On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills. ..... | 5 |
| Government Bills 10 @ 30 days..... none ..... | |
| United States Bank Bills 6 months sight..... | |
| Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents. none. | |
| E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta. 30 ds. sight..... | 220 C. R. |
| E. I. Directors Bills, 60 ds. sight, Rs. ..... | |
| Private Bills, on Bombay, „ Co's. Rs. ..... | |

Gold, 96 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 24.20 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 5½ per Cent premium.
„ „ „ „ „ „ „ small 96 a 98 „ 5 .... „
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, .. .. .. 1 per Cent „
„ Old Carolus IV. .. .. .. 12 per Cent „
South American Republics .. .. .. 3¼ a 4 per Cent discount.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet .. £5 a £5. 5. to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none .. .. .. to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. .. ..

## DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1st APRIL TO 31st MAY, 1837.

| | IN MAY. | | | IN APRIL. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Chests. | Price. | Value in Dollars. | Chests. | Value in Dollars. | Stock 1st June |
| Patna ..... old. | 39 | 825 | 32,175 | 233 | 179,625 | 456 |
| „ ..... new | 281 | 710 | 199,510 | | | 1,278 |
| Benares ..... old | 48 | 730 | 35,040 | 243 | 172,395 | 91 |
| „ ..... new | 53 | 665 | 35,245 | | | 235 |
| Malwa ..... old | 1232 | 835 | 659,120 | 1,775 | 976,250 | 7,992 |
| | 1653 | | 961,090 | 2 251 | 1,328,265 | 10,752 |

Total of deliveries in the months of April and May 3,904 chests, value Drs. 2,289,355.

## RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

| GOODS TREASURE | | GOODS TREASURE | | GOODS TREASURE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay..... | 3 | Singapore .. .. | 1½ 1 | Bol.or Hamburg .. | 3½ 3 |
| Ceylon ..... | | Manila .. .. | | Spain or Portugal.. | 3½ 3 |
| Madras ..... | | Mallacca .. .. | | America U States .. | 3 2½ |
| Calcutta ..... | 3.. 2½ | Penang ..... | 1½ 1¼ | Chili or Peru .. .. | 4 .. |
| Rangoon .. .. | | Batavia ..... | | Mexico ..... | 3 .. |
| Mauritius .. .. | | Gt. Britain via Sea | 3½ 3 | Coast of China .. | 1 p m |
| Australia .. .. | | „ direct ..... | 3 2½ | Lintin &c..... | ½ do |
| Sand. Islands .. | | France ..... | 3 2½ | | |

Note. Abovenotes are from 20th April to 20th Oct annually: during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat lower. Risks on Blocks are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ ½ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

## WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd „ „ „ 1200 do. & under 1600 „ 0.7421091 „ „
3rd „ „ under 1200 do. „ 0.6.6.341 „ „

N B. The cubit is 14½ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products—The largest class pay from $ 13 0 to $ 4320; 2d class from $ 370 to $ 3700; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Cumshaw or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Taels or $ 2223. Linguists fee $ 17.3½ and Compradore's fees $ 50. Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. On French and other Foreign vessels they are slightly varied. Riceladen ships are charged only about $ 1300 in lieu of measurement &c.,

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

### IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—Longcloths are in fair demand at our quotations.

COTTON YARN,—continues nearly as before, several large parcels of No. 36 and upwards, have been lately shipped off to India, which will tend to relieve the market.

WOOLLENS.—Longells continue firm, with some advance. In Spanish stripes there is no demand and the quotation may be taken at 5 cents under last week's.

RICE,—the demand for the foreign grain continues very languid, and prices rather lower than before

STRAITS PRODUCE.—We have to notice a slight improvement in the price of Betelnut and pepper. Tin is as depressed as before.

COTTON.—There have been several sales within the week, but principally confined to the Madras kinds. Timewelly selling from 9 8 @ 10.5 according to quality, and in demand from the want of fine cotton. Western and Nellore a 7.7 @ 7.9; the latter description proves in many instances inferior to the Western. In Bengals and Surats, there is little doing. what is in the market consists ing of the inferior kinds. The clearances in the month of May are reported at.

| Bombay, | Bengal, | Madras, | Total, |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8571 | 56 4 | 7604 | 21,829 Bales. |

leaving a stock on the 1st instant of.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 8430 | 13.811 | 13.334 35 595 Bales. |

which does not. we understend, include about 4000 Bombay and 7000 Madras from the vessels now discharging.

OPIUM.—The transactions in Malwa continue brisk, but without an improvement in prices—which are 525 @ 535 and at 560 at 3 months time. Per the Bengal drug there is however no demand even at $ 700 The restrictions against the river smuggling being strictly enforced, the deliveries are entirely to the Junks outside and at Macao. For the deliveries of last month see above.

### EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.—The little that is in the market of Tastlee and Tayasam is of inferior quality, for which lower prices than before are being asked.

TEA.—We have no transactions to notice in this article.

# THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 2d No. 41. CANTON, SATURDAY, JUNE, 17th, 1837. No. 93.


*From Lettres édifiantes et curieuses.*

**Letter from Father Jantoux to Fatherde Fontaney, dated Peking August 20. 1704.**

The Emperor has lately indulged us a favour, which reflects great honour on our Religion. An inundation having occasioned a general famine in the Province of *Quantum**, his Majesty taxed his courtiers, and sent great succours to it, which were to be distributed by certain rich *Mandarins*, deputed expressly for that charitable work: But notwithstanding this, a great number of the unhappy people in question came to the capital of the Empire, in hopes of meeting with a subsistance.

His Majesty having entertained some suspicion of the *Mandarins*, sent for four of our fathers. He then observed, that as we were prompted to visit *China*, merely from a charitable motive, it was particularly incumbent upon us to assist the poor to the utmost of our power; this being one of the most essential duties of our religion: That, for this purpose, he had commanded two thousand *Taels* † to be given us, for purchasing rice, which we should deliver out in our burying-ground; and that he likewise hoped, we would exert ourselves to the utmost, for the comfort and relief of such numbers of unfortunate people. The Missionaries received this order with the deepest sense of gratitude; and were of opinion that it would be necessary for them, tho' so much straitened in their circumstances, to raise five hundred *Taels*, and employ them in charitable uses.

Fathers *Suarez* and *Perennin*, who were appointed to distribute this charity, ordered large stoves and kettles to be got ready. They then bought rice; with large neat porcelaine dishes, with salted roots and herbs, to correct the flatness of the rice.

At the sight of a signal which was raised for that purpose, the poor entered without confusion, and met all together in a place appointed, the men standing on one side, and the women on the other. They afterwards were made to go back thro' a narrow passage, where every person received his portion of rice and herbage, which he carried to a place where they all met; and in this manner till the several *China* dishes were emptied. The dishes were then got together, and washed, after which the rest of the poor had their meals, in the same order with the first.

The most considerable *Christians* of the city came likewise, in their turns, to serve the poor, which they did in the most pious manner. They got together the dishes; kept a good order and decorum; and spoke words of comfort to all. The court *Mandarins* and eunuchs, who were come out of curiosity to view this sight were overjoyed to see so excellent an order preserved, without the assistance of soldiers; to find such plenty; and above all, to perceive such cleanliness, of which the Chinese are so vastly fond every where. They were surprized to find persons, of distinguished birth and riches, mingling indiscriminately with the crowd, so far as even to furnish them with the little sticks for eating; and afterwards waiting upon them, with all imaginable politeness, as tho' these poor people had been their guests. ‡ How excellent (cried they) must the Religion be, which inspires such modest charity! The very *Bonzes* became our panegyrists, near an hundred of them being fed every day with the other poor. In this manner we supported, during four months, above a thousand persons daily.

*( From the Indo Chinese Gleaner. )*

A SPEECH ADDRESSED BY AN EMPEROR TO HIS MINISTERS.

The Tartar family now on the throne of China, is not satisfied with the dignity of Sovereigns, but lays claim also to the character of Sages. There is a work, called Ta-hing-heuu, i. e. The sacred instructions, or more strictly, the holy admonitions of the Great T'shing Dynasty; containing what they deem valuable, of the verbal and written advices of their several Emperors. The following, which appears immediately after a very pompous preface, is the first in the book, and was uttered by Kaou-tsoo, in Manchow Tartary, before the conquest of China. Entitled "on venerating heaven:"

His Majesty addressed all the nobles and ministers of state in these words, "A sovereign of men, is heaven's son; nobles and statesmen, are the sovereign's children; and the people are the children of the nobles and statesmen. The sovereign should serve heaven as a father; never forgetting to cherish reverential thoughts, but exerting himself to illustrate his virtue, and looking upwards, receive from heaven the vast patrimony which it confers; thus, the Emperor will daily increase in felicity and glory.

Nobles and ministers of state, should serve their sovereign as a father; never forgetting to cherish reverential thoughts; nor harbouring covetous sordid desires; not engaging in wicked and clandestine plots, but faithfully and justly exert themselves; thus their noble rank will ever be preserved.

"The people, should never forget to cherish reverential thoughts towards the nobles, and the ministers of state; to obey and keep the laws; not to excite secret or open sedition; not to engage in insurrection of rebellion,—then no great calamity will befal their persons.

"If the Prince, receiving the aid of Heaven, reckons that he has no concern with Heaven, and says, 'This is what my own talents and strength have acquired;'—next becomes remiss in the cultivation of right principles, and his arrangements lose what it is suitable and proper for them to possess; then should Heaven reprove him, remove his country and happiness from him, will he himself be able notwithstanding to retain the celestial throne!

"If nobles and statesmen who receive the favours of the sovereign, reckon they have no concern with the sovereign, and say, 'This is what my own talents and strength acquired,' and so cherish wicked and clandestine plots; engaged in irregular, covetous, and sordid proceedings; should the prince reprove them, and remove their noble rank from them, will they be able notwithstanding to secure their persons and families!

"As to the people, if they disobey the restriction of the nobles and ministers of state, and proceed in secret or open sedition, to insurrection or rebellion, it will inevitably involve them in guilt, and bring great and immediate calamities upon them."

The above explains what officers of government often say, viz. "the Emperor is my heaven," which has the same force in Chinese, that it has in English, to say, "The Emperor is my god." It is no difficult matter to see to what a low standard of principles and morals, this separating the people from an immediate accountableness to God, must lead. Sovereigns and magistrates are doubtless the ministers of God; but not so as to render them any less immediately responsible to their maker.

## EXTRACTS.

### THE ALCHEMY OF CREDIT.

Many have expressed surprise at observing the number of small houses of business which have sprung up since the breaking down of the leviathan concerns which formerly monopolized this branch of commercial industry, and have requested to be enlightened with regard to the system by means of which pains-taking clerks from London, Liverpool, or Glasgow have on a sudden become metamorphosed into imposing Co's in Calcutta, carrying on a thriving trade to the tune of money in both pockets, getting called on the Grand Jury, and into society, which they formerly counted on, while retaining no bills of parcels, or drawing out accounts made up two pair of stairs back, in Mincing Lane or the Tron-Gate. Now it is not to gratify any improper feeling, but simply for the purpose of rendering the uninitiated a little better informed on this point, that it may be allowable to exhibit the manner in which these lucky and (it may be added) industrious fellows have emerged from comparative obscurity, and placed themselves by their own exertions, in the high road to competence. Many of these have been pursers, officers of Indiamen or free traders, and clerks connected with shipping houses in the English ports; and it is much to their credit, that they have been enabled to turn to so profitable account, the experience gained by many a tedious voyage to every part of the globe. It will be at once seen how differently constituted the modern houses of agency are from those which preceded them. The latter consisted of persons drawn from the covenanted services, who knew little of trade, and it is only surprising, considering their want of information regarding the profession into which they had exchanged—frequently late in life —that the crash or crash was staved off so long as it was. Now all this is altered, few persons place money in the agency houses, but make the banks the medium of deposit for their surplus funds; or they are invested in Company's paper. Either way the money does not remain idle, the paper being frequently pledged with the bank on loan account, and employed in speculations by a numerous body of private individuals who trade on their own capital.

Suppose some shrewd and observant individual who is determined to enter into the number of mercantile houses in the presidency, and who cannot find an opening, on account of having no connexion in the place, and being totally unknown on Change. Well, he goes to London, recommends himself to some respectable firm who wish to extend their foreign connexions, and is by them sent out to Singapore, China, Bombay or some out station where by degrees a consistituency is got together; and the house still on a small scale, gets a name in the market. As soon as this has been satisfactorily accomplished, a successor is sent out to take charge of the minor establishment, and the principal now arrived at the second step of the ladder, makes his appearance at the presidency with letters of recommendation to the chief merchants, and a few days after, a notice appears in the public prints, and advising that Messrs. Gotrell and Hobbit have entered into business as merchants and agency and commission correspondence with Messrs. Tie-em tight, Bundwell & Co. of London, and Messrs. Longheads of Canton. The clerk of the crown then enters the names of Messrs. G and H. in his red-book—a house of business is taken somewhere near the river side—the Chamber of Commerce inscribes the new comers on its list, and the preliminaries are completed.

The next step is to get a babou, or to speak more consequentially, a dewan, who for sundry considerations —not forgetting the ever recurring double sided donation—agrees to support the house with the circulating medium requisite to carry on its business. At first this is transacted within moderate limits, but in process of time this increasing, the credit of the house obtains extension, till it comes to the grand climax of issuing its own paper; this is discounted at the bank, and by this means, funds to an unobservable extent are raised, which are generally devoted to remmants of produce to England against bills at long dates. The practice too, of the Company and private individuals making advances on goods so transmitted, to an amount equal to two-thirds of their value, gives an additional spur to speculation, which by this means is always turning capital hand over head in and with common prudence, a new house in a few years can scarcely fail of success.

Such is the secret by which the modern alchymy of turning rags into sterling gold is effected by the magic wand of credit. A bit of paper not worth the lowest copper coin in the bazar, is transformed into an instrument which gives the ten knot speed to the clipper, and turns the paddle shaft at sixty revolutions per minute; that rears bended Ware-houses, and that one day will lay down rail roads throughout India, and throw a suspension bridge of one arch across the Hoogly. There are schools to inculcate literature, and dancing academies to teach little masters and misses how to turn out their toes, and to make a bow gracefully; but where is to be found an institution for imparting to grown up children a knowledge of the value of that wisdom, the possession of which enables the owner to take life easily, and to be clothed in purple and fine linen; while his equally deserving but less knowing fellow creature toils on from day to day for a pittance, in utter ignorance of the means by which to rise? Let such learn; for what one man can do, another can so easily accomplish—the philosophy is, to ascertain the how, the when, and the where of the thing; the rest is plain sailing.—*Scott's Compendium, April 4.—Englishman, April 6.—Singapore Free Press. 25 May.*

### AUTOMATON VIOLINIST.

After the extraordinary performance of Paganini and Ole Bull, our readers will not be surprised at any new development of the powers of this instrument however great; but there are few in the world who will hear without wonder and admiration of the unequal of performance of Monsieur Maerzepf's automaton violin player, which was recently exhibited before the Royal Conservatory at Paris. Our informant, M Bruyere, who was present, thus describes this wonderful piece of mechanism:—"On entering the saloon, I saw a well dressed handsome figure of a man, apparently between 40 and 50, standing with a violin in his hand, as if contemplating a piece of music which lay on a desk before him; and had I not come to see an automaton, I should have believed the object before me to have been endowed with life and reason, so perfectly natural and easy were the attitudes and expression of countenance of the figure. I had but little time for observation, before the orchestra was filled by musicians and on the leader taking his seat, the figure instantly raised itself erect, bowed with much elegance two or three times, and then turning to the leader nodded, as if to say, he was ready, and placed his violin to his shoulder. At the given signal, he raised his bow and applying it to the instrument, produced a la Paganini, one of the most thrilling and extraordinary flourishes I ever heard, in which no note was omitted within the compass of the instrument, and which was executed with a degree of rapidity and cleanness perfectly astonishing. The orchestra then played a short symphony, in which the automaton occasionally joined in beautiful styles; he then played a most brilliant fantasia in E natural with accompaniments, including a movement allegro molto on the fourth string solo which was perfectly indescribable. The tones produced were like any thing but a violin; the expression was beyond conception. I felt as if lifted from my seat, and in fact into a trance, in which predicament I observed most other persons in the room. Suddenly he struck into a cadenza in which the harmonics double and single, stopping on the four strings, and sallies for which Paganini was so justly celebrated, were introduced with the greatest effect; and after a close shake of eight bars duration, comes next the coda, a prestissimo which he played in three parts, in which he out. This part of the performance was perfectly magical. I have heard the great Italian, I have heard the still greater Norwegian, I have heard the best of music, but I never heard such sounds as then saluted my ear. It commenced p p p, rising by a gradual crescendo to a pitch beyond belief; and then by a gradual diminendo and rallentando of away, it died on the audience in absolute enchantment. Monsieur Maerzepf, who is a player of no mean order, then came forward amidst the most deafening acclamations, and stated that emulated by the example of Vaucanson's flute player, he had conceived the project of constructing the figure, which had cost him many years of study and labour before he could bring it to completion. He then showed to the company the interior of the figure, which was completely filled with small cranks, by which the motions are given to the several parts of the automaton at the will of the conductor, who has the whole machine so perfectly under control, that Mons. Maerzepf proposes that the automaton shall perform any piece of music which may be laid before him within a fortnight. He also showed that to a certain extent the figure was self acting, as on reading a spring, several of the most beautiful airs were played, among which were 'Nel corpien,' 'Partant pour la Syrie,' 'Weber's last Waltz,' and 'La cadarem la mano,' all with brilliant embellishments. But the chef d'œuvre is the manner in which the figure is made to obey the direction of the conductor, whereby it is endowed with a sort of semi reason. Such then is the import we have received of this accomplished forte, which has completely set the whole musical world in motion. By our next publication we hope to have farther particulars.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

### SUCCESSION TO THE CROWN OF HANOVER.

*( From the Atlas, January 8. )*

The King of England has lately signed an important paper on the subject of the family law of Brunswick Lunebourg, as it affects the succession to the throne of Hanover, of which the following paragraph is the most interesting to English readers. "To remove every doubt respecting the order of succession to the throne among the members of the collective houses of Brunswick and Lunebourg now living, and in conformity with the regulations contained in this and the preceding chapter, we further expressly decree that in case of the death of us, the reigning King, without male issue, we succeed to the throne of Hanover, and that our first in our brother the Prince Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, and his male line; if that should become extinct, in our brother the Royal Prince Augustus Frederick Duke of Sussex, for his person, and eventually his male descendants, from a duly assorted marriage, conformable to the family law, which he may in future contract; and if this male branch should become extinct, in our brother the Royal Prince Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Cambridge, and his male descendants; and lastly, if this too should become extinct, the crown shall go to his Serene Highness the reigning Duke William of Brunswick.

### AMERICA.

The following, as learnt from the United States, we have recopied from the *Singapore Free Press*. The very important question of sub-slavery has at length been fearlessly brought before Congress, and we look forward to it's decision with much interest, though it will hardly be set at rest without much stormy debate, if not other demonstrations of hostility, not probably before during a number of reasons the question shall have been brought before the house. The addition of slavery has a zealous advocate in Mr. Adams, and we heartily wish him success.

THE ABOLITION WAR DURING 3—UNCLE EXETER 1-7.

*(From the Gibraltar Chronicle, February 14.)*

Washington, Jan. 6.—Monday, as you will remember, is generally known in Congress; or in the house of representatives, as petition day. The process of receiving petitions is to begin with Maine and proceed through the several states of the Union. Maine and New Hampshire were passed to-day, when Mr. Adams was seen to take the floor, as the first member for the state of Massachusetts. The countenance of the ex President indicated his spirit, and all present were prepared for a storm. It soon came and was visible to all, as Mr. Adams announced, so audibly and so distinctly as to be heard in every part of the house, that he held in his hand a petition praying for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia. This, however, was but the smallest cloud compared with the tornado of lowering sky that soon spread itself over the house. Mr. Adams was by no means satisfied with the mere presentation of the petition, but immediately proposed, that the petition be read. It needed but such proposition, or one like it to open the eyes, ears and mouths of all present. Soon was the praise of the stern old man heard, for his hour raged furiously among the members of the house, who were not content with the speaker of the house who was as much excited as he, Adams was called to order first, by one member, Adams-like he bedded not the call, though it came in a loud voice and clothed with authority, no more than he would heed the croaking of a frog. He was proceeding with his remarks, evidently designed to be saucy and to offend, when a second call was made, and with the same result. Four and two calls to order, the cry became general. The house was a scene of uninterrupted turmoil. "Order, order, order," was demanded by one part of the house, and cries of silence, "silence," echoed back by the other side. The confusion was general, and reminded one of the same scene growing out of the same subject at the last session. Mr. Adams's first demanded order, and the friends of Mr. Adams were no less loud in making the same demand. The members of the house all were aware, were engaged in the very pretty farce of calling each other to order, and each party laboured to excel the other in the din and strength of its lungs. The cries of order came from one only to be immediately echoed back by another. The more vociferous the demand for order, the greater was the disorder which followed.

In the mean time, Mr. Adams was as angry as a chained bear. Speak he would, and speak he did first, by proclaiming, in a voice louder than the stentorian lungs around him, that the petition was worthy to be read; that it constituted the sentiments of liberty, and came from freemen; and that to oppose it and his was an attack upon the liberty of speech. "I will read it myself," said he, and continuing as the petition did, but two or three lines which expressed a continued determination on the part of the petitioners to send petitions to Congress year after year—"I read it aloud, and so it was heard distinctly in the galleries above the screams and yells of the multitude below.

The speaker in the mean time was in trouble, hallooing, bawling, scolding, coaxing and threatening, and rapping his heavy hammer upon his desk. All for a time was to no purpose. The previous question, however in the course of an hour, was put to the house and sustained.

"Shall the petition be received?" was the question now before the house, and, pent up, one of the most important questions now before Congress. The eyes and ears were determined, on the petition was received. Ayes 132—noes 74; being the largest vote of the session. The petition by aye and noe was then laid upon the table. Mr. Adams, however, nothing daunted, followed with a second petition; and soon after with a third. The whole question is therefore before the house. Underwood of Ky. Reed of Mass., and Byrne of North Carolina have spoken upon the question.—*New York Daily Express.*

### NEW INDIA BANK.

A "Review of a Pamphlet published" Against the Establishment of a new Bank in India" by "an India Merchant" dated Glasgow, 2nd October has been put into our hands, in which several strong arguments are brought forward against the establishment. We have on a former occasion given the prospectus of this bank, of which the greatest part of the capital was to be subscribed in England, where also the chief Directors are to reside, having boards of Directors under it's due

rroul in the different Presidencies. The business of this bank, as projected, is, to supersede that of the Bengal Bank, to issue notes, as well as the purchase and sale of Bills of Exchange, and the granting of drafts and credits, by the establishment in London, on the several establishments in India, and vice versa. The capital to be £5,000,000,—in £100 shares of which 15,000 are to be distributed in India and 35,000 in England.

The "India Merchant" very justly objects to this scheme, as setting up a new monopoly, whose control over money affairs and consequent influence is likely to be most oppressive, and whose immediate consequence will be to deprive individuals of part of the advantages they have hitherto gained in the Indian trade. It will besides invest the bank and their Agents with dangerous political influence on which our reviewer remarks the following:

"The moral influence of Institutions of this kind is good or bad, according as their principles and administration are sound or corrupt; and in this instance the natives of India would only be presented with another example of that pernicious system of our Colonial policy which they have found so withering to their prosperity, and have paid such a large sum to get rid of, but which it would still appear to be their destiny to have inflicted upon them. They would see in it only another great exclusive and oppressive jobbing monopoly, absorbing or ruining the business of their private Merchants and Bankers, a scheme to extort another million yearly from them in the shape of Bank Dividends—in fine, another instance of our grasping cupidity. The other two points, viz. its political influence, and pecuniary defence to the ruling power, are for the consideration of the Court of Directors—the former result is certain, the latter advantage very doubtful. The Local Government has hitherto depended on the public of India for pecuniary supplies, and were never yet disappointed, even in time of the greatest political exigency.

The natives look to the Government as the guarantee of security in pecuniary matters, and hence the latter is able to contract loans at four per cent. interest against private competition at seven per cent. hitherto there has been no Banking Institution, or Corporate body, of any kind in India powerful enough to step in betwixt the monied natives and the Government, and by its competition, to enhance the rate of the State Loans. It was the absence of all such competition which enabled the Local Government latterly to renew former contracts on more favourable terms.

"The Court of Directors will have no difficulty in forming their estimate of the political influence which the Bank is likely to exert, from the documentary evidence in their possession, relating to the transactions and eventual suppression of the Banking House of Wm. Palmer & Co. at Hydrabad, and they may possibly obtain some useful information on this point from other sources, such as the United States Bank, &c. The Governors of the various branch establishments at Delhi, and other important stations throughout India, acting in the double capacity of Bankers and Revenue Collectors, will undoubtedly possess considerable influence with the native Princes and Zemindars; and it is not at all unlikely that the Company's political residents at the native Courts may again, as in the instance alluded to, find their influence neutralized by a Banker.

"It is not difficult to foresee that a Bank so organised as to bring the revenues of India, and the sources of war and commerce, within its grasp, which is to possess the credit and influence of the Local Government, and yet to be virtually independent of that body, must become a very formidable Institution, and that the Directing Board in London are likely to be nearly of as much importance as the Court of Directors in Leadenhall Street."

Our limits do not permit us to enter more at length on this subject; we only wish to call public attention to it as, in all probability, if the Bank is established, it's Agents will here supersede the Finance Committee, and control the money market and exchanges even more effectually than the Company's agents now do.

The Company's treasury is open again for the receipt of cash for bills on Bengal at 218 Co. Rs. per 100.

BOMBAY April 8th.

COTTON.—Transactions have been nearly suspended since the arrival of the Hugh Lindsay on the 31st ultimo, purchasers holding off in reference to the discouraging advices both from England and China until a fall in prices here takes place.—Some small purchases of new Broach and Anjar have been made we understand within these few days, and offers have been made for new Oomrawuttey at Rs. 126 p Candy but has been refused by the dealers.

OPIUM.—The arrival on the 3rd Instant of intelligence from China up to the 20th February last via Calcutta has produced a re-action here in prices, the Market previously having been exceedingly dull. Purchases have since been made at Rs. 1150 p Chest for Cash and the Market has consequently become more animated, but until advices of a more decided character as to the resumption of the trade at Lintin, or the admission of the drug on payment of a duty, no activity to be long depended upon can be expected. Pages have been purchased for 18,338 Chests, 16,602 Bogie arrived and 11,6924 Chests have been exported. The third Calcutta Govt. sale was to take place on the 30th ultimo.

# CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS,

Dear Mr. Editor,—Having had occasion, a few days since, to look over a collection of scraps and odds and ends of stories whose subjects were principally of this celestial country, in a corner of which we are allowed to dwell, I chanced upon the following bit, which you can publish if you please.

P.

The natives of that part of China, north of the Yang-tsze-Keang, and those of the southern part, have the reputation of being influenced by two opposite traits of character, often under parallel circumstances, and a story is told to illustrate the two; that of the northerners being activity, of the southerners, slowness.

"A mandarin of high rank had an only child, a daughter, to whom he was much attached, and desirous that every precaution should be taken to preserve it's health, he entrusted it daily to the care of an old and faithful servant, who accompanied it in it's walks and during it's hours of recreation and amusement. The servant was a native of Canton. The mandarin's dwelling was in the province of Keang-se, on the borders of a beautiful river, whose still and limpid stream passed near his door, and here, retired from the turmoil of a city, he passed his days, when not engaged in official duties, in literary and philosophical pursuits. One afternoon, as usual, the servant approached him, leading the child, and beneath a light and pretty pavillion, under whose projecting roof he was reposing, he drew it near him patted it's little head, and urged the attendant to be careful of his trust, then bade it go play. He cautioned a return before the evening meal.

The hours flew swiftly by, and the father closing a volume of the San-Kyo-Che from whose delightful pages, he had long deriving instruction and amusement, returned to his house. The dinner hour had arrived, but his daughter, who had always been the first to greet him at his entrance, was yet absent. Presently the evening closed, and, still not returning, he determined to go in pursuit of his lost child. Long he wandered and on every side, but in vain; the object of his search was nowhere to be found; his repeated cries and shouts were unanswered save by the plaintive and in a dejected mood, he returned almost disconsolate to his dwelling, while his servants, who followed, evinced, by their downcast looks, their sympathy for his distress.

Exhausted and in despair, he betook himself to his couch and was soon lost in a troubled sleep, from which he would occasionally start as the image of his child passed before his imagination. Suddenly in a paroxysm of grief, he sprang to his feet, and beside him, kneeling, to his astonishment he beheld the old and faithful servant, overwhelmed with sorrow, and sobbing bitterly. The first feeling of the mandarin was that of rage; unsheathing his sword he would have smote the unhappy valet, had not his mournful appearance, his age, and a conviction of long tried confidence and fidelity, caused him to pause; dropping his weapon he enquired, almost fearful for the answer," where is Mei-Mei?—"Alas!" answered the domestic "Ere now, I fear, Mei Mei is wandering among the immortals." She has fallen into the well; I had clasped her firmly in my arms while passing near it, but her attention became attracted to an object in the water, when, with a sudden bound, she sprang into it.—On returning to the house to inform my master of the accident, I found him asleep, and here have I waited till he awoke, to communicate the unpleasant news."—The mandarin, with several servants, on the instant repaired to the spot, but were too late; the spirit of Mei Mei "had taken it's flight for the abode of the Genii," while appearances convinced him, that her life would have been saved, had immediate aid been rendered."

Thus much for the slowness of the southerns;—a specimen of activity is related as follows.

"A military officer received a despatch from the board of war ordering him to set out with "fire speed" to a distant garrison where troubles were anticipated, and there hold himself in readiness for immediate operations with his corps. The officer, unwilling to lose time, forthwith equipped himself, and, following up a single action last, a north country-man, set out on foot for the place named in the despatch, leaving orders for his suite and horses to follow without delay. They had travelled some time, when they reached the banks of a river, not very deep nor broad, but without any conveniences for crossing. The servant immediately placed himself near his master and stooping, volunteered to carry him over on his back. The offer was accepted; and the officer mounted on the shoulders of the man, who stepped into the stream. He had reached the middle of the river, which was discovered to be running with some fury, when a doubt arose in the mind of the officer of the capability of his servant to accomplish his undertaking and he said to him "Naug-mung" (Lemon)—thou art a brave "fellow; a little farther, and we are all safe; carry "me across dry-shod, and I shall use my influence "to procure for you a situation in the army." This was an unfortunate speech, for Nang-mung, instantly dropping his master from his back, knelt to perform the Kow-tow for the friendly offer, and arose but to behold the officer almost buried beneath the stream, and quite beyond all chance of recovery.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS,

Sir,—You published last week an article concerning the disturbances that have lately taken place at Macao, which, not being perfectly correct, I propose to offer you the following lines to be inserted in this week's paper, in full persuasion that when you wish to give an information to the public, you would like it to be as near to the truth as possible.

The origin of the popular discontent that agitated the inhabitants of Macao for these three months past, is owing to the discontinuation of certain laws of the new Legislature of the Portuguese constitution adopted in that place since 1834 and supported with the utmost quietness, and general satisfaction; by substituting some others, that embraced the character of both the new and old laws at the same time.

The facts which recently occurred in that place are notorious. On the 30th march last, in a meeting attended by the Governor, Judge, and Municipal chamber, it was declared that the chamber then existing was unlawful, on a mere supposition that the country did not contain one thousand families, contemning the assertions of those who said the contrary; in consequence of these proceedings a new chamber was elected; this orders immediately an examination to ascertain the actual number of Families in the place (which had never been done before) through able persons, whose result being presented to the chamber on the 15th April, gives the number of 1020 Families, exclusive of the few, that escaped the diligence of the examiners; at the sight of it the chamber acknowledges itself null, proposing to recall the former chamber, or a new election to take place; the Governor objects to those measures; this behaviour naturally begins to displease the citizens; it increases by observing the Judge composing a part of the senate and thus administering every public transaction, whose question he is to decide himself afterwards; the same commanding the Custom House infringing directly on the sacred laws of the Constitution; on the other hand the chamber is deprived of her lawful privileges, as the office of the Procurador entrusted to a strange individual that is not a member; the votes of all the members of the Chamber are reduced to but one, instead of being as many as the number of her members; all such innovations proceeded further, notwithstanding the general complaint and the several protests of the chamber. It was in this crisis that people knew the necessity of stopping soon that rapid progress of evil so detrimental to their interests as indecorous to the home government. The exasperation became so sanguine as to oblige the people to resort to arms at last, to solicit the attention of the Governor to their rights, apprizing him through a petition their just will of putting the new laws in execution, and advising him at the same time to convene a general meeting of the citizens as a medium more apt to terminate any doubt that may exist. The meeting took place on the 1st and 3d inst at which, after many debates, it was agreed, that every thing should be put in the old career as previous to the 30th of March, with exception that the Judge will continue in the administration of the Custom house, not ex-officio, but for a toleration in compliance to the requests of the Governor, who would resign on that occasion, unless it was fully demonstrated that he had no authority to use such proceedings. As soon as the business became settled on these terms, a new excitement began to fill the hearts of all the citizens, who congratulating mutually, had the pleasure of following the Governor to the presidency, where he was left, after embracing every one that accompanied him, and being assured of their affection and respect for his having acted so prudently and settled the difference in so satisfactory a manner.

Macao is now perfectly tranquil, its inhabitants enjoy with pleasure the beneficial fruits of a liberal constitution under protection of their Queen, to whom the causes above mentioned are left for final decision and approbation.

THE PORTUGUESE CITIZEN.

Canton, 14th June, 1837.

Sir,—Till I read your last *Press* I was at a loss to account for the total falling off in the supply of Bohea Tea of which for many years from 7 to 10,000,000 of pounds have been exported. Last season none was offered in the market. I wish however that as the *Tea country commissioner's* hand is in, he would order the Congo to grow of a little better quality than last year.

Pray represent this, if you have any influence in that quarter; and you will oblige

NOT A FEW.

# CANTON PRESS.

June 17th 1837.

We find that the account which "a Portuguese Citizen" gives of the occurences at Macao does not differ very materially from that we gave last week, with the exception that we stated that the Judge was no longer Administrator of the Custom-house. It appears that this functionary continues to hold the title of that office, but that it's emoluments are at present deposited in the public treasury, until the pleasure of the Queen on the continuance or non-continuance of this office be known.

Nothing has, we believe, transpired as to Hingtae's affairs; nor is it certain that such a communication as we mentioned in our last, has been received from the Vice-roy on the subject; the Hong-merchants not having made any official communication but it to the foreigners, as it would have been their duty to do, had the Vice-roy addressed them.

On Tuesday the 13th we experienced here a strong gale, which from it's blowing successively from all points of the compass resembled very much a Typhoong, though not so strong. This gale was likewise felt in Macao, and several of the ships lying in the roads there, dragged a good deal, particularly one under spanish colors. No damage has however been done to the shipping there, nor on land. We have not yet heard whether the shipping at Cap-shuy-moon has suffered or not. In Canton we are told, that a high house in the suburbs, near the city wall, in a street called *hae-tenga*, was blown down, crushing 5 smaller houses in its fall; no lives were lost.

H. M. Sloop *Raleigh* Captain Quin, arrived here a few days ago, and we are told that it is the intention of the home-government to keep one British man of war continually at this station. We are glad of this measure, since it will convince the Chinese that British interests here are not so entirely forgotten by the British Government, as they must have been led to suppose ever since Lord Napier's affair. A British ship of war besides, in a country like this, will always prove an effectual protection in case of serious differences arising with the Chinese; these have not happened since the establishment of the Free-trade, but it would be presumptuous to foretell that circumstances may not, at one time or another, lead to a rupture, however remote the causes for it now may appear. The Chinese are well aware that the foreign trade is to them of immense importance, particularly to some of the southern provinces, and the people will therefore protect it as much as lays in their timid natures, nor, do we think, will the Government easily take any rash steps against foreigners, even where the former may consider the demands of the latter as incompatible with it's own views, or where foreigners to do not yield obediently to the commands of the local mandarins, or to the edicts from the court.

The Governor of Canton is said to have incurred the Emperor's displeasure, and that he has for a time been deprived of his button. It is said that avarice has been the cause of this disgrace, he having "squeezed" the inferior Mandarins too much, who complained of it to the court.

Imperial commissioners have again arrived here. Their arrival seems greatly to have excited the attention of the chinese, though the object of their mission does not yet appear to have transpired.

Our Correspondent "Mei a Tea" draws our attention to a subject of considerable importance, and which must frequently have suggested to our neighbours, as it has to ourselves, the question, what has become of the Bohea Teas? Have the Chinese found another market for them, since the duty in England has become prohibitory? or do they, since they find no market for them in Canton, allow the leaves to wither on the trees, without any longer manufacturing them? We venture to assert that far from not manufacturing the leaves which formerly made Bohea tea, and far from not selling them as before in Canton for consumption in foreign countries, the chinese now contrive to make the better into low Congous, and the lower sorts into Hyson-skin, the latter with the help of a little *Prussian blue* and gypsum, which must, whilst it changes black teas into green, deteriorate its quality not a little. Yet so absurd has been the duty on teas in England, that the chinese are forced to poison them in order to deceive the consumer into the use of a formerly wholesome article. As the duties at present are in England, every one wishes to import the very best article only, yet it is well known that in proportion but a small quantity of really superior teas is produced; whence then are the Chinese to supply the demand for the British market if they resort not to fraud? We wonder not therefore if nearly the same quantity of the proscribed Boheas as before, now finds it's way to England, with that difference only that they are disguised into other sorts, for which purpose deleterious substances may frequently be used, and that they are so, for making green teas, every body here must be aware of. It is an erroneous opinion to suppose that there are two different kinds of tea, the one green and the other black. Both kinds come from the very same plant, and in most instances the difference in color is produced only by different treatment when drying them. The soil in some parts of the country favors the manufacturing of tea-leaves into green tea, and of such ten the superior qualities consist, but, we believe, that by far the greater part of green teas exported to America and Europe are dyed with gypsum and Prussian blue, and every green-tea-drinker has the satisfaction of sipping with his tea a quantity of chalk, iron, and prussiacid.

We have again to thank our correspondent P. for his interesting communication. We hope he will meet with many more scraps to send us, for which we shall always find room in our columns.

It is now some time since nothing has been heard of that part of the crew of the Patty, which, by the mutineers, were left on the East-coast. Some three or four months ago, a linguist was despatched from here to Fuh-chow-foo to interpret for those men, but no tidings have since be received. It is strange that the Government should retain those men thus long, since, if they want any information from them, they are most likely to get it in Canton, and certainly not through a linguist who, besides his bad English, is generally not guilty of possessing any other foreign tongue.

We have by the Scaleby Castle received the *Singapore Free Press* to the 25th May and the *Chronicle* to the 13th. From the former we publish several extracts, as likewise from the Bombay Price current. The *Mavis* had passed Singapore, but we have not yet heard of her arrival here.

In Bombay, in consequence of reports received by way of Calcutta, Opium had risen in price, and the drug was firmer in Calcutta when the Mavis left than it had been before. Very little however was doing in it in the latter place.

*Statistics of the Civil War in Spain.*—According to the official statements published in the "Gazette," the number of Carlists killed in the field of battle, are—

| | |
|---|---|
| To the 1st April, 1836,..... | 200,535 |
| From the 1st April to 8th October,.. | 33,927 |
| Carlist prisoners to 1st April, ..... | 56,283 |
| Ditto to 8th October,..... | 11,100 |
| Total of Carlists killed and prisoners.... | 300,715 |

Muskets taken during the above periods, 113,281; battles gained, 597, which must be divided into 227 partial affairs, and 370 total routs. Looking to the other side of the question, we find that the Carlists have issued 159 bulletins, according to which the number of the Queen's forces killed in the field of battle amounts to—

| | |
|---|---|
| Since September, 1833,..... | 199,680 |
| Prisoners, ..... | 48,811 |
| Deserters from the Queen's army,.... | 42,946 |
| Total of killed, prisoners, and deserters, | 276,435 |

The Carlists, by the same accounts, have gained 95 battles, of which 87 were complete and decisive, and had taken 107 pieces of artillery of different calibres. After these statements it will, we fancy, be confessed, that the Spaniards occasionally deal in the figure hyperbole.

It appears from a return which has been just prepared, that from the 1st of January to the 5th of July, 1836, 96,065 persons have emigrated from Liverpool, 7,518 in the first three months of that period; and 16,547 in the last three months. Of the latter number 3,823 proceeded to the British colonies in North America, 12,414 to the United States, 18 to the Cape of Good Hope, 27 to Calcutta, 76 to Australia, 129 to the West Indies, 8 to Bombay, and, 49 to South America. In the year 1835, the total number of emigrants was 18,648; in 1834, 20,845; and in 1833, 15,290, making a grand total of persons who quitted Great Britain in the last eleven years and a half 169,820. In the present quarter ending 5th July, the number of emigrants was 16,547, in the corresponding quarter of last year the number was 8,993, which gives an increase on the present quarter of 5,554.

# THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Peral. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T) Tael. (M) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Commil. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods.=1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cut—1 Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn 7 ch.

VOL. 2d. No. 41. CANTON, SATURDAY, JUNE, 17th, 1837. No. 93

## IMPORTS.

| | QS. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| COTTON MANUFACTURES | | | |
| Cambrics - - 40 yds. - | P. | $ 3. a 4 | |
| Chintzes - - 28 „ - | „ | 4 a 6 | |
| Handkfs. Mouteeths scarlet | „ | 2.25 a 2.50 | dull. |
| „ „ blue - - | „ | 1 25 a 2 | |
| Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in | „ | 4½ a 5½ | |
| „ „ 80 „ - | „ | 10. a 11 | |
| „ grey - 40 „ 38 in | „ | 4½ a 5½ | in demand. |
| „ „ - 60 „ 38 in | „ | 6½ a 8. | |
| „ „ - 80 „ 38 in | „ | 9. a 10 ½ | |
| Am. brown Cots. 30 „ 36 in | „ | 3. a 3 10 | |
| Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in | Pl. | 33 a 40 | |
| „ „ 30 @ 52 in | „ | 35 a 40 | |
| Calcutta - - - 18 @ 24 in | „ | 34 a 35. | |
| WOOLLENS. | | | |
| Broadcloth Ex. Sup^r 86@99 in | Yrd. | 1.80 a 2 90 | |
| „ Span^h Stripes 60@69 in | „ | 1.10 a 1 20. | dull. |
| „ Superi- 86@90 in | „ | 80 a 90. | |
| „ Worsteds | „ | 60 cts. | |
| „ Worleys 25 yds. in | Pc. | 11 a 11½ | No sale. |
| „ Sup^r Sclet. Cutgslarge | Pl. | 30 a 40. | Cts. dull |
| Flannel - - - - - | yd. | 15 a 20. | |
| Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in | Pl. | | |
| Fine singles - - - - - | „ | 24 a 28. | dull. |
| Second - - - - - - | „ | | |
| Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in | „ | 28. | |
| „ - - - 40 „ 28 „ | „ | 22 | No demand. |
| Bombazets - - - - - | „ | 7 a 8 | |
| Longells scarlet - - - - | „ | 8½ a 8½ | |
| Assorted colors - - - - | „ | 9 | |
| Woollen yarn - - - - - | „ | 70 a 90. | Limited demand. |
| COTTON. | | Tael. | |
| Bengal old or inf. - - - - | Pl. | | |
| „ sup^r and fine - - - | „ | 8 a 10.5 | |
| Bombay old or inf. - - - | „ | | |
| „ sup^r. and fine - - - | „ | 5 a 10.6. | |
| Madras - - - - - - | „ | 8 a 10 6 | |
| Manila - - - - - - | „ | | None |
| METALS. | | | |
| Copper Shea^rs. 16 oz. @ 32 oz | Pl. | $. 34½ | |
| „ S. American slab - - | „ | 34. | None. |
| „ nails assorted - - - | „ | 40. | |
| „ old - - - - - | „ | 18 | |
| Lead English Pig - - - - | „ | 5½ a 6 | |
| „ Spanish „ - - - - | „ | | |
| Iron Bar 1 a 3 in - - - - | „ | 1.80 a 2. | |
| „ Rod ½ @ in - - - - | „ | | |
| „ Nailrod ½ and under - | „ | 3 a 3 50. | Declining. |
| „ Hoop. 1 @ in - - - | „ | | |
| „ Scrap - - - - - - | „ | 1. a 1 20 | Not Saleable. |
| Steel English - - - - - | „ | | |
| „ Swedish - - - - - | cah | 3½ a 4 | |
| Spelter English - - - - | Pl. | 6. | |
| Tin Plates - - - - - - | Box | 8 | Large stock. |
| Quicksilver - - - - - - | Pl. | 105. | |
| SKINS Rabbit - - - - - | 100 | 60. a 65. | |
| Beaver - - - - - - - | each | 4. a 6. | |
| „ Fox - - - - - - | „ | 1. a 1.15. | |
| Otter-Sea - - - - - - | „ | 40. a 55 | |
| „ tails - - - - - - | „ | 2 50 a 3 | |
| „ Land - - - - - - | „ | 5. a 7. | |
| Seal - - - - - - - - | „ | 2. a 2 50 | |
| OPIUM Patna old - - - - | ch | 815 a 820 | |
| „ new - - - - - | | 700 | |
| Benares old - - - - - - | „ | 720 | |
| „ new - - - - - | „ | 655 a 660 | |
| Malwa old - - - - - - | „ | 540 a 535 | |
| „ new - - - - - | „ | | |
| Turkey - - - - - - - | „ | 520 | |
| RICE Bengal - - - - - | Pl. | 1.70 a 1 80 | |
| „ Java - - - - - - | „ | 1.50 a 1.65 | |
| „ White table - - - - | „ | 1.80 | |
| „ Manila - - - - - - | „ | 1.50 a 1.65 | |
| „ Paddy - - - - - - | „ | 10 pct less. | Than Rice. |
| STRAITS PRODUCE &c | | | |
| Bird's nest, fine white - - | Cy | 30. | |
| „ „ inf. - - - - | „ | 11. a 16. | |
| „ „ black - - - - | „ | 1½. a 5. | No demand. |
| Bees Wax - - - - - - | Pc | 26. a 28. | |
| Betel nut - - - - - - | „ | 3 | |
| Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24 - | „ | 33. | Molucca. |
| „ Mother - - - - - | „ | 10. a 13. | Overstocked. |
| Camphor Baroos - - - - | Cy. | 6 a 25. | |
| Gambir - - - - - - - | Pl. | 2½. a 3 | |
| Mace - - - - - - - - | „ | | |
| Nutmegs - - - - - - - | „ | | |
| Pepper - - - - - - - | „ | 7½ | |
| Rattans - - - - - - - | „ | 2.50 a 3.75 | Supplies. |
| Tin Banca - - - - - - | „ | 16½. a 17. | |
| „ Singapore &c. - - - - | „ | 16. | First quality. |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | |
| Amber large 1st quality - - | Cy. | 3. a 13 | |
| „ small fragments - - | „ | 20 cts a 1½ | |
| Asafœtida - - - - - - | Pl. | 4½ | |
| Bichdemar - - - - - - | „ | 12. a 36. | |
| „ good - - - - - - | „ | 36. a 50. | |
| Cochineal - - - - - - | „ | 130. a 190 | Dull. |
| Coral large beads or pieces | Cy. | | |
| „ fragments - - - - | Pl. | 40. a 50. | |
| Cow Bezoar - - - - - - | Cy. | 16. a 25. | No demand. |
| Cudbear - - - - - - - | Pl. | 12. | |
| Cutch Pegue - - - - - - | „ | 4. a 4½. | |
| Elephants Teeth or Ivory | „ | 70. a 100. | |
| „ cuttings - - - | „ | 60. a 65. | |
| Fish-maws - - - - - - | „ | 25 a 55 | |
| Flints - - - - - - - - | „ | 40 cents | |
| Ginseng crude - - - - - | „ | 7½. | |
| „ clarified. - - - - - | „ | 100 | None in mkt. |
| Mother of Pearl Shell - - - | „ | 9. a 10. | |
| Myrrh - - - - - - - - | „ | 3. a 4. | |
| Olibanum - - - - - - - | „ | 3½ a 9 | Large stock. |
| Putchuck - - - - - - - | „ | 18 a 20 | Little demand. |
| Rose Maloes - - - - - - | „ | | |
| Saltpetre at Lintin - - - - | „ | 6. a 9. | Nominal. |
| Shark's fins - - - - - - | „ | 15. a 30. | |
| Smalts - - - - - - - - | „ | 30. a 50. | Limited demand. |
| Stock fish - - - - - - - | „ | 3½. a 4. | Large stock. |
| Thread Gold and Silver - - - | Cy. | 33 a 35 | Large stock |
| Wood Ebony Mauritius - - - | Pl. | 2.75 a 3. | |
| „ „ Ceylon - - - | „ | 2. a 2½ | dull. |
| „ Sandal Indian - - - | „ | 20 a 24 | In demand. |
| „ „ Timor - - - - | „ | 10. a 18. | |
| „ „ Sand^l Islands - - - | „ | 8. a 10 | |
| „ Sapan „ - - - | „ | 130. | |

## EXPORTS.

| | WT. in T. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| SILK MANUFACTURES. | | | |
| Camlets blk. 18 yds by 24 in | 36 | $ 13. | |
| „ col'd „ by „ | 30 | 13. | |
| Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine | 17 | 5 70. a 6. | |
| „ fringed 40 in | | | |
| „ 7-8 „ „ | 15 | 3.10 a 3.30 | |
| Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - - | 11 | 7 | |
| „ Sarsnet, Nankin silk | | | |
| „ Canton - - - | — | 6½ | |
| Hkfs. white Pongee 23 in | 18 | 2.75 a 7 80 | |
| „ „ „ 30 | 16 | 6 60 a 6 70 | |
| „ figured „ 32 „ | 20 | 10. | |
| „ „ „ 30 | 18 | 9. | |
| Levantines col'd 30 yds 24 „ | 21 | 12.50 | |
| „ „ 30 „ 29 „ | 32 | 16 50 a 16.75 | |
| „ black „ „ 24 „ | 24 | 10 75 a 11.50 | |
| „ „ „ 29 „ | 30 | 12 75 a 13. | |
| Satins Levantines 30 29 „ | 31 | 14 75 a 15. | |
| „ „ „ 24 „ | 30 | 13. | |
| Lutestrings mixt 18 „ 24 „ | 18 | 7 10 - 7.20 | |
| „ black „ „ 29 „ | 28 | 10 30 a 10.50 | |
| Pongees white 30 „ 30 „ | 30 | 11 75 a 12 | |
| „ „ 30 „ 29 „ | 29 | 11 50 a 11.75 | |
| „ „ 30 „ 32 „ | 32 | 13. a 13.50 | |
| „ Szechuen 19 „ 19 „ | 27 | 8.75 a 8.90 | |
| Sarsnets black N. 30 „ 29 „ | 27 | 11.40 a 11.75 | |
| „ „ C. „ 29 „ | 25 | 10 a 10½ | |
| „ „ „ „ 29 „ | 22 | 7.80 a 8.10 | |
| „ white 60 „ 29 „ | 34 | 17 a 17.20 | |
| „ colored 30 „ 29 „ | 21 | 12 40 a 12.60 | |
| „ crossbar'd „ 24 „ | 18 | 10 75 | |
| Satins black 18 „ 29 „ | 44 | 17 a 17.50 | |
| „ „ 18 „ 29 „ | 36 | 14.25 a 14.50 | |
| „ col'red 18 „ 29 „ | 37 | 17 20 a 17.40 | |
| „ high „ 18 „ 24 „ | 35 | 18.75 a 19 | |
| „ damasked crimson | 31 | 21 a 22. | |
| „ colored | 38 | 20 a 21. | |
| Sendaws Nank. blk 29 29 „ | 44 | 15 a 15.50 | |
| „ „ colored „ | 33 | 16 a 16 40 | |
| „ „ 29 „ | 36 | 17 a 17.30 | |
| „ Canton black 29 „ | 31 | 10 a 10.20 | |
| Sewing silks assort. colors. 18 | Pc. | 4.70 a 4.90 | |
| „ „ black - - - | | 4.30 a 4.40 | |
| Shawls crape 7 4 embrd. - | 7 | 3.40 | |
| „ „ 55 @ 58 in - | 5½ | 2.90 | |
| „ 8-4 Satin figd. 63 - | 8 | 2.15 a 2.25 | |
| „ 7-4 „ „ - - | 4 | 1.85 | |
| „ „ damas' ed silk 5-4 a 6 | 4 | 2.50 | |
| Water silks col'd. 18 y. 29 in | 32 | 15.45 | |
| BLACK TEAS. | Pl. | Tael. | |
| „ Bohea Canton - - - | „ | | Canton Tea. |
| „ Pekoen - - - - | „ | | 11 a 13. |
| „ Congou Souq. k'd. - | „ | 20 a 26 | |
| „ Bl. L^f. & Pek k'd | „ | 24 a 36 | |
| „ Campoi - - - - | „ | 28 a 38 | |
| „ Souchong - - - - | „ | 40 a 56 | |
| „ Hung muey - - - - | „ | 33 a 60 | |
| „ Pekoe - - - - - | „ | 60 a 90 | |
| „ Ning Yong - - - - | „ | 24 a 27 | Nominal. |
| „ Ankoi - - - - - | „ | 16 a 22 | |
| „ Pouchong - - - | „ | | |
| „ Orange Pekoe - - - | „ | 23 a 35 | |
| „ Caper - - - - - | „ | 24 a 30 | |
| GREEN TEAS. | | | Canton Tea. |
| „ Twankay - - - - | „ | 25 a 30 | |
| „ Skin - - - - - | „ | 20 a 36 | 11 a 12. |
| „ Hyson- - - - - | „ | 42 a 58 | 28 a 30. |
| „ Young Hyson - - - | „ | 26 a 38 | 22 a 24. |
| „ Imperial - - - - | „ | 50 a 58 | 38 a 40. |
| „ Gunpowder - - - | „ | 33 a 61 | |
| RAW SILK. Canton No. 1 | „ | T. | |
| „ „ „ 2 | | | |
| „ „ „ 3 | „ | 235 a 240 | |
| „ „ „ 4 | „ | 170 | |
| „ „ „ 5 | „ | $ 82 | |
| Nankin Tsatlee - - - - | „ | 400. a 420 | Nominal. |
| „ Taysaun- - - - | „ | 320 a 340 | |
| SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st. | „ | T. 5 5 | |
| „ „ 2d. | „ | 5 2 | |
| „ Pingfa - - - - | „ | 6 7 | |
| „ Candy Canton - - - | „ | 6 8 | |
| „ Chicchew - - - | „ | 14. | |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | |
| Alum - - - - - - - | „ | 1.85 a 1.95 | at Macao. |
| Aniseed star - - - - - | „ | 10½ a 11 | |
| Camphor - - - - - - | „ | 33 a 34 | |
| Cassia at Whampoa - - - | „ | 11.50 a 12 | |
| „ Lintin - - - - | „ | 9. | |
| „ buds - - - - - | „ | 14 a 15 | |
| Canes bamboo - - - - - | 1000 | 10 a 14 | |
| „ Wangees - - - - - | „ | 7 a 12 | |
| China Root - - - - - - | Pl. | 2½ | |
| Cubebs - - - - - - - | „ | 17 a 18 | |
| Dragon's blood - - - - - | „ | 80 a 100 | |
| Galangals - - - - - - | „ | 3½ a 3½ | |
| Gamboge - - - - - - - | „ | 65 a 70 | None good. |
| Glass beads - - - - - - | „ | 17 a 22 | |
| Glue - - - - - - - - | „ | 9 a 11 | |
| Ginger in Jars - - - - - | Case | 5 a 5½ | |
| Hartall or Orpiment - - - | Pl. | 15 a 16 | |
| Lead white - - - - - - | „ | 9 a 10 | |
| „ red - - - - - - | „ | 10 | |
| Mo. of Pearl Shells Scolop large | Pl. | | No demand. |
| „ blue edged small | „ | | |
| Musk warranted- - - - - - | Cy. | 45 a 60 | |
| Nankeens, blue 100 yds. 13 in | 100 | 92 | |
| „ 94 yds. 12 in - - - - - | Pc. | 85 | |
| „ Canton mnfc - - - - - | „ | 79 | |
| „ „ large - - - - - | „ | 82 | None. |
| „ „ small - - - - - | „ | 65 | |
| Yellow „ yds. in 1st. st. | „ | 78 a 80 | |
| „ „ 2d. „ | „ | 66 a 70 | None. |
| „ „ 3d. „ | „ | 58 | |
| „ small „ - - - - | „ | | |
| „ white „ - - - - | „ | 55 a 83 | Wanted. |
| Oils Anjaeed - - - - - - | Cy. | 1.10 a 1.20 | |
| „ Cassia - - - - - - | „ | 1.65 | |
| Rhubarb - - - - - - - | Pl. | | |
| „ Dutch cut - - - - | | | |
| Soy in Jars - - - - - | Case | 5 a 8 | |
| Tobacco in baskets - - - | Pl. | 14 a 15 | |
| Tortoiseshell - - - - - | P. | | |
| Turmeric - - - - - - | „ | | |
| Vermilion 50 catties - - | Box. | 58. | |

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

Note. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also higher prices are obtainable for *Camlets Sa'peire, Ginseng* and other Goods, on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton* &c. sometimes discharge at Macao or tranship their Cargoes, at Lintin &c. to other vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rests outside, and River Freights, are various and high. Small invoices of *Wine, Beer, Provisions &c, confectionary Stationary, Canvas, Crockery ware,* &c., for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

*Note.* *Alum*, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; and *Raw Silk, Silk* piece goods &c, are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship's use at Whampoa.

### RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

| | s. d. |
|---|---|
| On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills. ..... | 4 11 |
| Government Bills 10 @ 30 days. ..... | none. |
| United States Bank Bills 6 months sight. ..... | |
| Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents. none. | |
| E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight. ..... | 218 C. R. |
| E. I. Directors Bills, 60 ds. sight. — Rs. ..... | 220 „ |
| Private Bills, on Bombay, „ Co's. Rs. ..... | |

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 24.20 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 5½ per Cent premium.
„ „ „ „ small 96 a 98 „ 5 „
Spanish Dollars Pillar Pe dmand, „ „ 1 per Cent „
„ „ Old Carolus IV. „ „ 12 per Cent „
South American Republics „ „ 2½ a 4 per Cent discount.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet .. £5. a £5. 5.
„ to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none. .. .. ..
„ to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. .. ..

### DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1st APRIL TO 31st MAY, 1837.

| | IN MAY. | | | IN APRIL. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Chests. | Price. | Value in Dollars. | Chests. | Value in Dollars. | Stock at June |
| Patna ..... old. | 39 | 8 5 | 32,175 | | | 456 |
| „ ..... new | 281 | 710 | 199,510 | 233 | 179,620 | 1,978 |
| Benares ..... old | 48 | 730 | 35 040 | | | 91 |
| „ ..... new | 53 | 665 | 35,245 | 243 | 172,395 | 255 |
| Malwa ..... old | 1232 | 535 | 659,120 | 1,775 | 976,250 | 7,992 |
| „ ..... new | | | | | | |
| | 1653 | 763 0.0 | 1,261,090 | 2,251 | 1,328,265 | 10,772 |

Total of deliveries in the months of April and May 3,904 chests, value Drs. 2,589,355.

### RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels to the 10th October, and Cutch Pegue or Calcutta, &c. &c. Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

| GOODS TREASURE | | GOODS TREASURE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay ..... | 3. a 2½ | Singapore ... ... | 1½ Hol. or Hamburg .. 3½ 3 |
| Ceylon ... ... | | Manila ... ... | Spain or Portugal; 3½ 3 |
| Madras ... ... | | Malacca ... ... | America U. States .. 3 2½ |
| Calcutta ... ... | | Penang ... ... | 1½ 1½ Chili or Peru ... 4 ... |
| Rangoon ... ... | | Batavia ... ... | Mexico ..... 3 ... |
| Mauritius ... ... | | Gt. Britain via S. | 3½ 3 E.coast China ... 1 p m |
| Australia ... ... | | „ direct ..... | 3 ¼ Lintin &c..... ¼ do. |
| Sand. Islands .. | | France ..... | 3 2½ |

Note. Abovertes are from 20th April to 20th Oct. annually; during remaining 6 months the premiums are somes hat lower. Risks on Blacks are $ 9 per Cent per annum, £ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ ¼ per month.

The Royal Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

### WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubic & upwards pay 0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubic.
2nd „ „ „ 1200 do. & under 1600 „ 0.7221691 „ „
3rd „ „ „ under 1200 „ 0.5662341 „ „

N. B. The cubic in 14½ inches. Measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products—The largest class pay from $ 4300 to $ 4320; 2d class from $ 3200 to $ 3700; 3d class from $ 3700 and under. The Comshaw or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Taels or $ 2225. Linguists fee $ 173½ and Comprador's fees $ 50. Also Pilotage $ 50, inwards and outwards the same. On French and other Foreign vessels they are slightly varied. Riceladen ships are charged only about $ 1300 in lieu of measurement &c.

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

### IMPORTS.

Cotton Manufactures.—Have not experienced so good a demand as during the past month—quotations remain nominally the same.

Cotton Yarn.—There has been more enquiry for this article during the week, but no transactions having come to our notice.

Woollens.—For Longells well assorted colors and of good quality there is a fair demand at our quotations. The stock of scarlets is large, and lower prices are offered for them. Spanish stripes without improvement in price or demand.

Cochineal.—Stock very heavy, and sales not practicable at even our low quotations.

Rice.—Although the crop in this vicinity is likely to prove under an average one the price continues low—large quantities of the old stock, both chinese and foreign, being forced on the market, and the crop in the adjoining provinces being reported to be favorable.

Straits Produce.—Continues at the same prices. Pepper firm at our quotations, and Tin as far from improvement as before.

Cotton.—The clearances have continued large since the beginning of this month, and, the only arrival being the *Stanley*, the market is firmer with an advance of even 1 @ 2 mace per pecul on most descriptions.

Opium.—We have little to add to our last week's report. The demand for Malwa continues, but without any improvement in price, either for cash or on time, and the heavy time bargains now about falling due, must still further tend to check any advance. The Bengal drug remains without enquiry, and we hear chinese brokers have been selling Patna at $ 680. The smuggling establishments are again reported to be in treaty, but the heavy fees the latter are holding out for, will defeat any advantage to the trade from the arrangement. The Lintin deliveries to the 15th were,

Patna, *Old* 36, *New*, 128; Benares, *Old*, 28, *new*, 127; Malwa, 610; Total 931 Chests.

### EXPORTS.

Silk Piece Goods.—There is some demand for ready made articles, which can be procured at rather lower prices than quotations, but very little is doing.

Raw Silk.—Musters of the 3rd sort of the 2nd crop have come down; the color and quality are good, and the crop said to be an average one.

# THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 2d No. 42. CANTON, SATURDAY, JUNE, 24th, 1837. No. 94.


## FIRE AT SURAT.

We have been kindly favored with the following letter dated at Surat, 28th ulto. for publication. The accounts it conveys are awful. Three fourths of Surat at least are said to have been destroyed; and the subjoined letter on the same subject addressed to this paper we also throw in our leading space, that the extent of the loss of property and life may be the better seen.

We trust the Government will come forward with liberal relief to the sufferers. Private individuals will also have an opportunity of aiding in relieving distress by contribution of a portion however small of their means; but let not the Government reckon on such assistance as an excuse for withholding what it is their duty to give. The present is a case where the Government ought to lead the way.

"I am sure that your previous residence at Surat will occasion the late disaster that has befallen this wretched City to have an increased interest on your mind, and for this reason I am led to attempt giving you some sketch of the past events and its present condition. On Monday afternoon about 3, a Parsee set his house on fire; some say by building pitch, or flammable which ignited — But, however it may have occured, it appears to have been at first neglected — the neighbours refusing to allow water from their wells. A moderate or rather fresh northerly breeze was blowing, and the fire now spread rapidly, and soon after sunset exhibited a fearful extent and strength of fire. The wind in the evening decreased, but the fire was augmented and the vast volume of dense smoke which rose in enormous masses was brilliant with the intensely fierce flame which threw a strong glare over the whole sky. The fire soon spread through the best part of Surat. In some of the narrow streets crowded with fine spacious houses of 3 and 4 stories high, the fire acquired an intenseness which no man could stand, and cannot well be described. So fierce was the fire—so intense the heat—and so vast was the volume of flame that every thing was burned, root and branch. On ordinary occasions the large beams of a house will commonly escape. But here every atom of timber was destroyed. The flame licked up, as it were, every thing in its progress—the walls rapidly fell—and where the fire was thus fierce the walls were scarcely left a foot high, but everything levelled to the ground. The City being under the jurisdiction of the Judge, Mr. M. and his assistant hastened to the spot, but late in the evening Mr M. was disabled by being thrown in the confusion and his left shoulder joint dislocated. Major F. also was extremely energetic. The Officers and the whole of the regiment were in the town all night. The Officers were obliged to drag many persons from their houses, who having lost their property resolved to remain and die. The heat and dryness of the season aided the combustion, and the conflagration was soon beyond the power of man to control. It rapidly advanced, devouring every thing in its awful progress. Many of the natives—especially the Brahmins used every effort to prevent water being taken from their wells. The conflagration although was tremendously fierce and awful—the fire raging over a more area and shifting its course as the wind varied. After an interval of calm, just at day light on Tuesday, a breeze suddenly sprung up from south or about s. s. w. and directed the fire upon a new column of buildings. In the same awful manner as before it raged throughout the whole Tuesday. Many of the poor inhabitants who had removed their property to distant places of imaginary safety, from which the fire had passed away, were surprised by a return of the conflagration and lost their all. About 2 p. m. on Tuesday it was tremendously severe. It then reached one of the City gates which was destroyed, and the timber burned beneath the road which overlaid the timber, and the bridge fell in. The fire now spread to the Borah's quarters and swept everything before it, unchecked uncontrolled by human agency. it raged onwards till the middle of Tuesday night when it burnt itself out and left Surat one vast extended heap of ruins. The lowest computations by the Official people gives a destruction of from 5000 to 6000 houses, the rich and the poor have suffered alike, but the rich perhaps the most as the fire ravaged the best parts of the City. The loss of life has been immense. At first it appeared small. But this morning 480 are reported to have been ascertained to have lost their lives. Great numbers too of cattle have been burnt and the whole scene is one of wide spread ruin and desolation. The poor houseless inhabitants are in great misery, and neither from the principles of their false religion nor from their countrymen can they derive or expect comfort or consolation. I cannot imagine that Surat, declining as it has been for years, and now nearly bereft of commerce, can ever recover this overwhelming calamity. Surely it must be a death blow to this ancient city. Few conflagrations can have equalled this. — Major F. says it suggested to him the burning of Moscow. Tho' the fire was never within two miles of our house it nevertheless roared during Monday night like the surf on a distant beach.

The loss of property has been immense. Many too who rescued their goods from the fire were robbed of them by coolies who engaged to carry them to places to which they were directed, but went off with the property after having received enormous hires, 10 rupees for a cart to be paid down before a box was put into it, and 5 rupees for a coolie. Thus the wretchedness of man seizes the moment of his fellow's calamity to encrease his affliction and misery.

May the wide spread wretchedness around us excite us to a grateful sense and active improvement of our many mercies!

I am sure this hasty sketch will interest you."

*Bombay Gazette 3rd May.*

## *From Dr. Morrison's "View of China."*

In the Chinese Government, there appears great regularity and system. Every district has its appropriate officer; every street its constable, and every ten houses a tything man. They have all the requisite means of ascertaining the population with considerable accuracy.

Every family is required to have a board, always hanging up in the house, and ready for the inspection of authorised officers, on which the name of all persons, men, women, and children, in the house are inscribed. This board is called a Mun-pae, 'Door-tablet,' because, where there are women and children within, the officers are expected to take the account from the board, at the door. Were all the inmates of a family faithfully inserted, the amount of the population would of course be ascertained with great accuracy. But it is said, this is not the case. Names are often omitted, and the officers pass it over either from neglect, or from some consideration given them by the head of the family, who, according to his situation in the community, has various reasons to represent his family fewer than it is. One reason evid to operate sometimes is, that in urgent cases a conscription of every third male, able to bear arms, has been made by the government. That, however, was an ancient regulation, and is not applicable to the present Dynasty, which keeps up a constant standing army. Every Tartar is a soldier. Others say, that amongst the poor, who constitute the mass of the population in every country, the Mun-pae, or account of persons given in, is generally correct. To be the reverse, exposes them to informations and to much trouble. This seems the more probable statement.

However, amongst Chinese, as amongst every other People, there is, either more or less, a difference between what their institutions, opinions, and professions would lead one to suppose was their character and practice; and what is really their character and practice. Those who do not attend to this distinction, err egregiously in their conceptions respecting whatever concerns the Chinese.

---

Since the above was in type, the *Madras Concernative* Extra of the 21st instant has come in. We subjoin it:—

We are most happy to be able to state, on brief but authentic information, that according to the latest accounts received from Mangalore, Major Dowker had succeeded in repelling the attack made upon him, *with trifling loss.*

Our information states that on the 5th April at about 10 o'clock A. M. Mangalore was attacked by two large bodies of Coorgs from the north, east and southed. The small number of men at his disposal prevent Major Dowker from doing otherwise than acting on the defensive; and he was unable to prevent the prisoners in the town being liberated and many of the houses from being burnt. A party was in the first instance sent of repel the Coorgs lining the north parade road, and succeeded in driving them back. The attack made shortly afterwards from the southward was likewise repulsed and the Coorgs pursued to their boats where a considerable number were killed, wounded, drowned and taken prisoners. Amongst the latter was one of their leaders who, we believe, is since dead.

By the loss thus inflicted on the enemy they were completely driven back for the time—but the Mopleand other disaffected persons in the town took every occasion to plunder and maltreat the sepoys. The reinforcement from Cannanore was anxiously expected. The loss in killed and missing was 35, and 9 wounded. The treasure has been saved.

No mention is made of the civilians, but of course they are safe.—*Englishman 13th April.*

---

## PARAPATTAN ORPHAN ASYLUM.

NEAR BATAVIA.

We have much pleasure in laying before our readers the following account of the receipts and disbursements of this institution, as taken from the Fourth Annual Report of it's committee of management, which has been handed to us by the Revd. Mr. Bridgman, Agent for the Institution here, and who, as the Report informs us, will forward to Batavia any subscription or donation our neighbours will make in its favor. As the name implies, the institution is designed for the protection of orphan children, or such children of christian parents as are in destitute. There are now 35 children being received at the institution, namely 19 boys and 16 girls, being within five of the number to which the reception of children is now limited. Several masters are employed in teaching reading, spelling, grammar, writing, arithmetic, the Dutch language, and letter-writing. The report informs us that during the past year the expenditure has been much beyond it's usual amount, on account of the Society having purchased a piece of ground, and building the Asylum thereon; but at same time the support the institution has met with from the public, has been much greater than before, so as nearly to meet the extraordinary expences.

RECEIPTS.

| | | Silver. |
|---|---|---|
| Feb. 1. 1836. | | |
| To Balance, viz. | | |
| Government securities, called Act. Verstand-N:o. 5351 & 5502 of $1000 each at 97 p Ct. | $1940 | |
| Do. Do. Nos. 2171 3032 and 4814 at par, | 3000 | |
| 1837. Cash in hand, | 1305 | 00 |
| | $6245 | 00 |
| Amount of Donations in 1836, | $1100 | 16 |
| Do. Subscriptions in 1836, | 2295 | 84 |
| Do. Int. on $ 5000 Gov. Securities, 1. mo. 6 p. ct. | 300 | |
| Added by us | | |
| O. M. ROBERTS. | | |
| THOS. WILSON. | $10021 | 00 |

EXPENDITURE.

| | Copper | Silver. |
|---|---|---|
| Jan. 31 1837 | | |
| By Household Expences, including children's board, matron's & servants' wages clothes, washing &c. fm. Jan. 1. 1836, to this day, | $4697 | 35 384 |
| Salaries to the Directress, Dutch teacher, stationery &c. | 2620 | 90 33 |
| Advertising and printing 300 Reports, | 132 | 20 |
| Ground rent for 1836, | 120 | |
| Purchase money of the Ground, | 2300 | |
| Indemnity to Campong people for removing from the Ground. | 125 | |
| Surveyor's fees, stamps, & transferring ground, | | 32 70 |
| Repairs of houses, fences, roads, cost of a new fence and gates in front, and at the back of the Asylum, and a lodge for the Peons, | 612 | 33 |
| Cost of brick School room with Verandah, | 1070 | 00 |
| Amount paid Mr. Poulton, to account of contract for building two wings to the School room, and extending and altering the original building of the Asylum, | 4500 | |
| Cost of new bed-steads, clothe-presses, pillows, blankets and sundry articles of furniture, | 533 | 34 |
| | $8307 | 70 |
| Less Contributions by Jan. Cooke, Edward Campbell, and Peter Velsberg, | 482 | |
| at 120 p Cent, $7825 70 | 6521 | 42 |
| Sundries, | 21 | 79 |
| Balance brought down: | | |
| Govt. Securities No. 5351 and 5502 of $1000 ea: at 97 p Cent, | 1940 | |
| Do. Nos. 2171 and 3032 (No. 4813 of the last Balance having been paid off) of $1000. ea: | 3000 | |
| Cash in hand, | 115 | 00 6065 97 |
| BATAVIA 1st February, 1837. | $10021 | 00 |
| E. & O. E. | | |
| E. DOERING, *Treasurer.* | | |

---

# CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

*Sir,*—From the number of letters, said to have been found, which have appeared lately in the Canton Papers, I am almost afraid to offer you the enclosed lest you doubt its authenticity. Publish it, or not, as you please; it was obtained honestly by

Q.

* * * * * * *

I have still another instance to give you, which entirely disproves the idea, that the Canton government, multiply their decrees in their reports of them to the throne; nothing we overcome to add of them and you may confidently assure our mutual friends, on my authority, that the most diabolical crimes, unknown even by name in this virtuous country, are practised in open day by these outside reptiles.

Pitying their destitute condition I omitted daily to be robbed in purse and contaminated in mind by the poor devils; verily I am disinterested. They know me not by my poor name but call me——qua.

On the 2d day of the 7th moon I, your younger brother, indited a letter for your dwelling glasses, containing a poor account of a *horrorible* barge which I condescended, after much worthy entreaty, to honor with my presence. This letter being inscribed on variegated paper, I gave to a faithful courier, to present, benevolent elder brother, before your exalted board.

About the middle of the second watch the courier returned, and with tears in his eyes gave me the horrifying intelligence that he had been attacked and robbed of the letter by a barbarian, while walking in "Redolent of virtue overflowing with delights" Street, which runs, as you know, at the back of my poor hut. He added that being double the stature of the barbarian, he forbore to punish, lest he might kill him; and not wishing to be seen wrangling with the puny wretch, he prudently left him, running as fast as he could to inform me, your younger brother of this outrage.

I, knowing the ferocious dispositions and thievish propensities of barbarians, generously resolved not to make any fuss about the matter; particularly as the courier informed me, the offender was inebriated.

Now you must know, benevolent elder brother, I have a servant in my employ, who having visited the village of Lan-tun (the capital of Ying-ke-lo the nation of the *red bristled dragons*) has acquired a knowledge both of their barbarous dialect and brain-confounding characters. It is really edifying to hear him read and converse, and I am told that few of the barbarians can surpass him in literary acquirements.

He assures me that the whole of Ying-ke-lo does not occupy half the space of this province and is situated several tens of thousands of *Le* from the *central flowery kingdom*. How is it possible, I ask, that such remote and uncivilized regions, can enjoy any of heaven's blessings? Their head man, whom they have the audacity to style *King* (*chunloi*) squeezes the wretched inhabitants, who subsist upon the refuse of our happy land, to such a degree that many thousands of them annually flee to *Ma-la-he** or the nation of the *variegated banner*. The more overlooms and grasping clandestinely crawl into the inner kingdom, where they keep together many thousands of the *great rascals* concealed by cheating and exceedingly devised contrivances from the vexatious and confining eye of the dignified Han.

The head men of their nation, knowing how brutal and rabbit like it is their custom to behave to people of other countries, and fearing the ame-inspiring wrath of the omnipotent son of heaven, has sent an officer, who daringly prostrates to still himself of the 4th rank, to controul their vicious hearts and to break head to on the Hong-merchants.

My servant, as I said before, being well skilled in the language of the *red bristled*, translates to me Malo's news paper, which is published here once in every seven days and is a very poor imitation of our Gazettes. Judge of my horror the other day when he translated to me my own letter word for word!!!

He tells me chaste barbarian named *Jin* (P.) (which in their language either only goes of a character, and signifies nothing, yet in the flowery tongue means *Man*) wrote another letter to Malo stating that he found mine enclosed in that beautiful street, "Redolent of virtue overflowing with delights," the frequent odours of which by lonely instances are far from acceptable to barbarian olfactories. But considering the name, I pity his taste.

Wonder, my ancient friend, at his lying audacity! What money does the wretch deserve? I could have pardoned him had he withheld my name, but now my whole heart yearns for revenge. I will petition the Hoppo to punish him by placing an extra duty on Long Cloths.

How he learnt the language of the inner land, I cannot imagine, but my servant tells me he has discovered a gross error in his translation of my letter. (It is said the barbarians allow nothing to be fictitious.) In that part relating to the disgusting pyramids of raw buffaloes flesh, which they so voraciously devour, he uses the word *chunloi* instead of *Hunk*. Can this man, I say, be a Chinese subject?

This is not all, magnificent men. Justly outraged at the audacity of the barbarian, I resent the paper from the hands of my domestic and was going to scatter its fragments to the winds, when he stopped me, with the assurance that there was something even more disgusting. Not imagining the extent of Malo's presumptuous daring I ordered the man to send to me the part referred to.

Tremble great men, when I whisper in your ear, that the Emperor's mandate to the Board, true to sense governing, was actually printed in the language of the red bristled. Is not this surprising? Verily the wretch *Can do*, ought to be strangled and the lying demon *Wan* impeached.

[Here the original is so much torn and injured by being trodden upon that the characters are quite illegible.]

Q.

---

Sir,—In the Asiatic Journal for December last, there is an article upon the late Caffre war in southern Africa which, I strongly recommend to the careful perusal of all who feel any interest in it.

It is founded upon papers laid before the British Parliament during the last session, which include the despatches of the Governor Sir Benjamin D'Urban's despatch to the Colonial Secretary, and the replies of Lord Glenelg to them.

The dispatches contain the Governor's narrative of his reasons for waging war upon certain tribes of Caffres who inhabited the country beyond the river Keikkamma, the eastern boundary of the British colony in southern Africa, and the operations of the campaign. The war appears to have been very popular with a certain class of the border settlers, if not with the whole of them, and it was particularly urged by a Mr. Shrewsbury, and other Wesleyan missionaries. The Governor stated in one of his first dispatches, that he was then proceeding with the organization of a force, "at an immense expense" to advance into Caffreland, and the object of the war is shown in the dispatch of Lieut. Cotterell to the governor, who says, "the day of just although awful retribution, I trust, is at hand, when these murderous, relentless, and remorseless savages will be taught the power of the British nation and the determination of your Excellency, to avenge the murders &c. &c."

An address presented to the governor subsequent to the war by the whole body of the wesleyan mission, seven in number, which declares: that the Caffre war, in far as the Colonial government is concerned, was conducted in accordance with the principles of justice and of mercy; that the Caffres were the aggressors, and that "when a considerable portion of the public revenue is drawn from fermented liquors, when intemperance is encouraged, and when multitudes among the people greedily avail themselves of that encouragement, to indulge without restraint a thirst for ardent spirits, in places where poison is legally sold, it cannot be considered unjust in the Almighty to waste such a revenue in an expensive war, or to cause such a people, in various ways, to the miseries resulting from the irruption of hostile tribes on their border."

Lord Glenelg adverting to the terms to which the governor declares the character of the Caffres, the object of which, he says, is to show that their total and irremediable depravity is such as to place them beyond the range of those principles which regulate the hostilities of more enlightened nations; quoting liberties, the expressions which the governor adopts from the missionaries (though the noble Secretary, either through inadvertence or irony, suppose the expressions to come from Hottentots and Fingoes), that the Caffres may be compared to wolves, which may be apparently tamed when young, but relapse into their native ferocity when tempted by blood; he observes:

"It would be difficult for me to describe the pain with which I have read and have had before his majesty's confounding paragraphs. Then after a comparison of the governor's well known humanity he proceeds. "You will, I am sure, concur with me carefully in repudiating the practical consequences which, in so many regions of the globe, have been enforced and palliated, if not directly justified, by similar reproaches, cast indiscriminately on the

* America. † Dollars.

uncivilized men with whom the natives of Europe or their descendants, have been brought into contact."

Having cleared their fellow countrymen among the wild beasts of the forest, these gentlemen to the exclusive title of human beings, kept to their own satisfaction, whatever massacres were necessary for the subjugation or destruction of the common enemy. Whether or not such conduct is from your own temper and character, I must express my regret that you should, even through inadvertence, have given any countenance to it by the employment of phrases alluded to; terms not used in any careless discourse, or hasty writing, but in a dispatch addressed to his majesty's government for their guidance on a practical question of the utmost importance and difficulty."

In this passage, says the article in the Journal from which I quote, his Lordship has revealed the true origin of the collision between our settlers and the tribes with whom they come into contact, throughout the world, and which threatens to *depopulate*, where it is our duty to *civilize*.

Lord Glenelg proceeds to examine the grounds of the war and having relieved the Chiefs from the responsibility of the hostilities, he confesses that the result is very far from favorable to the character of British policy. "In considering the manner how it was carried on, he quotes the language of the dispatches, which speak of the slaughter among the undisciplined hordes, with "*no reference to the capture of any prisoners*," of the hundreds of huts burnt; of the scene in every direction destroyed for the cattle carried off. His Lordship expresses himself thus;

"Reading these statements, at this distance from the scene of action, I must own that I am affected by them in a manner the most remote from that which the writer contemplated. In the civilized warfare of Europe, the devastation of an enemy's country, not in aid of any military operations, but for the security of the invading force, but simply and confessedly as an act of vengeance, has rarely occurred and the occurrence of it has been invariably followed by universal reprobation. I doubt even whether the history of modern Europe affords an example of even a single case in which, without some better or at least more meritorious, any invaded people were ever subjected to the calamities which Colonel Smith here describes; the loss of their food, the spoiling of their cattle, the burning of their dwellings, the expulsion of their wives and families from their houses, the confiscation of their property, and the forfeiture of their native country.

"I am, of course, aware that the laws of civilized nations cannot be applied in our contests with barbarous men; for those laws presuppose a reciprocity which cannot subsist between parties of whom the one is ignorant of the usages, maxims, and religion of the other. But the great principles of morality are of immutable and universal obligation, and from them are deduced the laws of war. Of those laws the first and cardinal rule relating to a state of hostility is, that the belligerent must inflict no injury on his enemy which is not indispensably requisite to ensure the safety of him by whom it is inflicted, or to promote the obtainment of the legitimate ends of the warfare. Whether we contend with a civilized a barbarous enemy, the gratuitous aggravation of the horrors of war, on the plea of vengeance or retribution, or on any similar grounds, is alike indefensible. With respect to the sentiments of the missionaries, Lord Glenelg opposes to their opinion that there is no other remedy but the sword, that of the London and Glasgow Societies who "instead of regarding the invasion as a wanton and unprovoked act, considered it as a natural reaction, on the part of the Caffres, against a series of extreme and intolerable oppressions; so far are they from thinking the sword the only remedy, that on the contrary, they insist, even with importunity, on the certain efficacy of other methods, of which kindness, consideration, and justice should form the basis."— Of the address of the wesleyan missionaries, he says, whatever might be his opinion of it's tone and character," and of the topics selected for reading the recommendation of Mr. Shrewsbury, his Lordship observes he cannot attach the slightest value to that gentleman's judgment on the present occasion; and he hopes that the opinions he has recorded and the counsels he has given, will be promptly disavowed by the society, and on mature reflection retracted by their author."

It only remains to state that, as soon as the committee of the wesleyan missionary society were apprised of the contents of the paper sent by Mr. Shrewsbury to Colonel Smith, they unanimously resolved "after receiving a paper of explanations from Mr. Shrewsbury) to record "their most entire and unqualified disapprobation of the step unhappily taken by him;" that the advice given by him, if understood in its obvious and literal meaning (which Mr. Shrewsbury endeavours to modify) was, in various particulars, "most unwarrantable and revolting to principles and feelings of humanity and religion;" that if it was possible to suppose that any circumstances could have justified such recommendations, "it was still highly unbecoming the station and character of a minister of the Gospel of Peace, and contrary to the standing instructions which this Society gives to all it missionaries, that he should interfere at all, even though requested by the military authorities, in the discussion of questions of this nature."

There is an episode in the account of the war connected with the death of Hintza the most powerful of the Caffre chiefs, which calls forth Lord Glenelg's animadversion, and his remarks upon it deserve attentive perusal. The whole of his Lordships remarks upon the war, and the principles they involve are an honor to him as a man and statesman. They are the more worthy of remark here, because we have been accustomed to see his name associated with very different sentiments upon the subject of the British relations with China.

X.

# CANTON PRESS.

**June 9th 1837.**

## PASSAGE BOATS.

We give below two Edicts which have appeared during the week against passage boats in the river of the foreign Passage boats, as the suspicion that these boats are at times employed in smuggling. It is very much to be regretted that these boats have drawn on themselves the notice of the government, their being suffered to come to Canton with letter and passengers having been a great advantage we are sorry likely to lose; by the words of the Edict only pass boats being allowed to come up. Capt Elliot has on this subject addressed a note to the Comptroller of Customs, pointing out the necessity there is, for the convenience of the public generally, that the Passage-boats should not be concerned in smuggling. We hope that the present check will induce the boat owners not again to render themselves suspicious to the Custom-house, and that after a time the boats will again be suffered as before. At present no deck is ready, with the exception, we believe, of the Superintendent's cutter, are allowed to come to Canton, but can only proceed to Whampo, where they have not yet been disturbed. Our communications with Macao and Lintin or Lemoon are therefore rendered much more difficult than before

After writing the above we have heard that an edict is to appear to morrow against the boats being at Whampoa. We also hear a rumour of two boats coming from the moon having been seized by the Chinese authorities.

## EDICT

AGAINST PASSAGE-BOATS.

Wang, by Imperial a pointment, commissioner of maritime customs at the Port of Canton promoted twice, again elevated two steps and recorded sixteen times, proclaims to the Hong-merchants for their full information.

It is authenticated that the ancient laws, respecting the transmission of cargo to and from the vessels of the several foreign nations, are both fixed and severe and should be respectfully obeyed by all. When goods are required to be brought up from or sent down to a vessel, the Hong merchants and Linguists report the name and request passes; which, after the goods are examined and the duties levied, are granted. In this way smuggling and fraud are prevented.

Now it has been reported to me, that latterly, a set of lawless villains leagued with the masters of boats and some unprincipled shop keepers have been in the habit of smuggling goods chargeable with high duties in the holds of the large passage boats and also in hired Chinese boats, which, taking advantage of the ebb and flood tides and the dark nights, clandestinely carry into execution their contraband and fraudful schemes. These men have no fear of the laws and if stern and severe measures, be not instantly employed against them, how is the revenue of the country to be protected, and ignorant and stupid people prevented from following in their steps! It is proper that strict and exact enquiries be set on foot, and that a warning edict be issued for general information.

Let the Hong-merchants immediately on receipt of this proclamation, in obedience thereto, proceed to examine the passage and smuggling boats and as certain their number; and also discover the haunts of those vile leaguer together and engage in such vile practices and report the same that I may award instant and severe punishment to such offenders.

Let copies of this edict be also forwarded to each foreign head of business that he may respectfully obey the laws and send away from the river in front of the Factories all the large passage boats with holds for they are not permitted to anchor there. Let not the Hong-merchants connive together to deprive me for assuredly I will show them no favor, but punish them with equal severity (as the smugglers)

Let trembling obedience be accorded hereto! Haste! Haste! A special edict.

Taou Kwang 17th year, 5th moon, 10th day. Canton, 19th June 1837.

"An edict from Tang, president of the Board of War and governor of Kwang-tung and Kwang se, to the senior hong merchants.

On the 15th instant (June 19th) I received a communication from Wan, the commissioner of maritime customs. It contained the following statement.

"Wang Shing, one of the police-men connected with the custom-house, has presented a report, made in obedience to commands to inquire whether the large passage-boats are engaged in smuggling, that thereby evidence might be procured for an investigation of the subject; it is as follows;

"Having received your excellency's commands, I went at mid night, on the 14th instant, in a boat to make secret inquiry on the river near the thirteen factories. I saw there three large boats, having decks and two masts, and three small ones, with decks and one mast, anchored in the middle of the stream; but saw no goods taken from or put into them. I continued the watch until 4 o'clock the next morning. On returning home, passing near the west side of the Dutch Folly, I saw another large boat, with two masts and a deck, anchored close by the rocks. I then returned to the rear (i. e. front) of the factories, and sent for the linguist Atom, and asked him, whence and wherefore those seven boats had come to the city, and to which of the devil-factories they belonged, making all the inquiries requisite for thorough investigation. It is my opinion, that hitherto, according to the established regulations, the large boats, with two masts and decks, have been interdicted; and that only the small ones, with but a single mast and no decks, have been permitted to go up and down the river. Moreover, repeated orders have been given to the hong merchants and linguists, not to permit those large boats to come to the city and they ought to require obedience. As the language of those barbarians is different from ours, I was afraid to go on board the boats to examine them; I have, therefore, only to request your excellency to transmit to all the hong merchants and linguists explicit instructions, that they may know what they are to do. Though I cannot presume to set according to my pleasure, yet is it my duty, having found out these circumstances, as I was directed do, to lay the same, fully arrested, before your excellency for a thorough investigation. Postscript. The following are the boats in the river; one with two masts and a deck belongs to the barbarian Edwards, residing in the Imperial devil-factory; a second, of the same kind, belongs to the barbarian Marks, residing in the English devil-factory; another belongs to the barbarian Jardine, residing in the Creek devil-factory; a fourth belongs to the barbarian Just, * residing in the French devil-factory; two others, having decks and a single mast, belong to the same person; and another having a single mast and a deck belongs to the barbarian Charles (Markwick), residing in the Imperial devil-factory"

"This coming before me, I find on examination, that the large boats, with decks, have long been forbidden; that repeated orders have been issued from the custom-house requiring examination and seizures; and that prohibitory edicts have been proclaimed; moreover, that injunctions have been given to the said merchants and linguists, to maintain a strict watch and expel the boats, and likewise to transmit injunction to the barbarian merchants requiring their obedience to the existing laws. These particulars are all on record. They are attested by the statement of Wang Shing. Besides again giving orders to the said hong merchants and linguists, to transmit immediately to all the barbarian merchant requiring their obedience, and without the smallest degree of evasion, to drive away all the boats, if they attempt to anchor in the river; I likewise submit this document for your excellency's inspection, to take such measures thereon as are right,"

Having received the above, I find that, of all the foreigners trading at Canton, only those of the English Company have been allowed to send boats, with flags hoisted, up and down the river; on the dissolution of the Company it was right to discontinue those boats. The other foreigners who come in ships to Whampoa, when at Canton or Macao and wishing to send letters backward & forward, are only allowed to use small open boats; which when passing the custom-house stations are required to stop and be examined; and if they have on board any contraband goods or weapons they must be immediately expelled. The late governor Lin, having sent up a memorial to the emperor, received his majesty's pleasure, for establishing these regulations, and requiring obedience thereto. This is on record. But now, Edwards and others have dared to employ boats having decks, some with two masts and others with one. As the said hong merchants and linguists have not driven them away, and have failed to report concerning them, it is impossible to warrant that they have not been concerned in clandestine transactions. It is most absolutely necessary clearly to investigate the statements received, as given above; it is my duty also to send this edict to Hongkong, Mowqua, and Pwankequa. On its receipt, let the boats be immediately expelled. And let inquiry be made for the reason why these boats have come to the city, and whether any clandestine transactions have been carried on between the owners and the hong merchants. Let a report be immediately made, that the subject may be investigated. Let there be no opposition, which will subject the parties to trial. If proper exertion is not made, and the boats driven away, censurable both those who have the management of affairs in the said hongs and the linguists shall be brought in chains to my office, and subjected to trial. There shall be no leniency. Hastes, hasten obedience.

Taou-kwang, 17th year, 5th month, 17th day.

(June 19th, 1837.)

## HING-TAE'S AFFAIRS.

The following correspondence has passed between the foreign merchants and the local government about Hing-tae's affairs.

### TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF THE TWO KWANG PROVINCES

&c &c. &c.

A respectful address.—A petition was laid before Your Excellency on 21st April respecting the claims of foreigners on the Hing tae Hong, to which Your Excellency returned a gracious reply ordering the Senior Hong-merchants immediately to convene a meeting and endeavour to form some arrangement for the speedy settlement of our heavy claims and to report on same within ten days. Your Excellency was also graciously pleased to add that our property could not be left without any ultimate guarantee for its safety.

In obedience to your Excy's, commands conveyed in the above reply we sent in to the Senior Hong-merchants full and clear statements of our claims; but up to this hour, altho' nearly two months have elapsed, they have made us no proposition for the equitable settlement of our accounts; and to the most earnest enquiries we can only get the reply "that Hing-tae has not furnished his accounts and that he objects to the sums claimed by foreigners."

These delays are so directly at variance with Your Excellency's commands that we are astonished they are ventured upon; and that too, so far as your petitioners can judge, without the Co-hong taking any steps to obtain a correct knowledge of the accounts.

Looking with confidence to your Excellency's insisting on the previous orders being at once complied with. We are etc. *Signed by Hing-tae's foreign creditors.*

* We are requested to state that only one of the boats above mentioned, belongs to Mr. Just.

*Reply of*

Tang, President of the Board of War, and Governor of the two Kwang Provinces (to the Petition sent in by the Canton merchants).

"Let Yen Kecheng of the Hing-tae hong be most closely examined as to what extent his debts have accumulated; and let it be ascertained, if the claims sent in by the barbarian traders exceed the true amounts. Thus, when the tide ebbs, the rock appear (i. e. truth will be discovered). That while both parties craftily endeavor to work their own advantage, they only protract the just settlement, and do not help to bring the matter to a conclusion.

The petition presented, the other day, by Yen-Kecheng evidently diverged from and glossed over the truth. In my reply to him I reprimanded him severely and ordered him within a limited period to produce his accounts for my inspection.—This is on record.

Now, with reference to the present petition, I have ordered Howqua, Mowqua, and Pwankequa, to examine well, and act in obedience to the former reply: Let them cause Yen Kecheng within the therein mentioned limit, to make out a clear and true statement of all the debts owing by the Hong; and report to me of the same that I may act accordingly. Let them not permit any delay; and let this reply be explained to the barbarians for their information and obedience. Do not oppose.

5th moon, 20th day.—June 23d 1837.

### OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL

This institution continues to afford much relief to the Chinese, and the confidence evinced by them in the Revd. Dr Parker is best shewn by the increased number of applicants, and the cheerfulness with which many of the patients submit to painful and dangerous operations. Last thursday a friend of ours visited the Hospital and has given us the following account of three of the more interesting of the operations he witnessed.

"The first was that on a young woman from Fa-yune, 22 years old, who for six years had been affected with a cumbersome tumor from her chin; the attachment beneath the chin was 5 inches; it's circumference centrally was 9 feet 8 inches, and vertically it measured 3 feet and 3 inches. The tumor was removed in 12 seconds, and the patient dressed and in bed in 7½ minutes. Two arteries of considerable size required a ligature; the veins were very large, exceeding the natural size of the jugulars; the whole weighed 11 catties and 1 tael, or about 14 lbs, allowing for the blood.

The second was the case of a woman 41 years old from Whampoa afflicted with scirrhus breast. Nothing particularly deserving of notice, except that it was a favorable case, the disease being confined to the mammary gland, and the integument above that was removed. The operation was performed in the presence of her husband and son, who commanded their feelings remarkably well. The adhesion of the gland to the skin rendered the operation somewhat protracted, which the patient endured with fortitude characteristic of her sex.

The third and last of particular interest, was a young woman 20 years old, four years affected with goitre. In the course of several gushes, 10 gallons of fluid were drawn off, amounting, by curities, equal to 80 lbs avoirdupois. She appeared in perfect health, independent of this immense reservoir of fluid. She experienced no inconvenience at the time of its removal, nor since. The wound with scirrhus had some general febrile symptoms during the day, which subsided in the evening and all seems favorable for a speedy recovery. Seldom have I seen less suffering from a serious operation than the young woman has experienced from the removal of the tumor, which she seems to have forgotten in the prospect of becoming, in a few months, a parent for the first time."

The only arrival of interest during the week has been that of the *Monsoonsoodee* from Bombay and Singapore 11 May, and 8th June; her general letters not having yet arrived, though notice of her arrival was received on Monday last, we were only able to glean a few particulars of the news she may bring. On the 25th April notice was given by the Bengal Government that the Opium sale which was to have taken place on the 26th April was postponed to the 9th June, unless in the interim favorable intelligence were received from China.

By the *Monsoonsoodee* from Calcutta and Singapore, we have received the *Chronicle* of 27th April; 30 chests of Patna were sold by the Government in Calcutta at 1385 a 1399 Rs., and 5 chests Benares at 1425 Rs.

We are obliged to our Correspondents, C. and E. for their communications. X's remarks on Lord Glenelg's censure of the Caffre war are well worth attention, and will convince any one, anxious to arrange in blind the ridiculous public documents of the Chinese, how little support such project is likely to meet with the home-government. We are very glad that the different letters and pamphlets published with a view of beating the Chinese into friendship with, and better manners towards, us, have met with a cold reception from the public, and that no one, we believe, at the present day, entertains any serious notion that such an armament ought to be fitted out to frighten the Chinese into making amends for what has hitherto occurred.

We learn that permission has been granted this day for the establishment of a new Hong, one of the members of which is the son of a respectable Canton merchant. Another hong is spoken of as about to be established. We must either admire the courage of these indolent Hong-merchants, under present circumstances, or pity the vanity which induces them to run the risk, for a few years, of being looked upon by their countrymen, as great and influential personages.

We have to notice the arrival of the Schooner "*Alpha*" at Macao 17th instant, from Samarang, 1st instant, where she was built, intended for a Pungchoot to run between this and Manila. She measures 90 tons, is 66 feet long, and has 15½ feet beam, accommodation for ten passengers, and draws only 5 feet water. We are informed that she has proved herself an excellent sea-boat in a northerly gale she experienced on the 12th, 13th, and 14th in the Chinese sea.

# STATEMENT.

*Of Teas Shipped to Great Britain and Ireland. From 1st October 1836, to this date.*

| Date. | Ships. | Destination | Tonnage. | BLACK TEAS. Peculs. Congou. | Congou. Caps. | Congou. Souchong. | Congou. Campoi. | Congou. Ankoi. | Congou. Hongmuy. | Congou. Pekoe. | Congou. Orange Pekoe. | GREEN TEAS. Peculs. Hyson. | Hyson. Young Hyson. | Hyson. Skin. | Twankay. | Gunpowder. | Imperial. | Low Qlds. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May 14 | MARY WALKER,... | Glasgow. | 190 | | 1216 | 20 | | 40 | 16 | 110 | | 487 | | | 214 | 65 | 21 | |
| " 26 | JOHN FLEMING,... | London. | 502 | | 4302 | 115 | 193 | | 8 | 52 | | 10 | | | 150 | | | 46 |
| " 31 | JOHN DUNBAR,... | Liverpool. | 335 | | 2727 | 66 | 100 | | 32 | 121 | | 116 | | 60 | 250 | 104 | 37 | 49 |
| June 10 | RESCOMBE,..... | " | 417 | | 1167 | | 246 | 215 | | 163 | 122 | 43 | 349 | 234 | 270 | 82 | 64 | |
| | | | 1423 | | 9197 | 201 | 547 | 315 | 106 | 387 | 284 | 50 | 755 | 434 | 84 | 733 | 232 | 185 | 95 |
| | Quantity 1st May. | | 31269 | 679 | 170952 | 4273 | 17396 | 71 | 1137 | 5477 | 2665 | 2625 | 10938 | 4702 | 2600 | 26239 | 4320 | 2964 | 13667 |
| | | | 32692 | 679 | 170644 | 4474 | 18333 | 287 | 1243 | 3986 | 2949 | 2675 | 11730 | 5016 | 2690 | 31023 | 4520 | 3149 | 13763 |

BLACK TEAS Peculs 317,670 Lbs. 19,059,666
GREEN TEAS " 66,141 " 3,818,840
Total Peculs 383 811 Lbs. 22,878,506

*General Chamber of Commerce*
*Canton, 15th June, 1837.*

WILLIAM SCOTT.
*Secretary.*

---

NOTICE.—*Is hereby* given that *the* Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash, for Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and eighteen (218) Company's Rupees, per one hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after sight.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 12th June, 1837.

---

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. F. M. GILLANDERS and Mr. W. K. EWART in our establishment ceased yesterday. Mr. PETER EWART and Mr. EDWARD LYON have become partners in our establishment this day.

GILLANDERS EWART & Co.

Bombay, 1st May, 1837.

---

LETTERS BY SUEZ TO BRITAIN.

THE undersigned will make up a Packet by every Ship for Bombay or Calcutta to "The Western Esq. Suez"—For Postage and other particulars reference is requested to Mr. Wanqua's prospectus as it appears in the Canton Register of 30th May last.

JA. INNES.

Canton, 2nd June, 1837.

---

NOTICE.—The Copartnership hitherto existing under the firm of Markwick Edwards & Co. ceased this day All Persons having claims against the said firm are requested to forward them, and all Persons indebted to the same are requested to pay the amount to the undersigned.

ROBT. EDWARDS.

Canton 31st Dec, 1836. No. 3 Imperial Hong.

---

NOTICE.—The business hitherto carried on by the undersigned will from this date be conducted by CHARLES MARKWICK.—At No. 3 Imperial Hong.

ROBERT EDWARDS.

Canton, 1st April, 1837.

---

NOTICE.—Referring to the above advertisement I beg leave to solicit from my friends and the Public, a continuance of the Patronage that has heretofore been given to the Auctioneering and Warehouse Keeping, of the late establishment of Mr. ROBERT EDWARDS. No. 3 Imperial Hong

CHARLES MARKWICK.

Canton, April 1st, 1837.

---

NOTICE.—SAMUEL WETMORE JR. is this day admitted a partner in our establishment,

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, February 1st 1837.

---

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the PERSIAN INSURANCE SOCIETY of BOMBAY are prepared to receive application for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the office they are authorized to take.

H. & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton, 24 May, 1837.

---

NOTICE.

THE interest of SAMUEL RUSSELL and AUGUSTINE HEARD in our house ceased on the 31st December 1836. RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, January 2nd.

---

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

---

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } p. 100 & 1.
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c..... " " " 1.50
" Policies and folio pages. " " " 2.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

---

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON,

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

*The Agents for the Society are from this day,*

*In* LONDON,—Mess. PALMERS MACKILLOP DENT &Co.
" CALCUTTA, Mess. MACKILLOP STEWART & Co.
" BOMBAY,—Mess. FORBES & Co.
" SINGAPORE, Mess. A. L. JOHNSTON & Co,
" MANILA,—Mess. RUSSELL & STURGIS,

DENT & Co,
Canton, 1st, July, 1836. *Secretaries.*

---

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to notify the same, in order that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for this Society are,

London, Sir Charles Forbes, Bart. & Co.
Bombay, Messrs. Mc. George Bowering & Co,
Madras, Messrs. E. S. Monrat & Co.
Singapore, Messrs. Guthrie & Co.
Messrs. Cockerell & Co. Serr, CALCUTTA.

BELL & Co.
Agents CANTON.

---

FOR BATAVIA.

THE "ADELAAR," WILLIAM SMITH, Commander will leave with all dispatch and take freight for the above place in the Tyre. Apply to

S. VAN BASEL TOE LAER & Co. at Canton,
or L. PEARON, Macao.

Canton, 12th June, 1837.

---

FOR CAP-SHUY-MOON AND MADRAS.

THE THAMES will leave Whampoa for Cap shuy-moon and Madras on the 25th instant, and will take freight for both places.

LINDSAY & Co.

14th June, 1837.

---

FOR BOMBAY.

THE Ship HELEN, Captain GEORGE SEYFORD, will leave Whampoa with all despatch. For freight apply to

DHUNJEEBHOY MUNCHERJEE.

Canton, 22d May, 1837.

---

FOR BOMBAY.

THE Ship "HANNAH," Captain Mc GUNCON, will leave Whampoa with all despatch. For freight apply to

HEERJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE.
No. 4 Powshong.

Canton, 20th May, 1837.

---

FOR SALE.
ON MODERATE TERMS,

BALGUERIE & Co's *Claret*; consisting of *Medoc*, & *Saint Emilion*, in one dozen cases.

Do's French *Cognac Brandy*, in one dozen cases.

HARPER & BELL's English *Brandy*, in wood and bottle. (deliverable at Linton).
*Superior Madeiras*, in pints.

CHARMER & Cox' *Sherry* in pints and hogsheads.

BLACK's, *Port* in pints.
*Dressing Pencils.*—

FISHER & MORRAYS *Biscuits, Rusks, and Tops and bottoms*, in large tins.
*Manilla Cegars.*
English *Candles*, (deliverable at Linton.)
*Black*: of fine quality.

GATTIE & PEACH'S *perfumery*;—the residue of an Invoice—consisting of *Lavender Water*, in white flint bottles; *A la Rose, Marechale, Montfleurs, Rondo*, *Balsam of Roses, Jamaica* and *Morreau Pomatums*.—*Balsam of Honey*.
English *Foolscap Paper* laid and wove.
Apply at No. 7½ French Hong to

JOHN SMITH.

---

FOR SALE ON BOARD THE BARQUE ISABELLA.

ROSSES spare of various sizes, lower masts, topmasts, Jib-booms and other spars.
250 Teak sheathing boards 4 and 3 Inch thick.
20 Teak wide boards, 11 feet long and 21 Inches wide.
Also; all kinds of ship's stores.
Apply to Capt. HILLAR on board, or

STANFORD & MARSH, at Canton.

Canton, 14th September, 1836.

---

FOR SALE.

THE new Brig. "Rosa," of 145 Tons Register, built in the United States in a superior manner, and fast. For terms apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, May, 6th 1837.

---

TO LET.

FROM the first of September next, the house on the S. E. side of Praya Grande, formerly the Spanish Factory, and now occupied by Da. Anna Joaquina Lopez, with large cool apartments. Any Gentleman wishing to take the said house, will please to address to Januario Joze Lopez, at Macao.

Macao, 15th August, 1836.

---

TERMS,

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current.
For one year payable in advance..... $ 12
For six Months..... " 7
For three " ..... " 4
Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory, at 50 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each, or at Messrs. Markwick Edwards & Co. in Canton and Macao.

---

FOR SALE.

CHILIAN SLAB COPPER, about 5,000 pouds received per Orozus, apply to

F. S. BATEMAN.

April 29th, 1837.

---

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—The British, *Mavis*, Robertson, from Calcutta and Singapore. American, *Morrison*, Ingersoll, from Batavia. British, *William Hutt*, Flemming, from Samarang Dutch, Schooner, *Alpha*, 1st June from Samarang. British *MaAmmoodee*, Wilson, from Bombay 11th May, Singapore 8th June. Dutch, *Hermana*, Limon, from Sourabaya

SAILED or DESPATCHED.—American, *Eliza and Susan*, (this day) Webber. *Stag*, Burnham, and British *Enfield*, Thomas, for Manila.

The *Mermaid*, has arrived in Calcutta. We find in the *Singapore Chronicle* of 27th May, that the *Brig* and bound for Singapore, and the *Mary Somerville* for Liverpool had both put back, the latter with loss of her fore top mast.

The *Antonio Pereira*, got on the rocks outside the Cap-shuy-moon, but was soon got off again by the aid of the boats of the fleet there without damage.

There was a report at Macao of a large ship having capsized outside, and a Junk lost. The ship is thought to be the Ricafort, for Manila, as she was very light. The *San Francisco de Paula*, had arrived at Macao, from Java.

---

LATEST DATES from ENGLAND, 3rd February via Bombay. UNITED STATES, 9th January via Gibraltar. CALCUTTA, 26th April via Bombay. SINGAPORE, June 8th by *Mahomedee*. JAVA, 1st June by *Harrison*. MANILA, 29th May via Macao. BOMBAY, 11th April by *Mahomedee*.

---

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From ENGLAND, *Cognelee, Perseverance, Hindu, Ann, Superior, Caledonia, Water Witch, Bob Roy, Countess Romney, Red Rover, Athelstan, Pultney, Perth, Dart Bay, Caledonia, Charles Forbes, Fort Edmonstone, Emily Jane, Syed Khan, Java, Virginia, Sydney, Lady Monnington*, MANILA, *Arbequin, Don Antigua.*

---

## SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

| Vessel's Name. | Flag. | Commander. | Tons | Where from. | Consignees |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hospital Ship .... | .... | .... | 900 | .... | .... |
| Thames .... | British | Hornblow .... | 1415 | Madras.. .... | Lindsay & Co. |
| Helen .... | " | Petford .... | 603 | Bombay.. .... | D. Manockjee |
| Hanover .... | Amerl. | Leach .... | .... | Batavia .... | Wetmore & Co. |
| Sydon .... | Danish | Bank .... | 700 | Lambock .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Sarah Barry .... | British | Evans .... | 900 | London .... | " |
| Champion .... | " | Ritchie .... | .... | Batavia .... | Wetmore & Co. |

---

## SHIPPING AT LINTIN &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, Crockett, *Lord Amherst*, Rees; *Austin*, Rogers; to Dent. & Co. The *Hercules*, Jauncy; *Austin*, Rees; *Col Young*, ——; *Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Magoondoy to Russell & Co. The *Argus*, Sears; to D. & M. Rantoojee. *Andrew*, to Robert Edwards.

| Vessel's Name. | Flag. | Commander. | Tons | Where from. | Consignees |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Remolus .... | Amerl. | Carter .... | | Sandwich Islands | .... |
| Cornwallis .... | British | Clark .... | 607 | Bombay .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Governor Findlay .. | " | R. Parry .... | | .... | " |
| Psyche .... | " | G. Kennedy .... | 180 | Calcutta .... | " |
| Rose .... | Amerl. | Foster .... | 168 | Lima .... | Russell & Co. |
| Diana .... | " | Carter .... | | Manilla .... | .... |
| Hannah .... | British | Mac Gregor.. | 400 | Bombay .... | Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee |
| Eleanor .... | " | Lyons .... | | .... | Dirom & Co. |
| Good Success .... | " | Durant .... | 355 | .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Isabella Robertson .. | " | Hudson .... | 350 | Calcutta .... | Perston & Co. |
| Antonio Pereira .... | " | C. H. Young .... | | .... | Gibb Livingston & Co. |
| Persia .... | Amerl. | Swift .... | | Lima .... | F. S Bateman. |
| Adelaar .... | Dutch. | Smith .... | 617 | .... | S. van Basel toe Laer & Co. |
| Sunbby Castle .... | British | Morgan .... | 1200 | Bombay .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| H. M. S. Raleigh .. | " | Quin, Commander .. | | Singapore .... | .... |
| Mavis .... | " | Robertson .... | 160 | Calcutta .... | Dent & Co. |
| Wm. Hutt .... | " | Flemming .... | | Samarang .... | .... |
| Morrison .... | Amerl. | Ingersoll .... | | Batavia .... | Olyphant & Co. |
| Mahommedee .... | British | Wilson .... | | Bombay .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Herming .... | Dutch. | Limon .... | | Batavia .... | S. van Basel to Laer & Co. |

# THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abbreviations (Pl.) Peral. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T.) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cd.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Commer. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avoirdupois 1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avoirdupois, 1 Picul.—10 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—64 Cys, 1 Cwt.—1 Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarins, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Spun. dollar 7 Mace 2 or 7 ch.

VOL. 2d. No. 12. CANTON, SATURDAY, JUNE, 24TH, 1837. No. 94.

## IMPORTS.

| | PER. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **COTTON MANUFACTURES.** | | | |
| Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in | Pce. | $ 3. a 4. | |
| Chintzes - - 28 „ - in | „ | 4 a 6 | |
| Handkfs. Mouteths. scarlet - | „ | 2 25 a 2.50 | dull. |
| „ „ blue - | „ | 1 25 a 2 | |
| Long-cloths white to yds. 36 in | „ | 4½ a 5½ | |
| „ „ 30 „ - - | „ | 10. a 11. | |
| „ grey - 40 „ 38 in | „ | 4½ a 5½ | in demand. |
| „ „ - 60 „ 38 in | „ | 6½ a 8. | |
| „ „ - 80 „ 38 in | „ | 9. a 10 ½ | |
| Am. brown Cots. 30 „ 36 in | „ | 3. a 3.10 | |
| Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in | Pl. | 35 a 40 | |
| „ „ „ 30 @ 32 in | „ | | |
| Calcutta - - 18 @ 24 in | „ | 34 a 38. | |
| **WOOLLENS.** | | | |
| Broadcloth Ex. Sup'r 60@62 in | Yrd. | 1.80 a 2 20 | |
| „ Span[h] Stripes 60@62 in | „ | 1.10 a 1.20. | |
| „ Supers - 58@60 in | „ | 80 a 90. | dull. |
| „ Worsters - - - | „ | 60 cts. | |
| „ Worleys - 28 yds. in | Pce. | 11 a 11½. | No sale. |
| „ Sup[r] Sclet. Cutgs large | Pr. | 30 a 40. | Cts. dull. |
| Flannel - - - - - | yd. | 15 a 20. | |
| Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in | Pce. | | |
| Fine singles - - - | „ | 24 a 28. | dull. |
| Second - - - - - | „ | | |
| Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in | „ | 28 | |
| „ - - - 40 „ 28 „ | „ | 22 | No demand. |
| Bombasets - - - - - | „ | 7 a 8 | |
| Longalls scarlet - - - | „ | 8½ a | |
| Assorted colors - - - | „ | 9 | |
| Woollen yarn - - - | „ | 70 a 90. | Limited demand. |
| **COTTON.** | | Tael. | |
| Bengal old or inf[r]. - - | Pl. | 8 a 10.5 | |
| „ sup[r] and fine - - | „ | | |
| Bombay old or inf[r]. - - | „ | 8 a 10.6. | |
| „ sup[r]. and fine - - | „ | | |
| Madras - - - - - | „ | 8 a 10.6 | |
| Murrila - - - - - | „ | | Noue. |
| **METALS.** | | | |
| Copper Sheets 16 oz @ 18 oz | Pl. | $ 34½. | |
| „ S. American slabs - - | „ | 24 | None. |
| „ nails assorted - - | „ | 40 | |
| „ old - - - - - | „ | | |
| Lead English Pig - - - | „ | 8 | |
| „ Spanish - - - - | „ | | |
| Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - - | „ | 1.80 a 2. | |
| „ Rod ½ @ - in - - - | „ | | |
| „ Nailrod ½ and under - | „ | 3 a 3 50. | Declining. |
| „ Hoop. ½ @ - in - - | „ | | |
| „ Scrap - - - - - | „ | 1. a 1.20 | Not Saleable. |
| Steel English - - - - | „ | | |
| „ Swedish - - - - | Tub | 8½ a 4 | |
| Spelter English - - - | Pl. | 6. | |
| Tin Plates - - - - - | Box | 8 | Large stock. |
| Quicksilver - - - - - | Pl. | 108. | |
| SKINS Rabbit - - - - | 100 | 60. a 65. | |
| Beaver - - - - - - | each | 4. a 5. | |
| „ Fox - - - - - - | „ | 1. a 1.15. | |
| Otter-Sea - - - - - | „ | 40. a 55 | |
| „ „ tails - - - - | „ | 2 50 a 3 | |
| „ Land - - - - - | „ | 5. a 7. | |
| Seal - - - - - - - | „ | 2. a 2.50 | |
| OPIUM Patna old - - - | Ch. | 815 a 820 | |
| „ new - - - | „ | 690 a 700 | |
| Benares old - - - - | „ | 725 | |
| „ new - - - - | „ | 660 a 670 | |
| Malwa old - - - - - | „ | 525 a 530 | |
| „ new - - - - - | „ | | |
| Turkey - - - - - - | „ | 820 | |
| RICE Bengal - - - - | Pl. | 1.75 a 1.80 | |
| „ Java - - - - - | „ | 1.40 a 1.50 | |
| „ White table - - - | „ | 1.70 | |
| „ Manila - - - - - | „ | 1.40 a 1.50 | |
| „ Paddy - - - - - | „ | 30 pct less. | Than Rice. |
| **STRAITS PRODUCE &c** | | | |
| Bird's nest, fine white - - | Cy. | 30. | |
| „ „ inf[r]. - - - | „ | 11. a 16. | |
| „ „ black - - - | „ | 4. a 5. | No demand. |
| Bees Wax - - - - - | Pl. | 26. a 28. | |
| Betel nut - - - - - | „ | 3. | |
| Cloves Manritius @ 2 @ 2½ | „ | 34. | Moluccs. |
| „ Mother - - - - | „ | 10. a 12. | Overstocked. |
| Camphor Baroos - - - | Cy. | 6 a 25. | |
| Gambier - - - - - | Pl. | 2½ a 3. | |
| Mace - - - - - - | „ | | |
| Nutmegs - - - - - | „ | | |
| Pepper - - - - - - | „ | 7½ | |
| Rattans - - - - - - | „ | 2 50 a 3.75 | Supplies. |
| Tin Banca - - - - - | „ | 16½ a 17. | |
| „ Singapore &c. - - - | „ | 16. | First quality. |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | | |
| Amber large 1st quality - | Cy. | 3. a 13 | |
| „ small fragments - - | „ | 20 cts a 1½ | |
| Asafœtida - - - - - | Pl. | 4½ | |
| Bichdemar - - - - - | „ | 12. a 16. | |
| „ good - - - - - | „ | 36. a 50. | |
| Cochineal - - - - - | „ | 130. a 180 | Dull. |
| Coral large beads or pieces | Cy. | | |
| „ fragments - - - - | Pl. | 40. a 50. | |
| Cow Bezoar - - - - - | Cy. | 14. a 24. | No demand. |
| Cutlhear - - - - - | Pl. | 12. | |
| Cutch Pegue - - - - - | „ | 4. a 4½. | |
| Elephants Teeth or Ivory - | „ | 70. a 100 | |
| „ „ cuttings - - - | „ | 60. a 65. | |
| Fish maws - - - - - | „ | 23. a 55. | |
| Flints - - - - - - - | „ | 40 cents. | |
| Ginseng crude - - - - | „ | 75. | |
| „ clarified. - - - - | „ | 100. | None in mkt. |
| Mother of Pearl Shell - - | „ | 9. a 10. | |
| Myrrh - - - - - - | „ | 3. a 4. | |
| Olibanum - - - - - - | „ | 3½ a 8. | Large stock. |
| Putchuck - - - - - - | „ | 18 a 20 | Little demand. |
| Rose Maloes - - - - - | „ | | |
| Saltpetre at Lintin - - - | „ | 8. a 9. | Nominal. |
| Shark's fins - - - - - | „ | 15. a 30. | |
| Smalts - - - - - - - | „ | 30 a 45 | Limited demand. |
| Sneek fish - - - - - - | „ | 3½ a 4. | Large stock. |
| Thread Gold and Silver - - | Cy. | 32 a 33 | Large stock |
| Wood Ebony Mauritius - - | P | 2 75 a 3. | |
| „ „ Ceylon - - - | „ | 2 a 2½ | dull. |
| „ Sandal Indian - - - | „ | 2 a 2 | In demand |
| „ „ Timor - - - - | „ | 14 a 20 | |
| „ Sandal Islands - - - | „ | 8. a 13 | |
| „ Japan „ - - - | „ | 150 | |

## EXPORTS.

| | WT. in T. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SILK MANUFACTURES.** | | | |
| Camlets blk. 18 yds by 26 in | 36 | $ 13 | |
| „ col'd „ by „ | 30 | 15. | |
| Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine | 17 | 5.20. a 6. | |
| „ „ fringed 45 in | | | |
| „ 7-8 „ | 13 | 5.10 a 5.50 | |
| Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred | 44 | 5. | |
| „ Sarsnet, Nankin silk | | | |
| „ „ Canton - - | — | 6½ | |
| Hkfs. white Pongee 22 in | 18 | 7.75 a 7.80 | |
| „ figured „ 30 „ | 16 | 6.60 a 6.70 | |
| „ „ „ 30 „ | 20 | 10. | |
| „ „ „ 30 „ | 18 | 8. | |
| Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 „ | 24 | 12.50 | |
| „ „ 30 „ 29 „ | 32 | 16.50 a 16.75 | |
| „ black „ 24 „ | 24 | 10 75 a 11.50 | |
| „ „ „ 29 „ | 30 | 12.75 a 13. | |
| Satins Levantines 30 29 „ | 33 | 14. 75 a 15. | |
| „ „ „ 24 „ | 30 | 13. | |
| Lutestrings mixt 18 „ 24 „ | 18 | 7.10 a 7.20 | |
| „ black „ 29 „ | 28 | 10.30 a 10.50 | |
| Pongees white 30 „ 30 | 30 | 11.75 a 12 | |
| „ „ 30 „ 29 | 29 | 1.30 a 11.75 | |
| „ „ 30 „ 32 | 32 | 13. a 13.50 | |
| „ Sacchuen 19 „ 19 | 27 | 3.75 a 3.90 | |
| Sarsnets black N. 30. „ 29 | 27 | 11 80 a 11.75 | |
| „ „ C. „ 29 | 25 | 10 a 10½ | |
| „ „ „ 29 | 22 | 7.80 a 8.10 | |
| „ white 60 „ 29 | 34 | 17 a 17.20 | |
| „ colored 30 „ 29 | 21 | 12 40 a 12.60 | |
| „ crossbarr'd „ 24 | 18 | 10 75 | |
| Satins black 18 „ 29 | 44 | 17 a 17.50 | |
| „ „ 18 „ 29 | 36 | 14.25 a 14.50 | |
| „ colored 18 „ 29 | 33 | 12 80 a 12.40 | |
| „ high „ 18 „ 29 | 36 | 14 75 a 15 | |
| „ damask'd crimson | 38 | 21 a 22. | |
| „ colored „ | 38 | 20 a 21. | |
| Sanshaws Nank. blk 29 29 | 46 | 15 a 15 50 | |
| „ „ colored „ | 33 | 16 a 16.40 | |
| „ „ „ 29 | 38 | 17 a 17.50 | |
| „ Canton black 29 „ | 33 | 10 a 10.20 | |
| Sewing silks assort. colors 1st | Pl. | 4.70 a 4.90 | |
| „ „ black - - - | | 4.30 a 4.40 | |
| Shawls crape 7 4 embrd. - | 7 | 3.40 | |
| „ „ 55 a 58 in - | 54 | 2.90 | |
| „ 8-4 Satin figd. 63 „ | 5 | 2.15 a 2.25 | |
| „ 7-4 „ - - - | 4 | 1.85 | |
| „ „ damask'd silk 56 a 61 | 6 | 2.50 | |
| Water silks col'd. 18 y. 29 in | 32 | 18.45 | |
| **BLACK TEAS.** | Pl | Tael. | |
| „ Bohea Canton - - - | | | Canton Ten. |
| „ Padre - - - - | | | 11 a 12. |
| „ Congou Sonq. kd. - - | | 18 a 22 | |
| „ Pl. Lf. & Pek kd. - - | | 20 a 26 | |
| „ Campoi - - - - - | | 28 a 38 | |
| „ Souchong - - - - | | 40 a 56 | |
| „ Hung muey - - - - | | 23 a 40 | |
| „ Pekoe - - - - - | | 60 a 90 | |
| „ Ning Yong - - - - | | 24 a 27 | |
| „ Ankoi - - - - - | | 16 a 22 | Nominal. |
| „ „ Pouchong - - - | | | |
| „ Orange Pekoe - - - | | 23 a 35 | |
| „ Caper - - - - - | | 24 a 30 | |
| **GREEN TEAS.** | | | |
| „ Twankay - - - - | | 25 a 30 | Canton Ten. |
| „ Hyson - - - - - | | 30 a 36 | 11 a 12. |
| „ Hyson- - - - - | | 40 a 58 | 28 a 30. |
| „ Young Hyson - - - | | 26 a 38 | 22 a 26. |
| „ Imperial - - - - | | 50 a 58 | |
| „ Gunpowder - - - | | 33 a 61 | 36 a 60. |
| **RAW SILK.** Canton No. 1 | T. | | |
| „ „ „ 2 | | | |
| „ „ „ 3 | 936 | | |
| „ „ „ 4 | 165 | | |
| „ „ „ 5 | $ 82 | | |
| Nankin Tastlee - - - - | | 400 a 450 | Nominal. |
| „ Taysaam- - - - - | | 320 a 340 | |
| **SUGAR RAW.** Canton 1st. | T. 5.5 | | |
| „ „ 2d. | | 5.2 | |
| „ Pingfa - - - - - | | 6.7 | |
| „ Candy Canton - - - | | 6 8 | |
| „ Chinchew - - - - | | 14 | |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | | |
| Alum - - - - - - - | | 1.85 a 1.95 | at Macao. |
| Aniseed star - - - - - | | 10½ a 11 | |
| Camphor - - - - - - | | 33 a 34 | |
| Cassia at Whampoa - - - | | 11.50 a 12 | |
| „ Lintin - - - - | | 9. | |
| „ buds - - - - - | | 14 a 15 | |
| Canes bamboo - - - - | 000. | 10 a 14 | |
| „ Wangees - - - - | | 7 a 12 | |
| Chim Root - - - - - | Pl. | 3½ | |
| Cubebs - - - - - - | | 17 a 18 | |
| Dragon's blood - - - - | | 80 a 100 | |
| Galangals - - - - - | | 3½ a 3½ | |
| Gamboge - - - - - - | | 65 a 70 | None good. |
| Glass beads - - - - - | | 17 a 22 | |
| Glue - - - - - - - | | 9 a 11 | |
| Ginger in Jars - - - - | Case | 5 a 5½ | |
| Harrall or Orpiment - - - | Pl. | 13 a 16 | |
| Lead white - - - - - | | 9 a 10 | |
| „ red - - - - - - | | 10 | |
| Mo. of Pear' Shells Cocico large | Pl. | | |
| „ „ blue edged small | | | No demand. |
| Musk warranted - - - - | Cy. | 45 a 60 | |
| Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in | 100 | 92 | |
| „ 9½ yds. 12 in - - - | Pc. | 85 | |
| „ Canton made - - - - | | 79 | |
| „ „ large - - - - | | 80 | |
| „ „ small - - - - | | 65 | None. |
| Yellow yds: in 1st. st. | | 79 a 80 | |
| „ „ 2d. „ | | 66 a 70 | None. |
| „ „ 3d. „ | | 46 | |
| „ small „ - - - - | | | |
| „ white „ - - - - | | 55 a 85 | Wanted. |
| Oils Anjeed - - - - - | Cy. | 1.10 a 1.20 | |
| „ Cassia - - - - - | | 1.65 | |
| Rhubarb - - - - - - | Pl. | | |
| „ Dutch cut - - - - | | | |
| Soy in Jars - - - - - | Case | 5 a 8 | |
| Tobacco in baskets - - - | Pl. | 14 a 15 | |
| Tortoiseshell - - - - | P. | | |
| Turmeric - - - - - - | „ | | |
| Vermillion 50 catties - - | Box. | 60. | |

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER.

BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also high prices are obtainable for *Camlets, Sattpetre, Ginseng* and other Goods on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton &* sometimes discharge at *Macao* or transship their Cargoes at Lintin & to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rents outside. and River Freights, are various and high.—Sma invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pickles &c, Confectionary Stationery, Cutlery, Crockery ware, &c.*, for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

*Note. Alum, and Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; an *Raw Silk, Silk* piece goods &c, are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port i avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs a required for the ship when at Whampoa.

### RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

| | s. d. |
|---|---|
| On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills. ..... | 4.11 |
| Government Bill- 10 @ 30 days..... ..... | |
| United States Bank Bills 6 months sight. ..... | |
| Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents. none. | |
| E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight..... | 218 C. R. |
| E. I. Directors Bills, 60 ds. sight, Rs. ..... | 220 „ |
| Private Bills, on Bombay, „ Co's. Rs. ..... | |

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in bars @ 76.20 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 5½ per Cent premium.
„ „ „ small 96 a 98 „ 5 „ „
Spanish Dollars Pillar Pardisaud, .. .. .. 1 per Cent „
„ „ Old Carolus IV. .. .. .. 12 per Cent „
South American Republics .. .. 3 a 4 per Cent discount.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c., per Ton. 50 cub: feet ... £0. a £5. 5.
„ to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none. .. .. ..
„ to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. .. ..

### DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1st APRIL TO 31st MAY, 1837.

| | IN BAY. Chests. | Price. | Value in $ dollars. | IN APRIL. Chests. | Value in Dollars. | Stock 1st June. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Patna ..... old. | 39 | 828 | 32,175 | | | |
| „ ..... new | 281 | 710 | 199,510 | 233 | 179,620 | 456 |
| Benares ..... old | 68 | 730 | 35 040 | | | 1,970 |
| „ ..... new | 53 | 665 | 35,245 | 243 | 172,395 | 91 |
| Malwa ..... old | 1232 | 535 | 659,120 | 1,778 | 976,250 | 215 |
| | | | | | | 7,992 |
| | 1653 | | 961,090 | 2251 | 1,328,265 | 10,724 |

Total of deliveries in the months of April and May 3,904 chests, value Drs. 2,289,355.

### RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & prices Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

| GOODS TREASURE | | GOODS TREASURE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay ..... | Singapore ... | 1½ | Hr. or Hamburg 2½ 3 |
| Ceylon ..... | Manila ..... | | S. ain or Portugal 2½ 3 |
| Madras ..... | Mallacca ... | | America U States 2 2½ |
| Calcutta ..... | Penang ... | 1½ | Coast or Peru ... 4 ... |
| Rangoon ..... | Batavia ... | | Mexico ..... 3 ... |
| Mauritius ..... | Gt. Britain via Sg | 2½ | 3 Remit of Chinese 1 p m |
| Australia ..... | „ direct ... | 3 | 3½ Lintin &c..... ½ dr |
| Sand. Islands .. | France ... | 3 | 3½ |

Note. Allowances are from 20th April to 20th Oct: annually; during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat lower. Risks on Blocks are @ 9 per Cent per annum, @ 4½ for 6 months, @ 2½ for 3 months and @ ¾ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

### WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874756 of a T. per cubit
2nd „ „ 1200 do. & under 1600 „ 0.7221091 „ „
3rd „ „ under 1200 do, 0.5062341 „ „

N.B. The cubit is 14¼ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products.—The largest class pay from @ 4300 to @ 4320; 2d class from @ 3700 to @ 3780; 3rd class from @ 3700 and under. The Consha or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Tsels or @ 2223. Linguists fee @ 173½ the Comprador's fees @ 50. Also Pilotage @ 60, in wards and outwards the same. On French and other Foreign vessels they are slightly varied. Rice laden ships are charged only about @ 1300 in lieu of measurement &c.

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

### IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—The demand for Longcloths continues lively, though prices are not yet remunerating.

COTTON YARN.—is not improving in price.

WOOLLENS.—There has been some demand for *Longells*, and prices continue firm.

LEAD.—Some demand for this article has caused a slight improvement in price

SANDALWOOD.—it will be observed has further improved in price the supply being moderate.

RICE.—has again declined. The stock of foreign rice as well as from the neighbouring provinces continues to be very heavy.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—Tutenag maintains its price. An advance of ½ to ¾ is demanded, we hear, by the principal holder of Banca tin, but there are no purchasers.

COTTON.—There has been less doing in Cotton during the week, and the clearances have not been so brisk. Purchasers appear holding back for the expected arrivals from Bombay.

OPIUM.—There has been little change in the drug-market during the past week. The demand for Malwa has been a little checked by the arrival of the *Mahomedee*, and the price has rather declined. In the Bengal Opium nothing has been done, except one or two small sales of new Benares, of which there has been little in the market. The arrangement alluded to a our last has, we believe, been completed between the smugglers and mandarins, who have commenced rebuilding their boats. The fees, it is said, amount to 10 @ 75 $, and there are some restrictions as to the smuggling boats delivering in the stores as yet, if even the mandarins can be trusted, little good, we fear, can be expected.

### EXPORTS.

SILK PIECE GOODS.—Some contracts, but not to any considerable amount, have been made, we hear, during the last week

TEA.—We have reduced our quotations for the dearer Congous, not because they have fallen thus much in price, but because none of the quality formerly quoted high, is now in the market

RAW SILK.—Canton Raw Silk Nos, 2 and 3 continue dear, and their quality is said to be inferior.

# GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

## STATEMENT OF TRADE IN BRITISH VESSELS AT CANTON.

*from* 1*st July* 1836 *to* 30*th June* 1837.

| IMPORTS. | | Quantity. | Average Price | Per | TOTAL VAL. Sp. Dollars. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Broad Cloth | Yards. | 1295279 | $ 1.20 | Yard. | 1554335 |
| Camlets | Piece. | 16257 | 25. | Piece. | 406425 |
| Long Ells | ,, | 89124 | 9. | ,, | 802116 |
| Bombazettes | ,, | 4613 | 11. | ,, | 50743 |
| Woollen Yarn | Peculs. | 165 | 100. | Pecul. | 16500 |
| Flannel | Yards. | 2400 | 33 | Yard. | 792 |
| Blankets | Pairs. | 1322 | 4. | Pair. | 5288 |
| Velveteens | Yards. | 4996 | 20 | Yard. | 999 |
| Cotton Yarn | Peculs. | 18431 | 40. | Pecul. | 737240 |
| Long Cloths | Yards. | 5629849 | 12½ | Yard. | 703730 |
| Domestics | ,, | 7286 | 10 | ,, | 729 |
| Handkerchiefs | Dozen. | 35620 | 1.50 | Dozen. | 53430 |
| Chintz | Yards. | 119808 | 12½ | Yard. | 14976 |
| Cambries | ,, | 22850 | ,, | ,, | 2856 |
| Linen | ,, | 10920 | 1. | ,, | 10920 |
| Canvas | Bolts. | 198 | 12. | Bolt. | 2376 |
| Gold Thread | Catties | 167 | 40. | Catty | 6680 |
| Cochineal | Peculs. | 349 | 180. | Pecul. | 62820 |
| Smalts | ,, | 186 | 38. | ,, | 6308 |
| Ginseng | ,, | 52 | 60. | ,, | 3120 |
| Quicksilver | ,, | 2054 | 115 | ,, | 236210 |
| Tin Plates | Boxes. | 1200 | 7.50 | Box. | 9000 |
| Tin | Peculs. | 15732 | 19. | Pecul. | 298908 |
| Spelter | ,, | 2965 | 5 50 | ,, | 16252 |
| Lead | ,, | 14961 | 6. | ,, | 89766 |
| Iron | ,, | 16238 | 3. | ,, | 48714 |
| Copper | ,, | 54 | 20. | ,, | 1080 |
| Amber false | Chests. | 42 | 20. | Chest. | 840 |
| Betel nut | Peculs. | 23755 | 3. | Pecul. | 71265 |
| Bicho de mar | ,, | 134 | 6. | ,, | 804 |
| Bird nests | Catties | 373 | 20. | Catty | 7460 |
| Camphor Baroos | ,, | 121 | 40. | ,, | 4840 |
| Cotton Bengal | Peculs. | 240192 | Tls. 9. | Pecul. | 3002400 |
| Bombay | ,, | 347580 | 8.5 | ,, | 4193475 |
| Madras | ,, | 89579 | 9. | ,, | 1119738 |
| | | | | Value. | 135700 |
| Cornelians | | | | | |
| Cloves | Peculs. | 198 | $ 28. | Pecul. | 5544 |
| Ebony | ,, | 9796 | 3. | ,, | 29388 |
| Elephantha teeth | ,, | 532 | 85. | ,, | 45220 |
| Fish maws | ,, | 1501 | 55. | ,, | 82555 |
| Glass Beads | Chests. | 10 | 18. | Chest. | 180 |
| Gum Olibanum | Peculs. | 3820 | 3. | Pecul. | 11460 |
| Anime | ,, | 137 | 4. | ,, | 548 |
| Myrrh | ,, | 205 | 5. | ,, | 1025 |
| Copal | ,, | 67 | 20. | ,, | 1340 |
| Bdellium | ,, | 1234 | 4. | ,, | 4936 |
| Horns Rhinoceros | ,, | 20 | 20. | ,, | 400 |
| Unicorn | ,, | 63 | 40. | ,, | 2520 |
| Kayabuco wood | ,, | 33 | 5. | ,, | 165 |
| Mother Cloves | ,, | 46 | 10. | ,, | 460 |
| Mother O' Pearl Shells | ,, | 1619 | 4. | ,, | 6476 |
| Opium Patna | Chests. | 7192 | 778. | Chest. | 5595376 |
| Benares | ,, | 2575 | 683. | ,, | 1758725 |
| Malwa | ,, | 17687 | 675. | Pecul. | 11938725 |
| Turkey | Peculs. | 292 | 611. | Value. | 178412 |
| Pearls | | | — | ,, | 120000 |
| Pepper | Peculs. | 12311 | 8. | Pecul. | 98488 |
| Pimento | ,, | 30 | 10. | ,, | 300 |
| Putchuck | ,, | 357 | 18. | ,, | 6426 |
| Rattans | ,, | 8155 | 3. | ,, | 24465 |
| Rice | ,, | 218949 | 1.50 | ,, | 328424 |
| Saltpetre | ,, | 10031 | 7.50 | ,, | 75232 |
| Sandal wood | ,, | 10325 | 22. | ,, | 227150 |
| Sapan wood | ,, | 142 | 3. | ,, | 426 |
| Sea horse teeth | ,, | 44 | 40. | ,, | 1760 |
| Sharkfins | ,, | 4650 | 26. | each. | 120900 |
| Skins Land otter | No. | 7376 | 6. | ,, | 44256 |
| Sea otter | ,, | 834 | 40. | ,, | 33360 |
| Do. Tails | ,, | 713 | 4. | ,, | 2852 |
| Rabbit | ,, | 9980 | 50 | ,, | 4990 |
| Musk-rat | ,, | 4735 | 1. | Pecul. | 4735 |
| Soap | Peculs. | 162 | 3. | ,, | 486 |
| Stock fish | ,, | 1195 | 5. | ,, | 5975 |
| Sundries | | | | Value | 77224 |
| Treasure Gold | | | | ,, | 5912 |
| Plata Pina | | | | ,, | 87393 |
| Bar Silver | | | | ,, | 70228 |
| Dollars | | | | ,, | 307409 |

| EXPORTS. | | Quantity. | Average Price | Per | TOTAL VAL. Sp. Dollars. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alum | Peculs. | 3500 | $ 2.50 | Pecul. | 8500 |
| Aniseed | Chests. | 383 | 11. | Chest. | 4213 |
| Arsenic | ,, | 114 | 10. | ,, | 1140 |
| Bangles | ,, | 66 | 50. | ,, | 3300 |
| Beads | ,, | 1345 | 18. | ,, | 24210 |
| Brass ind | ,, | 231 | 45. | ,, | 10395 |
| Bricks | No. | 100000 | 5. | Mil. | 500 |
| Camphor | Chests. | 863 | 33. | Chest. | 28479 |
| Capsor Chutchery | ,, | 78 | 6. | ,, | 468 |
| Cassia | ,, | 11675 | 5. | ,, | 58375 |
| China Ware | | | | Value. | 14346 |
| Root | Peculs. | 663 | 3.80 | Pecul. | 2520 |
| Cochineal | ,, | 153 | 180. | ,, | 27540 |
| Copper | ,, | 11 | 20. | ,, | 220 |
| do. white | Boxes. | 49 | 50. | Box. | 2450 |
| do. ware | | | | Value. | 830 |
| Corals false | Chests. | 124 | 40. | Chest. | 4960 |
| Cotton yarn | Peculs. | 5643 | 40. | Pecul. | 225720 |
| Crackers | Boxes. | 3762 | 4. | Box. | 15048 |
| Galangal | Peculs | 266 | 3.50 | Pecul. | 931 |
| Gauze | | | | Value. | 300 |
| Gold ware | | | | ,, | 4450 |
| Grass Cloth | | | | ,, | 4720 |
| Gum Benjamin | Chests. | 38 | 40. | Chest. | 1520 |
| Hartall | Peculs. | 612 | 14. | Pecul. | 8568 |
| Hats | Boxes. | 56 | 50. | Box. | 2800 |
| Ivory ware | | | | Value. | 2200 |
| Kittiualls | Chests. | 2007 | 11. | ,, | 22077 |
| do. Silk | ,, | 61 | 13. | ,, | 793 |
| Lacquered ware | | | | Value. | 3630 |
| Marble slabs | Boxes. | 3856 | 5. | Box. | 19280 |
| Matting | | | | Value. | 4532 |
| Musk | | | | ,, | 17000 |
| Nankeens | | | | ,, | 106719 |
| Oil spice | Peculs. | 79 | 30. | Pecul. | 2340 |
| Paper white | Chests. | 2338 | 13. | Chest. | 30394 |
| Colored | ,, | 237 | 12. | ,, | 2844 |
| Gilt | ,, | 287 | 15. | ,, | 4305 |
| Cards | ,, | 19 | 30. | ,, | 570 |
| Pearls false | ,, | | | Value. | 13991 |
| Seed | ,, | | | ,, | 105 |
| Preserves | Boxes. | 1050 | 4. | Box. | 4200 |
| Rhubarb | Peculs | 922 | 50. | Pecul. | 53476 |
| Silk Canton &c. | ,, | 6435 | T. 200. | ,, | 1287000 |
| Nankin | ,, | 13762 | 455. | ,, | 6261710 |
| Piece Goods | | | | Value. | 336212 |
| Silver ware | | | | ,, | 4645 |
| Sugar | Peculs. | 63963 | 5.2 | Pecul. | 332608 |
| Sugar Candy | ,, | 31377 | 7. | ,, | 209684 |
| Sweetmeats | Boxes | 1161 | $ 4.50 | Box. | 5225 |
| | | Pls. T. | Taels | | |
| Tea, Canton Bohea | Peculs. | 702 a 14 | 9820 | | |
| Fokien do. | ,, | 447 a 16 | 7152 | | |
| Congo | ,, | 183869 a 39 | 5872280 | | |
| Caper | ,, | 84 a 96 | 138446 | | |
| Souchong | ,, | 19100 a 50 | 955000 | | |
| Campoi | ,, | 287 a 30 | 8610 | | |
| Ankoi | ,, | 1274 a 21 | 26754 | | |
| Hongmuey | ,, | 3909 a 32 | 127648 | | |
| Pekoe | ,, | 9252 a 71 | 298592 | | |
| Orange Pekoe | ,, | 7088 a 31 | 219728 | | |
| Black | | 224442 Pls. | 7569944 | = | 10512365 |
| Hyson | Peculs. | 19023 a 61 | 1213303 | | |
| Young Hyson | ,, | 5118 a 38 | 194484 | | |
| Hyson Skin | ,, | 12613 a 26 | 327938 | | |
| Twankay | ,, | 31440 a 29 | 911902 | | |
| Gunpowder | ,, | 4587 a 58 | 266046 | | |
| Imperial | ,, | 3149 a 55 | 173195 | | |
| Green | | 70838 Pls. | 3088858 | = | 4290220 |
| Not specified | | 6925 a 34 | 235450 | = | 327013 |
| Tiles | No. | 21000 | 10. | Mil. | 210 |
| Tobacco | Peculs. | 400 | 25. | Pecul. | 10000 |
| Trunks | Sets | 329 | 22. | Set. | 7238 |
| Umbrellas | Chests | 200 | 20. | Chest. | 4000 |
| Velvet | Boxes. | 119 | 70. | Box. | 8330 |
| Vermillion | ,, | 1096 | 6. | ,, | 6948 |
| Sundries | | | | Value. | 62615 |
| Treasure Gold | Taels. | 43919 | 23.50 | Tael. | 1032096 |
| Sycee | | 2058754 | 5. p. cent | Prem. | 3092350 |
| Dollars Sp. S. A. | | 68304 | 3. p. cent | Dct. | 728395 66255 |
| | | | | | 30,168,830 |

**AVERAGE DISBURSEMENTS.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| On 77 Vessels at Whampoa | | $ 6000 each | 462,000 | |
| 38 do. | do. | with rice | 1500 | 57,000 |
| 58 do. | Lintin | 750 | 42,000 | 561,000 |
| Balance | | | | 4,171,282 |
| | | | Spanish Dollars. | 34,900,682 |

Spanish Dollars. 34,900,682

Allowances negotiated by the East India Company, from 1st May 1836 to 30th April 1837, Spanish Dollars 4,186,663—£968,236.8.10.

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

CANTON, 23rd October, 1837.

"By order of the Committee"

(*Signed*) WILLIAM SCOTT.—*Secretary.*

*Note.*—The Values of the different articles must be considered as only a rough approximation to the probable average of the season; it being impossible to attain greater accuracy, owing to the Chamber having been formed at so late a period of the year, that before commencing to collect the materials from which the foregoing statement is compiled most of the vessels had taken their departure.

# GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

## STATEMENT OF TRADE IN AMERICAN VESSELS AT CANTON,

*from 1st July 1836 to 30th June 1837.*

| IMPORTS. | | Quantity. | Average Price. | Per | TOT. VAL. Sp. Drs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Broad Cloth | Yds. | 263344 | 1.20 | Yard | 316013 |
| Camlets | Pce. | 5042 | 25. | Piece | 126050 |
| Long Ells | " | 34472 | 9. | " | 310248 |
| Bombazettes | " | 6344 | 11. | " | 69784 |
| Woollen Yarn | Pls. | 76 | 100. | Pecul | 7600 |
| Blankets | Pairs | 1251 | 4. | Pair | 5004 |
| Cotton Yarn | Pls. | 4232 | 40. | Pecul | 169280 |
| Long Cloth | Yds. | 3605826 | .12½ | Yard | 450728 |
| Do. Dyed | " | 391117 | .14 | " | 54756 |
| Domestics | " | 486020 | .10 | " | 48602 |
| Handkerchiefs | Doz. | 20783 | 1.50 | Dozen | 31173 |
| Chintz | Yds. | 194964 | .12½ | Yard | 24370 |
| Cambrics | " | 3000 | .12½ | " | 375 |
| Velveteens | " | 4409 | .20 | " | 882 |
| Linen | " | 5726 | 1. | " | 5726 |
| Canvas | Bolts | 420 | 12. | Bolt | 5040 |
| Ginseng | Pls. | 1509 | 60. | Pecul | 90540 |
| Cochineal | " | 132 | 180. | " | 23760 |
| Quicksilver | " | 501 | 115. | " | 57615 |
| Tin | " | 834 | 19. | " | 15846 |
| Spelter | " | 3049 | 5.50 | " | 16770 |
| Lead | " | 9946 | 6. | " | 59676 |
| Iron | " | 3490 | 3. | " | 10470 |
| Copper | " | 2288 | 20. | " | 45760 |
| Betel Nut | " | 2005 | 3. | " | 6015 |
| Cloves | " | 122 | 28. | " | 3416 |
| Mother of Pearl Shells | " | 449 | 4. | " | 1796 |
| Nutmegs | " | 39 | 120. | " | 4680 |
| Opium, Benares | Chests | 5 | 663. | Chest | 3315 |
| Turkey | Pls. | 446 | 611. | Pecul | 272506 |
| Pepper | " | 2202 | 8. | " | 17616 |
| Rattans | " | 3781 | 3. | " | 11343 |
| Rice | " | 577578 | 1.50 | " | 866367 |
| Skins, Beaver | No. | 1465 | 4. | Each | 5860 |
| Fox | " | 1198 | 1.20 | " | 1438 |
| Land Otter | " | 6773 | 6. | " | 40638 |
| Sea Otter | " | 560 | 40. | " | 22400 |
| do. Tails | " | 310 | 4. | " | 1240 |
| Musk-rat | " | 410 | 1. | " | 410 |
| Sundries | — | — | — | Value | 8450 |
| Treasure, Dollars | — | — | — | " | 428485 |
| Plata Pins | — | — | — | " | 35485 |
| | | | | | 3,678,696 |
| Balance | | | | | 4,524,173 |
| | | | | Spanish Dollars | 8,202,869 |

| EXPORTS. | | Quantity. | Average Price. | Per | TOT. VAL. Sp. Drs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tea, Bohea | Chests 2183 | Pls. T. 1266 a 11 | Taels 13926. | | |
| Souchong | " 29139 | 17463 a 20 | 349260. | | |
| Pouchong | " 4544 | 2922 a 25 | 88050. | | |
| Pekoe | " 1604 | 892 a 30 | 24060. | | |
| Total Black | " 37570 | Pls. 21873 | T. 445696 | — | 619022 |
| | | Pls. Taels | | | |
| Hyson | " 19986 | 9993 a 45 | 449685. | | |
| Young Hyson | " 93056 | 63278 a 28 | 1771784. | | |
| Hyson Skin | " 24557 | 12524 a 22 | 275568. | | |
| Twankay | " 5211 | 3161 a 28 | 88508. | | |
| Gunpowder | " 9873 | 7790 a 50 | 389500. | | |
| Imperial | " 8051 | 5722 a 47 | 269084. | | |
| Green | " 160234 | Pls. 106823 | 3244409. | — | 4566249 |
| Total Chests. | | 197804 | Pls. 124361 | 3690105. | — | 5125270 |
| PIECE GOODS. | | | | | | |
| Crape Shawls | No. | 38902 | $2. | Each | 77924 |
| Do. Do. embrd. | " | 44017 | 5. | " | 220085 |
| Do. Do. damasked | " | 40150 | 2. | " | 80300 |
| Levantine Do. | " | 4360 | 3. | " | 13080 |
| Crape Scarfs | " | 17549 | 2. | " | 35098 |
| Damasked Do. | " | 7950 | .90 | " | 7155 |
| Handkerchiefs | Pcs. | 41629 | 4.75 | Piece | 197738 |
| Do. | " | 36310 | 7. | " | 254170 |
| Do. | " | 1791 | 5.50 | " | 9850 |
| Do. | " | 100 | 10. | " | 1000 |
| Do. | " | 48 | 10. | " | 480 |
| Crapes | " | 1282 | 8. | " | 10256 |
| Sensbaws | " | 11814 | 10.25 | " | 121093 |
| Do. Black | " | 475 | 10.25 | " | 4869 |
| Sarsnets Do. | " | 8242 | 7.50 | " | 61815 |
| White | " | 3014 | 16. | " | 48224 |
| Common | " | 3166 | 13.50 | " | 42741 |
| Coloured | " | 1719 | 12. | " | 20628 |
| Levantines | " | 2332 | 9. | " | 20988 |
| Satin | " | 2573 | 14. | " | 36022 |
| Satins | " | 6582 | 15. | " | 98730 |
| Coloured | " | 1950 | 16.50 | " | 32175 |
| Damasked | " | 1081 | 20. | " | 21620 |
| Camlets | " | 1254 | 10. | " | 12540 |
| Pongees White | " | 46134 | 7. | " | 322938 |
| Szechuen | " | 22367 | 4.50 | " | 100651 |
| Lutestrings | " | 1476 | 8. | " | 11808 |
| Do. mixed | " | 468 | 7. | " | 3276 |
| Meenghow | " | 200 | 4.25 | " | 850 |
| Concah | " | 225 | 9. | Piece | 2025 |
| Figured Silk | " | 300 | 20. | " | 6000 |
| Silk Dresses | No. | 100 | 15. | Each | 1500 |
| Taffeta | Pcs. | 582 | 34.50 | Piece | 20079 |
| Grass Cloth | " | 12330 | 8. | " | 98640 |
| Do. Handkerchiefs | " | 1325 | 4. | " | 5300 |
| Gauze | " | 2525 | 4. | " | 10100 |
| Nankins, Blue | " | 44036 | .65 | " | 28623 |
| Yellow | " | 4950 | .70 | " | 3465 |
| Sewing Silk | Pls. | 410 | 450. | Pecul | 184500 |
| Raw Silk | " | 125 | 400. | " | 50000 |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | | | |
| Alum | Pls. | 10 | 2. | " | 20 |
| Aniseed | " | 20 | 10. | " | 200 |
| Baskets | " | — | — | Value | 120 |
| Camphor | " | 1980 | 35. | Pecul | 69300 |
| Cassia | " | 5600 | 10.50 | " | 58800 |
| Do. Buds | " | 30 | 14. | " | 420 |
| China Ink | Catties | 231 | 1. | Catty | 231 |
| Ware | " | — | — | Value | 29179 |
| Crackers | Boxes | 21700 | 1. | Box | 21700 |
| Dragon's Blood | Pls. | 6 | 60. | Pecul | 360 |
| Fans & Fire Screens | No. | 161143 | .1½ | Each | 2417 |
| Feather Fans | " | 2200 | .40 | " | 880 |
| Galangal | Pls. | 127 | 3.50 | Pecul | 445 |
| Gamboge | " | 13 | 55. | " | 715 |
| Ivory Ware | — | — | — | Value | 5549 |
| Lacquered Ware | — | — | — | " | 2000 |
| Matting | Rolls | 26342 | 4. | Each | 105368 |
| Mats, Bamboo | — | — | — | Value | 33 |
| M. O'Pearl Buttons | Gross | 184300 | .10 | Gross | 18430 |
| Slabs | — | — | — | Value | 50 |
| Paper | Pls. | 10 | 20. | Pecul | 200 |
| Rattans, Split | " | 100 | 20. | " | 2000 |
| Rhubarb | " | 95 | 40. | " | 3800 |
| Spice Oils | " | 173 | 120. | " | 20760 |
| Sugar | " | 15469 | 8. | " | 123752 |
| Sugar Candy | " | 40 | 7. | " | 280 |
| Sweetmeats | " | 2225 | 14. | " | 31150 |
| Trunks | Sets | 157 | 23. | Set | 3611 |
| Sundries | — | — | — | Value | 2257 |
| | | | | | 8,025,869 |
| AVERAGE DISBURSEMENTS. | | | | | |
| 11 Ships at Whampoa | | | | 6000 = | 66,000 |
| 63 do. do. with rice | | | | 1500 = | 94,500 |
| 22 do. Lintin | | | | 750 = | 16,500 |
| | | | | | 177,000 |
| | | | | Spanish Dollars. | 8,202,869 |

"By order of the Committee"

{Signed} WILLIAM SCOTT.—*Secretary.*

GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
CANTON, 23rd October, 1837.

*Note.*—The Values of the different articles must be considered as only a rough approximation to the probable average of the season; it being impossible to obtain greater accuracy, owing to the Chamber having been formed at so late a period of the year that before commencing to collect the materials from which the foregoing statement is compiled most of the vessels had taken their departure.

*(Printed at the Canton Register Press.)*

Statement of Opinion Rate 2½

4 JA 59

# THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 2d. No. 43. CANTON, SATURDAY, JULY, 1st, 1837. No. 95.


## THE PALLE PLAGUE.

We understand that official accounts received yesterday from Agra were of a nature to abate the alarm which the progress of the Palee disorder has created. The *Dethi Gwsette* of the 24th April, just received, contains the following leading article on the subject:

"Accounts from Rajpootana give but too much reason to fear that ere long Nuseerabad will be visited by the Palee plague, which, we understand, is making slow, but certain, progress towards the Station. Every precaution is taken, and the Brigadier has caused Picquets to be thrown out, which arrest all travellers from the south and south-west, who are not permitted to enter the limits of Cantonments, until examined by a Medical Officer, one of whom visits the Picquets morning and evening. Several premature alarms of infection have already happened, indicating the anxiety with which the neighbourhood of death and his pale horse is regarded. Captain Dixon writes that no is appreiensive his utmost exertions will not prevent the pestilence reaching Bower, on two sides of which the villages are already suffering severely. This is but thirty-five miles from Nusseerabad, whose only hope of exemption from the scourge lies in its open airy site, well adapted to further the additional means taken to repel the plague, and in the expectation that the poison in the atmosphere, which probably causes the sickness, may be destroyed by the hot winds, or neutralized in our settlements by superior cleanliness and medical skill and attendance."

We have been watching the progress of this dreadful malady, and the measures of government regarding it, with silent interest, unwilling to spread needless alarm. But the latest and best medical reports, particularly that of Dr. Irvine, speak so decidedly of the malignant and infectious character of the disease, representing it be a real Plague, that we must subscribe to the expediency of effective measures to break off communication with infected places; and too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the Lieutenant Governor for the prompt attention he has given to this important subject, and the lucid manner in which he has explained the nature of the measures of precaution in detail which he deems it proper to adopt. It seems to us however, that in requiring that all persons attacked with the disease in the respective towns and villages, shall be separated from their families and removed to hospitals provided for the purpose, there is danger of more widely spreading instead of checking the infection. The patient should rather be left where he is, for his house must be supposed to be infected already, and all communication with other houses should, if possible, be cut off. This appears to be the principle adopted in the Mediterranean, according to Dr. Hennin, the converse of that which Sir Charles Metcalfe's rules prescribe, in which the Deputy Governor seems to have adopted the Ceylon plan applicable to cases of small-pox. The members of the family or servants not having the disease upon them, should have the option of remaining in a state of quarantine, or of removal to depots for cases of slight suspicion. We much apprehend, however, that no precautions will suffice to prevent intercourse between the sick and the healthy in a native town of any magnitude; so much does their efficiency depend upon the moral assistance of the inhabitants themselves,—upon their forbearance and discretion and presence of mind. But the disorder may perhaps be confined in its localities by sanitary restrictions.

The *Harkara* goes so far as to recommend the examination and fumigation of Cotton arriving in Calcutta from Gulpee. Cotton is certainly an article supposed to be very liable to carry infection. But before our contemporary suggests restrictions of such a nature as would stop all traffic in this important article, he should well consider the utility of them. For

afflictions! Choo! always absent, yet ever present, never was impression more indelible to the eye, than that of thy divine form, which has fixed itself upon my imagination! I beheld you though you are far off; I conversed with you, and the ecstacy imparted throughout my frame, by the reception of a * "cluster of Pearls" from thee, surpasses the delights of either of the nine celestial dwelling places. In each character I trace the beauties of your stomach, the ardour of your friendship, the sincerity and goodness of your bowels is visible in every line. Truly, the formation of thy Brain-Bag, which resembles the mountain's lofty height, proves the capacity of your belly to be inferior to that of Tsze. Friend of my Lungs, your flowery epistle has reached me, and the arrival of a near relation from a far distant country, never yielded the delight that did it's reception! You have the consideration to speak in approving terms of the unworthy account I sent you some time since in one of my letters, of those outlandish barbarians, who yet continue to crowd in droves to the middle nation, who despise pig-tail dogs, and wear tight trousers. You sympathize with me on their condition, and hope that the correct principles and upright conduct, evinced by the Black Haired Race, will succeed in taming their fierceness, pacifying their ferocious dispositions, and instilling into their stomachs humility and reason. But Choo, start not at what I am now about to relate, occurrences of the kind happen daily, while none ever offer to exhibit the character of these people in a favorable light. As I wrote in my last, the approach of summer induced me to quit my abode in the street "Redolent of virtue, overflowing with delights," and to repair with my family to our country house on the banks of the stream of "Returning thought" situated, as you know, nearly opposite the Mandarin station, in the Macao passage. A few evenings ago, the sun nearly down, and the breeze laded with a variety of perfumes, some almost overpowering, blowing gently from the south, I seated myself with a friend on the banks of the river, to enjoy the coolness of the air, and observe the passing scene. Now were we delighted with the approach of a Wang-Low filled with "Golden Lilies" singing to the Kin or Pe-Pa, some of those ravishing airs composed by the far famed Pe-Ih, and secure had their excruciating notes died away in the distance, when a Hwa-Tung, resplendent with gold and silver, passed slowly by, the joyful sounds issuing from within, warning us of the hilarity of it's inmates. Indeed were my senses bewildered with a thousand delights; enchantment seemed almost to have thrown it's charm over the spot; but soon, alas, were we to be hold it dispelled. Presently I discovered approaching us two foreign boats, which quickly reached the land, and several of the Red Haired Race sprang on shore; they seemed excited by strong drink and though, in their outward appearance, they bore no marks of being common sailors, yet they pulled their own boats, which were of a strange construction. Not wishing to be near them on their stepping on shore, I retired to a convenient distance where I could distinctly observe all that passed, and at the same time manifest that dignity and contempt necessary in their presence. Would you believe it, these men had the presumption to take possession of a spot of the Yellow Dragon's land, for upwards of ten minutes, chatting in their wild and incoherent tones, accompanying each word with vehement gestures, and a flourish of their fellow other's heads of clubs and sticks; even vociferating to each other in a harsh voice, seemingly on the point of beating out each others brains with their bludgeons, a reconciliation appeared to take place, they lowered their weapons, and stepped into their boats to depart, and now, oh Choo! blind not your ears nor turn a deaf eye to my relation. It happened as they were pushing off, that a little boy of the village, in flinging a pebble into the stream, had the misfortune to strike one of the barbarians on the head; no sooner was this done, than a shout and cry arose from their boats, equal only to the shrieks of the victims in the hell of the Boiling Cauldron, and calling other boats of their country to their aid, they returned to the shore, landed in a flock of 20 or 30, all armed with divers frightful weapons, and commenced a pursuit of this unoffending child. They could not however succeed in catching him, but on reaching the river, a scene took place which brought assuredly to my mind the sacking of the town of Yang-Ching of old. The inhabitants, crowding out at the noise, were received by blows from clubs, whilst some were thrust at with long poles whose ends were pointed with iron; the positions of several old women were reversed in the melee, and decrepid old men were hurled into the stream. Our villagers, notoriously brave and valiant, yet forbore to hurt a hair of their heads; they very discreetly made up, in various abuses, their deficiency in blows. You are aware the laws of the Celestial Empire command compassion and kindness to these foreigners; Choo, thus in it appreciated! In a few minutes were to be seen the villagers flying from the scene of tumult, and the wrath of the demons. All became confusion and uproar; the voices of the Kwaes, equalled only by peals of thunder, rent the air. After committing various outrages in spite of the members by whom they were surrounded, pounded, and abused, yet had these people the strange effrontery to walk deliberately back to their boats, coolly enter them, and push off from the shore. But now was it that acting on the principle of prudence, taught by that shining star of war Kung-ming, did I head a determined party, and marched down to the banks of the stream, with a plentiful supply of stones and missiles, we opened upon them such vollies, accompanied by the most terrific abuse as battleground never witnessed, and though every precaution had been taken to secure a safe retreat, should they again venture to land; yet did they dastardly fly from us, taking no notice whatever of our shouts, but leaving us masters of the field.

Choo, this it is that has disturbed my peace; let your tears flow at my unparralleled miseries. To have been witness of such scenes would have destroyed the nerves of the most hardened, but having returned to the street "Redolent of virtue, overflowing with delights," I seek some alleviation from my anguish, in inditing this. —No more.—

To Choo — Your unworthy junior Lo-yung
Ever eminent — barries his head beneath the ground
Life for ever! — and worships.

* a Letter.

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Ship Horatio Macao Roads.

June 24th, 1837.

Sir,—The compulsory deviation from the prescribed voyage of the Barque *Lady Nugent* must be already known at Canton, but it is due to the mutual concerns of Underwriters and Ship owners, to offer some explanation and commentary on this untoward event, fraught as it is with very serious consequences to the shipping interests of Great Britain. This subject materially involves those questions which for a length of time I have agitated with zeal and perseverance, and with abundant matters of fact in proof of my arguments and assertions, but, as yet, with little success in the attainment of amendment or redress. Nevertheless, my humble efforts for the welfare and preservation of the Merchant Service shall never be wanting, and I hope with confidence, that a due sense of impending evils which plainly indicate the degradation and decline of England's mercantile marine, will cause a general feeling in behalf of that influential branch of our national independence, and excite that spirit of unanimity which shall at length arouse from their slumbers the legislative councils of our common country, and thereby claim what has been too long neglected and despired, viz. an impartial investigation of misrule and mismanagement, a revision of laws which are obsolete or imbecile, and the enactment of such a code of maritime laws that shall uphold lawful authority and enforce obedience, shall give security and confidence to merchants and ship owners, and at the same time protect the seamen from all wrong and oppression, by a clear and distinct definition of those principles that will mark the line of duty, the term of servitude, the rate of wages, the scale of provisions, the pains and penalties for every species of offence and crime, and the guarantee that misplaced power and authority shall invoke corresponding condemnation, the quality of discipline, like that of mercy, should not be strained. It should be adjusted to suit the variations of times, men, and circumstances. Mark Mr. Editor the causes and effects which justify the grievances I allege, and threaten the consequences which may result therefrom.

Ships have been totally lost, others have been disabled, blood has stained the decks of ships, and reproached the tribunal of justice and hoped for redress, voyages have been deviated from or protracted to the serious loss of property and commercial enterprize, while pirates, assault, revolt and open mutiny have too often furnished the reputation of our seamen, and by their baneful influence and example and off'me escapes with impunity, prove beyond doubt the inadequacy of existing laws to meet such cases, and carry conviction to every unbiassed mind that a code of laws is absolutely required, and that the legal recognition of efficient rules and regulations would render all parties more contented and respectable

The case of the *Lady Nugent* is a follows. Whilst in China last month, Captain Fawcett her Commander, being apprehensive that a spirit of disaffection and discontent pervaded the ablest portion of his crew, caused by some vague idea that the destination of their vessel from China to Sourabaya annulled their contract and entitled them to their discharge, proceeded forthwith to Canton, showed the ship's articles to his Agent and the highest authority there, whose opinions coincided with his own viz: that the articles of agreement bound every man from China to port or ports east of the Cape, in fact, the contract is expressly guarded and worded for such a voyage as that in contemplation. He returned on board his ship then at Lintin, the hands were turned out, "up anchor," when the refractory seamen, eight in number, refused to do any more duty and declared they would neither lay in to the capstern bars nor would they touch a rope. Not conceiving it possible that men calling themselves British seamen could or would persist in so gross a dereliction of duty when their vessel was fairly out of harbour, Captain Fawcett obtained the assistance of two Chinese boat's crews, weighed anchor and stood to sea, however the conduct of those men was soon put to the test; the *Lady Nugent* on a lee shore encountered some severe squalls, top gallant sheets were let fly, topsails, clewed down, and these scoundrels still refused to do their duty, and openly declared that even in the extreme of danger or difficulty, *they would not*. Captain Fawcett himself was compelled to go aloft and assist in reefing topsails and with his scanty means (the remnant of the crew being chiefly ordinary seamen and boys) he decided on the necessity of bearing up for Manila where the *Lady Nugent* arrived on the 4th instant, every one who had done his duty being almost worn out with fatigue, whilst the only punishment the mutineers had then endured, was being put on allowance of bread and water from the moment they refused to assist in reducing sail &c., which by the way had no apparent bodily effect upon them, for I never saw stouter or more healthy looking men in my life. Captain Fawcett landed immediately and waited upon the Governor, the conduct of his crew was represented and prompt and vigorous measures were urged; these were promised, but on a reference being made to the law officers many doubts and difficulties were started and not until the 4th day were the delinquents brought on shore for examination; their depositions were to be taken individually and not in the presence of the Captain: this enquiry had commenced, but before it was gone through, the whole of these men were at full liberty to range where they pleased. Matters now assumed such an uncertain and unsatisfactory state with every prospect of serious detention, that Captain Fawcett with the advice of his agents determined to forego all further proceedings, paid the Governor another visit, obtained his sanction, and prepared for sea. In lieu of the eight disorderly seamen the best substitutes which could be procured were one American, one European, an American black, and six Manila men, and as the Spanish authorities would not imprison the *Nugent's* men, they were sent back to their Ship, in this plight without redress, and with a mixed crew on whose efficiency no confidence could be placed and with eight turbulent men at large amongst them, the *Lady Nugent* sailed from Manila on the 11th instant. In such a miserable state and condition and having to encounter an anxious and intricate navigation with unsettled weather which require the utmost vigilance and caution both night and day, Captain Fawcett's situation is one which calls for more than ordinary fortitude and resignation.

The consequences of this very lamentable and disgraceful affair are already too evident; detention, and expences have been incurred and why? Because the existing laws for the Government of the merchant Service are inefficient because they have not been framed under the guidance and superintendence of practical or professional men, and because they have a tendency to excite a laxity of discipline, through the total absence of any clauses thereby enacted which shall deter the mutineer, punish with exemplary effect such offences as it is well known are habitual amongst seamen, and provide for the safety, security and comfort of all who embark on one bottom, and under one command. All prospective modes of punishment in cases which affect the discipline of a Ship's crew are fallacious; the *Lady Nugent's* men, under their ringleader, who was at the commencement of the voyage boat swain and is a regular sea lawyer, are buoyed up with the hope of getting their wages for the entire voyage and a remuneration for the stoppage of their provisions &c., they are actuated by an infamous spirit of disaffection, skulking defiance and revenge, and surely, to protect the shipping interests of the British Empire such dastardly conduct should be guarded against by vigorous laws and summary means of carrying them into execution! —

Further negligence and the want of unanimity on this all important subject, may, and will most likely lead to serious and fatal consequences. But if all parties thoroughly comprehend the nature of those corresponding claims upon their notice and support, if they exert their every energy and influence, then even the faulty system of the past may be healed, while the manifold securities and comforts for the future will tend with every benefit to invigorate the ties of good and essential discipline insure a safeguard to commerce, and promote the reputation and prosperity of England's commercial Navy. I cannot close this letter, dated as it is, without offering my humble tribute of praise and admiration on the system of good order, efficiency, zeal and comfort which pervade throughout this fine and well conducted merchant man, the whole bearing of duty corresponds with the most ardent wishes of a true lover of his profession; harmony, good will and complete subordination prevail on board the American Ship Horatio.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant
CHR BIDEN.

## CIRCULAR NOTE FROM THE HONG-MERCHANTS TO THE CREDITORS OF HING-TAE.

A respectful communication. We send copy of statement from Hing-tae of the account of the debt upon his commercial transactions with you, and we beg your careful calculation thereof.

With regard to your suggestion made to us, the other day, to request a Committee of two or three impartial persons to examine the accounts,—it appears to us, after careful consideration, that the examination of accounts is a thing totally different from arbitration or question of principle; and that it is requisite for the examination of accounts that the parties through whose hands the commercial transactions have been conducted should be present, as being alone able to know the truth of the accounts in any matters of detail. We would therefore entreat you to call immediately on *Yen Kechang* to find his brother *Yen Ketseong*, that the accounts may be examined at a personal interview. Then they may be clearly settled, and all obstinate disputes respecting them may be prevented.

To make this request it is that we trouble you, and with compliments, we are &c.

(Signed by 12 Hong-merchants).

5th moon, 25th day.—(June 27th 1837).

To Mr. ——

# CANTON PRESS,

July 1st 1837.

## HISTORY OF THE HONGS AND THEIR DIFFICULTIES.

The subject of the Hongs, the medium through which the greatest part of the trade with China is conducted, is a matter of so much importance, that any information on the subject, will we doubt not, be acceptable to our readers, and though we have already frequently partially filled our paper with remarks on the Co-hong system, we hope that the space we shall devote to them in our present number, will exhibit the system such as it works, under a new point of view, by going back as far as about 37 years to it's history, and to the difficulties which the individual Hong-merchants and in consequence the Company's Factory, were from time to time suffering under. These difficulties if not augmented at the present day, have not decreased, and we fear that at present they will not so easily be settled seeing that instead of one body like the Company, which acted with unity of purpose, the Hong-merchants and the Local-government will probably now more easily carry their point, as since the establishment of the Free-trade that unity will no longer be preserved, unless indeed, which is much to be hoped, our commercial neighbours set aside for a time the expectation of private advantage, to follow up the general good

The Hong-merchants, in spite of the favorable position in which they seemingly are by enjoying the Monopoly of the foreign trade, have nevertheless from time to time been subject to not only great pecuniary embarrassments, but to losses and expenses exceeding their profits, so as frequently to have failed. We must seek for the causes of this in the despotic and grasping spirit of the Mandarins, which prevented men of respectability and property from entering the Co-hong, and in the inordinate spirit of speculation so easily created in men, who, having nothing to lose, can only be gainers, however their enterprises may turn out.

The first great embarrassment of many of the Hongs occurred some years previous to 1780, when foreigners, unable to obtain payment from the hongs, carried on long and tedious negotiations with the authorities, which for a time were unavailing. These debts in 1779 to 1780 were.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The hong Yingshaw | $ | 1,354,713 |
| Coqua | ,, | 1,121,299 |
| Seunqua | ,, | 536,786 |
| Mounqua | ,, | 161,113 |
| Conqua | ,, | 91,966 |
| | Total $ | 3,272,587 |

Besides the above hong debts, sundry outside merchants (chinese) owed ,, 891,666

Suenqua's debt seems to have been contracted by his father prior to 1774, and the father had died after that year. There were at that time apparently only 8 hongs, which by the failures in 1780 were diminished to five effective ones, of which four depended upon the 6th, which was Pwankeiqua the head-merchant.

It is probable that efforts had been made for some time previous to get these debts settled, for the select Committee appear to have referred the matter to England, and the creditors, who are chiefly represented by Messrs Crichton, Crommelin, Hutton and Smith, appealed to the Admiral on the India station. The Admiral on this sent out H. M. S. *Sea-horse*, Capt. Panton, to assist them, but he, being unable to do any thing directly as might be expected, applied to the Select Committee, and soon went away, leaving the matter in their hands.

The Select Committee, in conjunction with the other creditors, seems to have contended with great spirit with the Chinese, and had frequent personal interviews on the subject with mandarins of rank. Several propositions were made for paying the debts, the most reasonable of which, as respected the largest claims, were, to cut off one half the amount, and pay the rest in ten annual instalments, some with and some without interest.

The creditors rejected these conditions. The Select Committee and some of the creditors appear to have given up the business for the time, throwing the responsibility upon the Chinese government. Some of the creditors appealed again to Sir Edward Hughes, who replied that he was fully occupied in India and could not spare a vessel, and thus the matter seems to have stood, some of the debts being paid however un il 1786.

On the 1st of July of this year the interest upon the unpaid claims had encreased them as follows

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yingshaw | $ | 2,665,006 |
| Seunqua | ,, | 1,033,631 |
| Heushaw | ,, | 814,583 |
| Coqua | ,, | 2,464,386 |
| Total | $ | 7,017,606 |
| Outside men | | 1,085,846 |
| Total | $ | 8,103,452 |

It was finally arranged, according to Milburn, to accept the terms offered by the Chinese authorities, viz:—one half of the original amount of debts, payable in ten annual instalments.

In the year 1790 again, we believe, a failure of a Hong-merchant to a large amount took place, but not having at hand where to refer to, we are at present unable to give particulars.

It was however in 1786 that the Consoo-fund appears to have been established for the payment of the foreign claims and the duty imposed for the raising of it, has, we believe, never since been abolished, so that, if it had been managed for it's original purpose only, it ought by this time to amount to an enormous sum.

We now arrive at a second period, where the embarrassments of the Hongs again become known.

So far back as October 1810 the select committee reported that the Hong-merchants Goowqua and Gouqua had become bankrupts. In the following year the Committee speaks of the unprecedented distress of the Hong-merchants, and after much litigation the Committee succeeded in obtaining payment for the debts owing them by these two Hong-merchants, by 2 t. 3 m. per pecul being paid into consoo on all Teas exported. The local Government for a considerable while opposed this settlement, and the Company's Agents describe the conduct of the Chinese in this affair as "exposing proceedings of villany and duplicity on the part of the Merchants and Mandarins, unprecedented even in China."

At that time, when the trade was exclusively the Company's, and when they were allowed to put up their teas at a profit of a certain percentage, it mattered little to them how much the British consumer had to pay; they were certain of a market, and it was at their option to raise prices. Thus though the price of Teas must naturally have risen, the Company was no loser, it was the consumer in Great Britain who paid for the money squandered by improvident Hong-merchants, or extorted from them by rapacious mandarins.

It was but natural, that such ready means being found by insolvent Hong merchants, the example just given would invite a continuance, and accordingly we find that in the year 1813 five Hong merchants, Consequa, Exchin, Manhop, Poonequa and Goqua, declared their insolvency. We find that of three of these the debts amounted.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| of Exchin, | to Taels | | 590,839 |
| Manhop | ,, | ,, | 897,290 |
| Poonequa | ,, | ,, | 534,040 |
| Total Taels | | | 2,017,969 or Drs. 2,813,485. |

We have no data for stating wether the amount owing by the other two were in proportion, if so, the whole of them cannot have fallen short of 6 Millions, and, in fact, at that sum we see them stated in the Select Committee's correspondence. We see that in the evidence before the Houses of Commons & Lords the cause of these failures is stated to have been the connexion of these merchants with illicit trade, from which we infer that, therein detected by the mandarins, they were obliged to buy their secrecy above their means. Another reason of their failure appears to have been that the senior or richer hong-merchants wished, by breaking them, to obtain the exclusive privilege of the foreign trade, and with that view to have refused to assist them in their commercial operations. The Hong merchants most active with the local Government to break the insolvent hongs, appear to have been Pwankeiqua and Chunqua. As reducing the number of Hongs to a few powerful and rich individuals, would have exposed the Company's trade to great danger, the Supracargoes made the most strenuous efforts to continue the insolvents in business, but the intrigues of Chunqua, Pwankeiqua having in the mean time retired from business, for a long time

(See Supplement.)

# STATEMENT.

*Of Teas Shipped to Great Britain and Ireland. From 1st October 1836, to this date.*

| Date | Ships. | Destination | Tonnage. | BLACK TEAS. Peculs | | | | | | | | GREEN TEAS. Peculs | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Canton Bohea. | Padre Bohea. | Congo. | Capar. | Souchong | Campoi. | Ankoi. | Hongmoy. | Pekoe. | Orange Pekoe | Hyson. | Young Hyson. | Hyson Skin. | Twankay | Gunpowder. | Imperial. | Raw Silk |
| Mar | 14 Mary Walker, | Glasgow. | 196 | | | 1216 | 70 | | | 40 | 16 | 110 | | 107 | | | 114 | 66 | 21 | |
| " | 28 John Fleming, | London. | 503 | | | 4382 | 115 | 195 | | 36 | 8 | 52 | | 10 | | | 130 | | | 46 |
| " | 31 John Dugdale, | Liverpool. | 313 | | | 1727 | 66 | 106 | | 32 | 121 | | | 118 | | 99 | 250 | 106 | 97 | 49 |
| June | 15 Bencoolen, | " | 417 | | | 1167 | | 246 | 215 | | 162 | 122 | 43 | 520 | 236 | | 270 | 82 | 64 | |
| | Quantity 1st May. | | 1429 | | | 8492 | 201 | 547 | 215 | 108 | 307 | 284 | 43 | 755 | 434 | 99 | 793 | 320 | 182 | 95 |
| | | | 31209 | 679 | | 170152 | 4273 | 17786 | 71 | 1137 | 3677 | 2665 | 7028 | 10930 | 4797 | 2609 | 30230 | 4320 | 2964 | 13667 |
| | | | 32632 | 679 | | 178644 | 4474 | 18333 | 287 | 1245 | 3984 | 2949 | 7071 | 19730 | 5616 | 2698 | 31023 | 4520 | 3146 | 13762 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Black tea | Peculs | 217,670 | Lbs. | 29,022,666 |
| Green tea | " | 66,141 | " | 8,818,800 |
| Total | Peculs | 283 811 | Lbs. | 37,841,466 |

eneral Chamber of Commerce
Canton, 15th June, 1837.

WILLIAM SCOTT.
*Secretary.*

NOTICE.—is hereby given that the undersigned will receive Tenders of cash for Bills of £ 1500 (payable at thirty days sight, in sets of £ 250 each) on the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury on or before 12 o'clock the 5th July, 1837.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.
*Secretary and Treasurer.*

Canton, 26th, July 1837. *to the Superintendents.*

P. S. Please to Superscribe the word "Tender" on the envelope of the letter.

NOTICE.—Mr. John Smith has this day been admitted a partner in my Establishment which will continue to be carried on in Chamsinion, Ware-house keeping, and Auctioneering under the firm of Marwick & Smith.

CHARLES MARKWICK.

Canton, 1st July, 1837.

NOTICE.—Referring to the above advertisement Charles Markwick and John Smith beg leave to solicit from their friends and the Public, a continuance of the Patronage that has heretofore been given to the Ware-house keeping and Auctioneering of the late Establishment of MARKWICK EDWARDS & Co.

Canton, 1st July 1837. (No. 3 Imperial Hong.)

NOTICE. — Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash, for Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and eighteen (218) Company's Rupees, per one hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after sight.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 12th June, 1837.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. F. M. Gillanders and Mr. W. K. Ewart in our establishment ceased yesterday. Mr. Peter Ewart and Mr. Edward Lyon have become partners in our establishment this day.

GILLANDERS EWART & Co.

Canton, 1st May, 1837.

LETTERS BY SUEZ TO BRITAIN.

THE undersigned will make up a Packet by every Ship for Bombay or Calcutta to "The Wagborn Sura"—For Postage and other particulars reference is requested to Mr. Wagborn's prospectus as appears in the Canton Register of 30th May last.

JA INNES.

Canton, 2nd June, 1837.

NOTICE.—Samuel Wetmore Jr., is this day admitted a partner in our establishment,

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, February 1st 1837.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the PERSIAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF BOMBAY are prepared to receive application for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the office they are authorized to take.

H. & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton, 2d May, 1837.

NOTICE.

THE interest of Samuel Russell and Augustine Heard in our house ceased on the 31st December 1836.

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, January 2nd.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cts a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

For printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } per 100 Sts.
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c..... " " " 1. 50.
" Policies and folio pages. " " " 5.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON,

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

*The Agents for the Society are from this day,*

In London,—Mess. Palmers Macelloop Dent &Co.
" Calcutta, Mess. Macelloop Stuart & Co.
" Bombay,—Mess. Forbes & Co,
" Singapore, Mess. A. L. Johnston & Co,
" Manila,—Mess. Russell & Sturgis,

DENT & Co,
*Secretaries.*

Canton, 1st, July, 1836.

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to notify the same, in order that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for this Society are,

London, Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. & Co,
Bombay, Messrs. Mc.Gregor Brownrigg & Co.
Madras, Messrs. E. S. Monsat & Co.
Singapore, Messrs. Guthrie & Co.
Messrs. Cockerell & Co. Secs, Calcutta.

BELL & Co.
Agents Canton.

INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE subscribers are duly authorised to grant Policies on account of this Company, payable in Canton Calcutta, or London.

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton July, 6th 1837.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE Bengal Packet 331 Tons, Steward Master. This fast sailing craft will be despatched from Macao to Calcutta, the first week of July. For freight apply to Sr. B. BARRETTO in Macao, or J. INNES. Canton, 1st July 1837.

FOR BATAVIA.

THE "Achilles," William Smith, Commander will leave with all dispatch and take freight for the above place in the Type. Apply to

S. VAN BASEL TOE LAER & Co. at Canton,
or C. FEARON, Macao.

Canton, 12th June, 1837.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE Ship HELEN, Captain George Stevens, will leave Whampoa with all despatch. For freight apply to

DHUNJEEBHOY MUNCHERJEE.

Canton, 22d May, 1837.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE Ship "HANNAH," Captain Mc Gregor, will leave Whampoa with all despatch. For freight apply to

HEERJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE.
No. 4 Powshong.

Canton, 26th May, 1837.

FOR SALE.

ON MODERATE TERMS,

Salgueiro & Co's *Claret*: consisting of *Medoc*, & *Saint Emilion*, in one dozen cases.
Do's French *Cognac Brandy*, in one dozen cases.
Harper & Bell's English *Brandy*, in wood and bottle, (deliverable at Lintin).
Superior *Mahoney*, in pints.
Chamber & Cox' *Sherry* in pints and hogsheads.
Black's, *Port* in pints.
*Drawing Pencils.*—
Fisher & Moxhays *Biscuits, Rusks*, and *Tops and bottoms*, in large tins.
*Monsie Cegars.*
English *Canvas*, (deliverable at Lintin.)
*Duck*: of fine quality.
Gattie & Pierce's *perfumery*:—the residue of an Invoice—consisting of *Lavender Water*, in white flint bottles; *A la Rose, Marechalle, Millefleurs, Rotunda, Bokara & Roses, Jamaica* and *Harrow Pomatums*.—
English *Foolscap Paper* laid and wove.

Apply at No. 7½ French Hong to

JOHN SMITH.

TO LET.

A Two-storied house in Macao, cool and commodious, situated in the rua da Sao Antonio. Persons desirous of taking the house are requested to apply to it's owner Major ALMADA in Macao.

WANTED.

BY a young Englishman, a situation in a merchant's counting-house. He is well acquainted with several of the European languages, and with bookkeeping. For reference apply to THE CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

FOR SALE ON BOARD THE BARQUE ISABELLA.

ROUGH spars of various sizes, lower masts, topmasts, *Jib*-booms and other spars.
200 Teak sheathing boards ¾ and ¾ Inch thick.
20 Teak wide boards, 11 feet long and 21 Inches wide.
Also: all kinds of ship's canvas.
Apply to Capt. Hillas on board, or

Stanford & Magee, at Canton.

Canton, 14th September, 1836.

FOR SALE.

THE new Brig. "Rose," of 145 Tons Register, built in the United States in a superior manner, and fast. For terms apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, May, 4th 1837.

TO LET.

FROM the first of September next, the house on the S. E. side of Praya Grande, formerly the Spanish Factory, and now occupied by Dn. Anna Josepina Lopez, with large cool apartments. Any Gentleman wishing to take the said house, will please to address to Senhorio Jose Lopez, at Macao.

Macao, 18th August, 1836.

FOR SALE.

CHILIAN SLAB COPPER, about 2,000 pounds received per Orpheus, apply to

F. S. HATHAWAY.

April 22d, 1837.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—British, *Syed Khan*, Gallie, *Fort William*, Fraser, *Caledonia*, Lancaster, from Bombay and Singapore. *Bengal Packet*, Steward, from Calcutta and Singapore, left the Pilot 24th May, and Singapore 16th June. American, *Canton Packet*, Pearce, from Boston; Sydney, and Manila. *Horatio*, Howland, from Manila. *Duncan*, Randal, from Batavia 9th June. *Dos Amigos*, Pardo, from Manila.

PASSENGERS.—*Horatio*, Mr. G. G. Nicol and Capt. Chr. Biden.

SAILED on DESPATCHED.—British *Thames*, Horneblow for Madras. H. M. S. *Raleigh*, Quin, commander, on a cruize.

The *Antonio Pereira* and *Bengal Packet* for Singapore and Calcutta are both to be despatched at the end of next week.

When the *Syed Khan* left Bombay (25th May) the *Lowjee Family* was to be despatched a few days after. She is expected to bring out the March overland despatches, the arrival of which was daily expected in Bombay.

Freights for Canton were very scarce in Calcutta. The *Pottay Salam* and *Sultana* were returning to Bombay, not able to get cargo; the *Malacca* was loading very slowly from the same cause. The *Water Witch* was to sail on the 28th May.

The following vessels had passed Santa Helena from here by the 20th February. The *Jumna* had been spoken 8th January in 12° 43 S. Latitude and 94. 25 E. Longitude.

| | | | | Given dates of departure |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Martin | 10th Inst. | Speed | 75 day | 25th Oct. |
| Sumjoe | 17th " | " | 94 " | 10th Dec. |
| Asia | 7th Feby. | " | 73 " | 20th Nov. |
| Alex. Baring | 12th " | " | 83 " | 9th Dec. |
| Inglehorough | 15th " | " | 94 " | 17th " |
| Lady Charlotte | 20th " | " | 66 " | 16th " |
| John O'Gaunt | 23d " | " | 57 " | 26th " |

Seven passed St. Helena, 20th Feby.

Latest Dates from England, 2nd February via Bombay. United States, 6th January via Gibraltar. Calcutta, 20th May, per *Bengal Packet*, Steward. Singapore, June, 16th per Bengal Packet. Java, 9th June, per *Duncan*. Manila, 14th June per *Duncan*, Bombay, 25th May per *Syed Khan*.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From England, *Crocodile*, *Portsdown*, *Blenheim*, *Ann*, *Superior*, Calcutta, *Water Witch*, *Bob Boy*, *Canadian Family*, *Red Rover*, *Minstrel*, Bombay, *Fort Salcarron*, *Emily Jane*, *Charlotte*, *Lodge Family*, *Lord Castlereagh*, *Charles Grant*, *Bombay Castle*, *Bombay hamadee*, *Isabella*, Java, *Florida*, Sydney, *Lady Macnaghten*, Manila, *Arbuthnot*.

## SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

| Vessel's Name. | Flag. | Commander. | Tons | Where from. | Consignees. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hospital Ship | | | 600 | | |
| Helen | British | Setford | 600 | Bombay | D. Mauubonjee. |
| Hanover | Americ. | Leach | | Batavia | Wetmore & Co. |
| Syden | Danish | Bund | 790 | Lambock | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Sarah Barry | British | Evans | 989 | London | " |
| Champlain | " | Ritchie | | Batavia | Wetmore & Co. |
| Adelaer | Dutch. | Smith | 617 | " | S. van Bassl toe Laer & Co. |
| Scaleby Castle | British | Morgan | 1350 | Bombay | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Fort William | " | Fraser | 1000 | Bombay | " |
| Caledonia | " | Lancaster | | " | " |

## SHIPPING AT LINTIN &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*,——, *Lord Amherst*, Rees; *Aurelia*, Barret; to Dent. & Co The *Hercules*, Jauncey; *Austen*, Rees; *Col Young*,——; *Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Mathesons & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Swan; to D. & M. Rustomjee. *Isabella*, to Robert Edwards.

| Vessel's Name. | Flag. | Commander. | Tons | Where from. | Consignees. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Romulus | Americ. | Carter | | Sandwich Islands | |
| Cornwallis | British | Clark | 667 | Bombay | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Governor Findlay | " | E Parry | | " | " |
| Psyche | " | G. Kennedy | 180 | Calcutta | " |
| Rose | Americ. | Foster | 163 | Lima | Russell & Co. |
| Diana | " | Carter | | Manila | " |
| Hannah | British | Mac Gregor | 492 | Bombay | Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee. |
| Eleanor | " | Lyons | | " | Dirom & Co. |
| Good Success | " | Durant | 545 | " | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Isabella Robertson | " | Hudson | 330 | Calcutta | Pereira & Co. |
| Antonio Pereira | " | C. H. Young | | " | Gibb Livingston & Co. |
| Porcia | Americ. | Swift | | Lima | F. S. Hathaway. |
| Mavis | " | Robertson | 160 | Calcutta | Dent & Co. |
| Wm. Hutt | " | Flemming | | Somarang | " |
| Morrison | Americ. | Ingersoll | | Batavia | Otyphanah Co. |
| Mahommedee | British | Wilson | | Bombay | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Hermina | Dutch. | Limbo | | Batavia | S. Van Bassl toe Laer & Co. |
| Syed Khan | British | Gallie | 990 | Bombay | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Bengal Packet | " | Steward | | Calcutta | Jn. Innes. |
| Canton Packet | Americ. | Pearce | | Boston | Russell & Co. |
| Horatio | " | Howland | 469 | Manila | F. S. Hathaway. |
| Duncan | " | Randall | | Batavia | Russell & Co. |

# THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Picul. (Cy.) Catty. (Fcs.) Pieces. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T.) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cs.) Candareen. (Ch.) Cash. Commer. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓lb. avoir. 1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avoirdupois, 1 Picul.—16 Bls. 60 Cys, 1 Ton.—64 Cys, 1 Cwt.—1 Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candareen.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 900 Grains Troy.—1 Spun. 1 Mace 1 cm. 7 ch.

VOL. 2d. No. 43. CANTON, SATURDAY, JULY, 1st, 1837. No. 9

## IMPORTS.

| | PER. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **COTTON MANUFACTURES** | | | |
| Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in | Pce | $ 3. a 4. | |
| Chintzes - - 28 „ - in | „ | 4 a 6 | |
| Handkfs. Monteith scarlet - | „ | 2.25 a 2.50 | dull. |
| „ „ blue - - | „ | 1.25 a 2 | |
| Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in | „ | 4½. a 5½. | |
| „ „ 30 „ - - | „ | 10. a 11. | |
| „ grey - 40 „ 38 in | „ | 4½. a 5½. | in demand. |
| „ „ - 60 „ 38 in | „ | 6½. a 8. | |
| „ „ - 60 „ 38 in | „ | 9. a 10.½ | |
| Am. brown Cots. 30 „ 36 in | „ | 3. a 3.10. | |
| Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in | Pl. | 35 a 40 | |
| „ „ „ 30 @ 32 in | „ | | |
| Calcutta - - 18 @ 24 in | „ | 34 a 35. | |
| **WOOLLENS.** | | | |
| Broadcloth Ex. Sup'. 60@62 in | Yds. | 1.80 a 2.20 | |
| „ Span. Stripes 60@62 in | „ | 1.10 a 1.20. | dull. |
| „ Supers - 58@60 in | „ | 80 a 90. | |
| „ Worsters - - | „ | 60 cts. | |
| „ Worleys - 28 yds. in | Pce | 11 a 11½. | No sale. |
| „ Sup'. Schet. Cutgs large | Pl. | 30 a 40. | Cts. dull. |
| Flannel - - - - | yd. | 15 a 20. | |
| Cambletts, double 56 yds. 30 in | Pce | | |
| Fine singles - - - - | „ | 24 a 28. | dull. |
| Second - - - - - | „ | | |
| Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in | „ | 22 | |
| „ - - - 40 „ 29 „ | „ | 22 | No demand. |
| Bombazets - - - - | „ | 7 a 8 | |
| Longells scarlet - - - | „ | 8½ | |
| Assorted colors - - - | „ | 8½ a 9 | |
| Woollen yarn - - - | „ | 70 a 90. | Limited demand. |
| **COTTON.** | | Tael. | |
| Bengal old or inf'. - - - | Pl. | 8 a 10.5 | |
| „ sup'. and fine - - | „ | | |
| Bombay old or inf'. - - | „ | 7.5 a 10.5. | |
| „ sup'. and fine - - | „ | | |
| Madras - - - - - - | „ | 7.5 a 10.7. | |
| Manila - - - - - - | „ | | None. |
| **METALS.** | | | |
| Copper Sheets. 16 oz. @ 32 oz. | Pl. | $ 34½. | |
| „ S. American slab - - | „ | 26. | None. |
| „ nails assorted - - | „ | 60. | |
| „ old - - - - | „ | 18. | |
| Lead English Pig - - - | „ | 6 | |
| „ Spanish „ - - - | „ | | |
| Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - - | „ | 1.80 a 2. | |
| „ Rod ½ @ in - - - | „ | | |
| „ Nailrod ½ and under | „ | 3 a 3.50. | Declining. |
| „ Hoop. 1 @ in - - | „ | | |
| „ Scrap - - - - | „ | 1. a 1.20 | Not Saleable. |
| Steel English - - - - | „ | | |
| „ Swedish - - - - | Tub | 8½ a 9 | |
| Spelter English - - - - | Pl. | 6. | |
| Tin Plates - - - - - | Box | 9 | Large stock. |
| Quicksilver - - - - - | Pl. | 119. | |
| SKINS Rabbit - - - - | 100 | 60. a 65. | |
| Beaver - - - - - - | each | 4. a 6. | |
| „ Fox - - - - - | „ | 1. a 1.15. | |
| Otter-Sea - - - - - | „ | 40. a 55 | |
| „ „ tails - - - - | „ | 2.50 a 3 | |
| „ Land - - - - - | „ | 5. a 7. | |
| Seal - - - - - - | „ | 2. a 2.50 | |
| **OPIUM** Patna old - - - | Ch. | 810 | |
| „ „ new - - - | „ | 600 | |
| Benares old - - - - | „ | 580 | |
| „ new - - - - | „ | 565 | |
| Malwa old - - - - - | „ | 620 | |
| „ new - - - - - | „ | | |
| Turkey - - - - - - | „ | 580 | |
| RICE Bengal - - - - - | Pl. | 1.75 a 1.80 | |
| „ Java - - - - - | „ | 1.40 a 1.50 | |
| „ White table - - - | „ | 1.70 | |
| „ Manilla - - - - - | „ | 1.40 a 1.50 | |
| „ Paddy - - - - - | „ | 30 pct less. | Than Rice. |
| **STRAITS PRODUCE &c** | | | |
| Bird's nest, fine white - - | Cy. | 30. | |
| „ „ inf'. „ - - - | „ | 11. a 16. | |
| „ „ black - - - - | „ | 1½. a 5. | No demand. |
| Bees Wax - - - - - - | Pl. | 28. a 29. | |
| Betel nut - - - - - - | „ | 3. a 3½. | |
| Cloves Mauritius 29 @ 30 | „ | 34. | Moluccs. |
| „ Mother - - - - - | „ | 10. a 12. | Overstocked. |
| Camphor Barous - - - - | Cs. | 6 a 25. | |
| Gambir - - - - - - | Pl. | 2½. a 3 | |
| Mace - - - - - - - | „ | | |
| Nutmegs - - - - - - | „ | | |
| Pepper - - - - - - - | „ | 7½ a 7½ | |
| Rattans - - - - - - | „ | 2.50 a 3.25 | Supplies. |
| Tin Banca - - - - - - | „ | 18. | |
| „ Singapore &c. - - - | „ | 16½. | First quality. |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | | |
| Amber large 1st quality - - | Cs. | 3. a 12 | |
| „ small fragments - - | „ | 20 cts a 1½. | |
| Asafœtida - - - - - - | Pl. | 4½. | |
| Bichdemar - - - - - - | „ | 12. a 30. | |
| „ good - - - - - | „ | 36. a 50. | |
| Cochineal - - - - - - | „ | 130. a 140 | Dull. |
| Coral large beads or pieces | Cs. | 3. a 12 | |
| „ fragments - - - - | Pl. | 40. a 50. | |
| Cow Bezoar - - - - - - | Cs. | 16. a 25. | No demand. |
| Cudbear - - - - - - | Pl. | 12. | |
| Dutch Pegue - - - - - - | „ | 4. a 4½. | |
| Elephants Teeth or Ivory - - | „ | 70. a 100. | |
| „ „ cuttings - - - | „ | 60. a 65. | |
| Fish-maws - - - - - - | „ | 23 a 55. | |
| Flints - - - - - - - | „ | 40 cents. | |
| Ginseng crude - - - - | „ | 15. | |
| clarified. - - - - | „ | 100 | |
| Mother of Pearl Shell - - - | „ | 9. a 10. | None in sale. |
| Myrrh - - - - - - - | „ | 3. a 4. | |
| Olibanum - - - - - - | „ | 3½ a 8 | Large stock. |
| Putchuck - - - - - - | „ | 16 a 20 | Little demand. |
| Rose Mallees - - - - - | „ | | |
| Saltpetre at Lintin - - - | „ | 8. 9. | Nominal. |
| Shark's fins - - - - - - | „ | 15. a 30. | |
| Smalts - - - - - - - | „ | 30. a 45. | Limited demand. |
| Stock fish - - - - - - | „ | 3½. a 4. | Large stock. |
| Thread Gold and Silver - - | Cy. | 32 a 33. | Large stock |
| Wood Ebony Mauritius - - | P. | 2.75 a 3. | |
| „ „ Ceylon - - - | „ | 2. a 2½ | d |
| „ Bandal Indian - - - | „ | 26 a 28. | In demand. |
| „ „ Timor - - - - | „ | 15. a 20 | |
| „ „ Sandal Islands - - | „ | 10. a 12 | |

## EXPORTS.

| | WT. in T. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SILK MANUFACTURES.** | | | |
| Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in | 36 | $ 13 | |
| „ col'd „ „ by „ | 30 | 15. | |
| Hkfs. 6-4 black Levantine | 17 | 3.70. a 6. | |
| „ fringed 65 in | | | |
| „ 7-8 „ „ / | 15 | 5.10 a 5.50 | |
| Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - - | 11 | 7. | |
| „ Sarsnet, Nankin silk | | | |
| „ „ Canton - - - | — | 6½ | |
| Hkfs. white Pongee 22 in | 18 | 7.75 a 7.80 | |
| „ „ „ 30 „ | 16 | 6.60 a 6.70 | |
| „ figured „ 32 „ | 20 | 10. | |
| „ „ „ 30 „ | 18 | 9. | |
| Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 „ | 24 | 12.50 | |
| „ „ 30 „ 29 „ | 32 | 16.50 a 16.75 | |
| „ black „ „ 29 „ | 24 | 10.75 a 11.50 | |
| „ „ „ „ 29 „ | 30 | 12.75 a 13. | |
| Satins Levantines 30 29 „ | 33 | 14.75 a 15. | |
| „ „ „ „ 24 „ | 30 | 13. | |
| Lutestrings mixt 18 „ 24 „ | 18 | 7.10 a 7.50 | |
| „ black „ „ 29 „ | 29 | 10.30 a 10.50 | |
| Pongees white 30 „ 30 „ | 30 | 11.75 a 12 | |
| „ „ 30 „ 29 „ | 29 | 11.50 a 11.75 | |
| „ „ 30 „ 32 „ | 32 | 13. a 13.50 | |
| „ Sarshuen 19 „ 19 „ | 27 | 3.75 a 3.80 | |
| Sarsnets black N. 30 „ 29 „ | 27 | 11.40 a 11.75 | |
| „ „ C. „ 29 „ | 25 | 10 a 10½ | |
| „ „ „ „ 29 „ | 22 | 7.90 a 8.10 | |
| „ wh to 60 „ 29 „ | 34 | 17 a 17.20 | |
| „ colored 30 „ 29 „ | 21 | 12.40 a 12.60 | |
| „ crossbarr'd „ 24 „ | 18 | 10.75 | |
| Satins black 18 „ 29 „ | 44 | 17 a 17.50 | |
| „ „ 18 „ 29 „ | 36 | 14.25 a 14.50 | |
| „ colored 18 „ 29 „ | 33 | 17.20 a 17.40 | |
| „ high „ 18 „ 29 „ | 35 | 18.75 a 19 | |
| „ damasked crimson „ | 38 | 21 a 22. | |
| „ „ colored „ | 38 | 20 a 21. | |
| Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 „ | 46 | 15 a 15 50 | |
| „ „ colored „ „ | 33 | 36 a 16.40 | |
| „ „ „ 29 „ | 36 | 17 a 17.50 | |
| „ Canton black 29 „ | 23 | 10 a 10.20 | |
| Sewing silks assort. colors. lot | Pl. | 4.70 a 6.90 | |
| „ „ black - - - - | | 4.50 a 6.40 | |
| Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. - | 7 | 3.40 | |
| „ „ 5.5 @ 5.6 in - | 5½ | 2.90 | |
| „ 8-4 Satin figd. 63 - | 8 | 2.15 a 2.25 | |
| „ 7-4 „ „ - - - | 4 | 1.85 | |
| „ „ damask ed silk 54 @ 57 | 6 | 2.50 | |
| Water silks col'd. 30 y. - 29 in | 32 | 10.45 | |
| **BLACK TEAS.** | Pl | Tael. | |
| „ Bohea Canton - - - | „ | | Canton Tea. |
| „ Fohea - - - - | „ | | 11 a 13. |
| „ Congou Song. k'd. - - | „ | 19 a 22 | |
| „ Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd. - | „ | 20 a 26 | |
| „ Campoi - - - - - | „ | 28 a 30 | |
| „ Souchong - - - - - | „ | 40 a 56 | |
| „ Hung mung - - - - | „ | 23 a 40 | |
| „ Pekoe - - - - - - | „ | 60 a 80 | |
| „ Ning Yong - - - - | „ | 24 a 27 | |
| „ Ankoi - - - - - - | „ | 16 a 22 | Nominal. |
| „ „ Pouchong - - - | „ | | |
| „ Orange Pekoe - - - | „ | 23 a 30 | |
| „ Caper - - - - - - | „ | 24 a 30 | |
| **GREEN TEAS.** | | | Canton Tea. |
| „ Twankay - - - - - | „ | 25 a 30 | |
| „ Skin - - - - - - | „ | 20 a 36 | 11 a 12. |
| „ Hyson- - - - - - | „ | 42 a 58 | 28 a 30. |
| „ Young Hyson - - - | „ | 26 a 30 | 22. a 26. |
| „ Imperial - - - - - | „ | 50 a 58 | |
| „ Gunpowder - - - - | „ | 53 a 61 | 28 a 60. |
| **RAW SILK.** Canton No. 1 | „ | T. | |
| „ „ „ „ 2 | „ | | |
| „ „ „ „ 3 | „ | 235 | |
| „ „ „ „ 4 | „ | 165 | |
| „ „ „ „ 5 | „ | $ 92 | |
| Nankin Tsatlee - - - - | „ | 400 a 430 | Nominal. |
| „ Taysaam- - - - - | „ | 320 a 360 | |
| **SUGAR RAW.** Canton 1st. | „ | T. 5.5 | |
| „ „ „ 2d. | „ | 5.2 | |
| „ Pingfa - - - - - | „ | 4.7 | |
| „ Candy Canton - - - | „ | 6.8 | |
| „ „ Chinchew - - | „ | 14 | |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | | |
| Alum - - - - - - - | „ | 1.35 a 1.38 | at Macao. |
| Aniseed star - - - - - | „ | 10½ a 11 | |
| Camphor - - - - - - | „ | 30 a 34 | |
| Cassia at Whampoa - - - | „ | 11.50 a 12 | |
| „ Lintin - - - - | „ | 9. | |
| „ buds - - - - - | „ | 14 a 15 | |
| Canes bamboo - - - - - | 1000 | 10 a 14 | |
| „ Wangees - - - - | „ | 7 a 12 | |
| China Root - - - - - - | Pl. | 3½ | |
| Cubebs - - - - - - - | „ | 17 a 18 | |
| Dragon's blood - - - - | „ | 80 a 100 | |
| Galangals - - - - - - | „ | 3½ a 3½ | |
| Gamboge - - - - - - - | „ | 45 a 70 | None good. |
| Glass beads - - - - - - | „ | 17 a 22 | |
| Glue - - - - - - - - | „ | 9 a 11 | |
| Ginger in Jars - - - - - | Case | 3 a 3½ | |
| Hartall or Orpiment - - - | Pl. | 15 a 16 | |
| Lead white - - - - - - | „ | 9 a 10 | |
| „ red - - - - - - | „ | 10 | |
| Mo. of Pear' Shells Sculao large | Pl. | | |
| „ blue edged small | „ | | No demand. |
| Musk warranted - - - - - | Cy. | 45 a 60 | |
| Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in | 100 | 20 | |
| „ 9½ yds. 12 in - - - - | Pcs. | 20 | |
| „ Canton made - - - - | „ | 70 | |
| „ „ large - - - - | „ | 82 | |
| „ „ small - - - - | „ | 55 | None. |
| Yellow „ yds. in 1st. st. | „ | 70 a 80 | |
| „ „ „ 2d. „ | „ | 60 a 70 | None. |
| „ small „ „ 1st. | „ | 35 | |
| „ „ „ 2d. | „ | | |
| „ white „ „ - - - | „ | 55 a 65 | Wanted. |
| Oils Aniseed - - - - - | Cy. | 1.10 a 1.20 | |
| „ Cassia - - - - - | „ | 1.60 | |
| Rhubarb - - - - - - | Pl. | | |
| „ Dutch cut - - - - | „ | | |
| Soy in Jars - - - - - | Case | 6 a 8 | |
| Tobacco in baskets - - - | Pl. | 14 a 18 | |
| Tortoiseshell - - - - - | „ | | |
| Turmeric - - - - - - | „ | | |

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PU
CHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER
BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

Note. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also h prices are obtainable for *Camphire, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Go on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton* sometimes discharge at Macao or transship their Cargoes, at Lintin to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Cha The ship rents outside, and River Freights, are various and high.—S invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pickles &c, Confectionary, Stationery, Cut Crockery ware, &c.*, for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auct duty paid.

*Note. Alum,* and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; *Raw Silk, Silk* piece goods &c., are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Por avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs required for the ship when at Whampoa.

### RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

| | s. d. |
|---|---|
| On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills. ..... | 4.10 @ |
| Government Bills 10 @ 30 days. ..... none. ..... | |
| United States Bank Bills 6 months sight. ..... | |
| Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents. none. | |
| E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 d. sight. ..... | 219 C |
| E. I. Directors Bills, 60 d. sight, Rs. ..... | 220 |
| Private Bills, on Bombay, „ Co's. Rs. ..... | |

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 24.20 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 5½ per Cent premium.
„ „ „ „ „ small 96 a 98 „ 5 „ „
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, „ „ „ 1 per Cent „
„ „ Old Carolus IV. „ „ „ 12 per Cent „
South American Republics „ „ „ 3 a 3½ per Cent discount.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet .. £5. a £
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none. .. ..
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. ..

### DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1st APRIL to 31st MAY, 1837.

| | IN MAY. | | | IN APRIL. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Chests. | Price. | Value in Dollars. | Chests. | Value in Dollars. | Stock in June |
| Patna .....old | 39 | 625 | 24,375 | 233 | 179,620 | 45 |
| „ .....new | 287 | 710 | 199,510 | | | 1,37 |
| Benares .....old | 48 | 730 | 35,040 | 243 | 174,395 | 9 |
| „ .....new | 53 | 665 | 35,245 | | | 23 |
| Malwa .....old | 1232 | 535 | 659,120 | 1,778 | 976,220 | 7,99 |
| | 1659 | | 161,890 | 2,254 | 1,329,955 | 10,75 |

Total of deliveries in the months of April and May 3,913 chests, value 2,289,355.

### RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, &c ar
Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

| GOODS TREASURE | | GOODS TREASURE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay ..... | 1½ | Singapore ..... | 1½ 1 |
| Ceylon ..... | 2 | Manila ..... | 2 1½ |
| Madras ..... | 2 | Malacca ..... | 2 1½ |
| Calcutta ..... | 2½ 2 | Penang ..... | 2½ 1½ |
| Rangoon ..... | 3 | Batavia ..... | 3 2 |
| Mauritius ..... | 3 | Gt. Britain via Sy. | 3½ 3 |
| Australia ..... | 3 | „ direct ..... | 3 3 |
| Sand. Islands .. | 3 | France ..... | 3 2 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bld. or Pheasburg .. | 3½ | | |
| Spain or Portugal.. | 3½ | | |
| America U States .. | 3 | | |
| Chili or Peru .. .. | 4 | | |
| Mexico ..... | 3 | | |
| E. coast of China ... | 1 p | | |
| Lintin &c. ..... | 1 | | |

Note. Abovenotes are from 20th April to 20th Oct. annually; during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat lower. Risks on Bloc are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months a $ 1 per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcut and Bombay, or in Canton.

### WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7824756 of a Tl. per cub
2nd „ „ „ 1200 do. & under 1600 „ 0.7221091 „ „
3rd „ „ „ 1200 do. 0.3062361 „ „

N. B. The cubit is 14½ inches; measurement is taken on each entry of t vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen ma or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multipli together for the above measures. The largest class pay from $ 13 to $ 130 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3780; 3rd class from $ 1780 to $ 1820. The Co sha; or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Tuns or $ 2323. Linguists $ $ 173½ and Comprador's fee $ 70. Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and ou wards the same. On French and other Foreign vessels they are slight varied. Riceladen ships are charged only about $ 1300 in lieu of measur ment &c.,

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

### IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—Longcloths bleached and unbleached ha experienced some demand, without this procuring for them improvement in prices which are not remunerative.

WOOLLENS.—The demand for Longells has not continued as good during the last week, and our quotations, particularly for scarlet, of which the stock is heavy, are lower than before.

RICE.—The first crop will now be cut in a few days, and though part destroyed in very low lands by the heavy rains and inundation in spring, it has not suffered in the aggregate, and is expected to be an average one, whilst the stock of Rice is no country rice continues heavy, and the latter particularly bei pressed on the market, there is no immediate prospect of pric rising.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—BETELNUT has advanced a little in price, as h also TIN. PEPPER also finds more inquiry, and at rather a vanced rates.

QUICKSILVER.—Has advanced to our present quotation.

LEAD.—Also has improved a little.

SANDALWOOD.—The supplies have been but small, and the stock reduced, prices have consequently risen considerably during t week.

COTTON.—No transactions of any extent have been reported during th week, and previous rates could hardly be procured. We hav not heard of any sale of the new Bombay cotton, but as the sup ply is hitherto moderate, the finer qualities will command re higher quotations. Inferior quality of all descriptions is on saleable at a decline.

OPIUM.—The market has been very dull during the past week, no holders, we believe, would be willing to sell even under our quo tations, particularly the Bengal drug, but there appears little disposition to purchase. The deliveries of Malwa to the Jun proceeding to the northward continue, otherwise little is doing although some of the smuggling boats are said to be already b built. The Lintin deliveries to the 22nd were,

Patna, *Old*, 61, *New*, 234; Benares, *Old*, 40, *new*, 189; Malwa, 118 Total 1640 Chests.

### EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.—Of the first Crop of Canton Silk none of good quality r

# SUPPLEMENT.

## TO THE CANTON PRESS, No. 43.

CANTON, 1st JULY, 1837.

frustrated the Company's endeavours. In the mean time Fat-qua, another Hong, would have been declared insolvent had not advances from the Company prevented his fall. The senior Hong merchants then thought seriously of establishing a strict Co-hong, and even attempted to value imports at fixed rates, but this was effectually opposed by the Company, though not without a threat from the latter to suspend all trade. In consequence of the Company's remonstrances, Pwankelqua was, in 1815, much against his will, obliged to take his post again as head of the Co-hong, and in the next year the local Government consented that the five insolvent Hongs should remain open, though not without being bribed, to their consent, with 100,000 Taels.

It was then agreed on between the Company and the other creditors of the insolvent Hongs, on the one side, and the Co-hong on the other, that their debts should be paid in instalments of 6, 7 and 8 per cent, and we find that the 7th of these was paid in 1831. In which year of the above mentioned debts owing by Exchin, Manhop and Poonqua, 1 078,774 Taels, or 1,504,566 Dollars had been paid, out of which sum the Company made a set off against Exchin and Poonequa of the sum of Tls. 84 646, due to those mer chants by them. Manhop was indebted to them Tls. 1035.

The Hong-merchants meanwhile, though exceedingly poor, and though they traded, with the exception of 2 or 3 owners on the Capital furnished by them by houses of Agency and others here,* were not the less exposed to the rapacious exactions of the mandarins and we find accordingly one instance mentioned in November 1818, on the occasion of the then Emperor attaining his 60th year, when as customary, Salt and Hong merchants are expected to express their joy at this auspicious event by a present in money: the local authorities, having prevailed on the Salt-merchants to increase their present equal on such occasions, thought this a fitting opportunity to extort a similar proof of loyalty from the Co-hong, and insisted on a present of 300, 00 Taels. The Hong-merchants offered 200,000, which were for a time refused as insufficient, but it is probable that the mandarins were at last obliged to be satisfied with this sum.

Between the years 1818 and 1830 no official correspondence of importance between the Supracargoes and the Local-government concerning the Hongs seems to have taken place, but all the previously insolvent hongs had after lingering out some years without being able to retrieve their credit, dropped off one after another. Of the other previously existing Hongs, Manhop, Chunqua (sons of those before spoken of) and Fatqua also failed, soon after, and Mowqua and Kinqua were at that time in no better condition, leaving only three Hongs with whom foreign business could be transacted, namely Howqua, Pwankelqua, and Goqua.

The Company's Committee looking upon this state of things as exceedingly unfavorable to the Company's interests, addressed the local Government in the latter part of 1829, requesting that an additional number of Hong-merchants be appointed and complaining of the unsatisfactory state of the remaining Hongs insisting at same time on means being resorted to for paying the debts of the insolvents. Meanwhile the Company detained their ships outside to give additional weight to their representations. The Governor's answer was at first, though evasive, on the whole favorable to the Company's demand, which were backed by representations from the Parsees, and from the Agents of other European nations here. Soon however the local-government, irritated by the non-compliance with their orders for the British ships to come to Canton, assumed another tone and after a reference to the treasurer and judge, an answer was sent to the Company, which was completely unsatisfactory. Meantime the Governor had issued invitations to Chinese to become Hong-merchants, professing to remit all fees attendant on the enrolling of a Hong-merchant's name on the Hoppo's books. The elder Chunqua also was recalled from his retreat in his native country whither he had carried a great part of the Hong's property, leaving no assets in Canton wherewith to pay. This invitation Chunqua however found means to evade, and his brother, illtreated by the Chinese officers, whose prisoner he had become, found life so intolerable, that he committed suicide.

After a good deal of correspondence between the Committee and the Governor, and the latter having declared three new Hongs, viz the Hing-tae, Minqua and Saequa, as established, the Company's ships were, towards the end of February 1830, ordered to proceed to Canton, and the trade was declared to be again open.

The fears entertained by the Committee that the Fatqua, Mowqua, and Kinqua Hongs would soon, like Chunqua, declare their inability to pay, were soon after verified; the former and latter still exist, and time was allowed them for the payment of their debts the other's debts were paid off, as well as any other debts owing by insolvent merchants by the end of 1833; but Fatqua's hong, under the guidance of a young and inexperienced man was not upheld, and young Fatqua, though from his business having failed him entirely during the last few years, he owed nothing or next to nothing to Foreigners, was in debt to the Government, and has now lingered in prison in the city, where he still remains, during almost three years; a hard punishment even if he retains means to pay for decent treatment, but excessively severe if all we hear of the treatment of the poor in Chinese prisons, be true, in case he has no money left.

Three other hongs, those of Punhoequa, Samqua and Foo-tae were established a short time after.

In the year 1834 the China market was thrown open to the competition of the free-trade, and had unity existed between the new and old hongs, there can be little doubt but that now was the time for them to have it all their own way, and to make immense profit, particularly since, as we have before said, all claims upon insolvent hongs had been paid off before, and they had to begin with clear accounts.

The eagerness however with which the free-traders entered into the market, and, may be, also the distrust of the senior merchants in this new state of affairs, prevented any such unity, and they each of them singly entered into contracts, and bought and sold without reference to the others. During the first two years every thing went on well, supported by the favorable markets at home. The young Hong-merchants, apparently thinking that things must go on thus for a while at least, entered into contracts for produce with the foreign houses at fixed rates; but news of the improved demand had reached the country and the tea-merchants themselves wished to profit by this favorable state of affairs, and thus, on bringing their teas to Canton, allowed the Hong merchants, finding no union among them, and that they were at the same time pressed to fulfil their contracts, but a small commission for shipping the teas. The importations of manufactured goods also had been much greater than at any former period, and the Hong-merchants, in order to raise the money necessary for their contracts, had to submit to heavy losses. The year 1835-36 however on the whole was not unfortunate for them, but the bad accounts of the European markets during the last year, combined with the effects the Company's advances, being available only to the 31st December, had in raising the Tea and Silk prices far beyond the prices at which they had contracted to deliver them, have tended to shake their credit very much, besides entailing on them very heavy actual losses. During the last year two more Hongs were set up, that of Lunqua and of Takqua, and another early this year of which the acting partners in Allum, before an Opium broker.

None of the Heng-merchants established since 1830 were men of property, at least not of property adequate to the properly conducting of such large business as they were intended to carry on, and we believe that in most instances the greatest part of it was spent in bribes to the Hoppo and other mandarins before their names were inscribed in the Hoppo's books, and before they had begun to do business. They therefore from the very beginning were under the disadvantage of being obliged to raise money on heavy interest (generally 1 per cent per month and frequently more) and in order to attract business to their hongs, to do it at cheaper rate than the long established Hongs. The credit of several therefore was never properly established, and from causes before mentioned received a severe blow in the latter part of last year, and the Hing-tae hong then declared it's insolvency. This Hong had been doing ever since it's establishment, a very extensive business, probably the largest, and it's liabilities consequently were very great. The young man at the head of this hong was the son of a wealthy father, whose property at his death, being divided among many brothers, the portion each received was not very great. Though, as before said, on the establishment of the new hongs in 1830, the Viceroy declared that no fees were to be levied, it is well understood, that the Hoppo did not inscribe their names without a handsome douceur though not so much as usual was paid. The first disaster to which we may trace the subsequent failure of the Hing-tae hong was the burning of some ware-houses filled with Cotton, by which this hong is said to have lost 300.000 Taels, a large amount to make good; not long after that, Lord Napier came to Canton, in a ship secured by this merchant, and the Chinese authorities imprisoned him for it, though he could not even have been aware of Lord Napier's being on board the ship. He suffered an imprisonment of about six months, at the end of which his was released, but not without, as may be supposed, paying well for his liberty. Not only the expense of his liberation but the loss of business he sustained for a season, whilst the heavy Hong expenses continued, threw his affairs into confusion, and on emerging from prison he was not able to meet his engagements, but receiving cordial support from several of the larger houses of Agency he was enabled to go on, and to continue transacting the largest business of any of the Hongs. It was hoped that he might thereby retrieve his affairs, but the want of ready money seems to have obliged him to make many sacrifices, and the extent of his business only enabled him, for a while, to go on; he could no longer do it profitably, and his attempts to raise money must have been enormous, since in November last, his creditors having become urgent, he declared his utter inability to satisfy them, and having no assets worth mentioning, to pay even a dividend. At first it was thought that by continuing to support him, he might be able to work off his debts, and if we can credit his subsequent statement, it appears that he did lessen his debts, through that support, by about 200,000 Taels. But there being no hope of reducing them any further, the foreign creditors at last resolved on applying to the local Government for the payment of Hing-tae's debts, and the Governor replied that a statement of them should be made out. By this statement it appears that they amount to the enormous sum of Drs. 2,800,000, — to foreigners and probably 4@ 500,000 more to Chinese. This Hong must therefore have been losing money at the rate of @ 500,000 per annum! We give in this number the translation of some correspondence which has passed on the subject between Hing-tae and the Governor* from which it will be seen that the former objects to the accounts of the foreign merchants, and that he proposes as the best way of paying his debts that an additional duty should be levied on the Import and Export-trade, from which his debts are to be paid, and that, there being no difficulty in this, he hopes that the Governor will allow him to continue a Hong-merchant as before.

In the meanwhile the Governor has ordered the Hong merchants to investigate the accounts between foreigners and Hing-tae, and a meeting took place at the Consoo-house a few days ago between the creditors and Hong merchants, at which it was resolved that a Committee, to consist of three of the latter and three foreign merchants, (not creditors of Hing-tae's) be appointed to audit the accounts †

Nothing is yet positively known as to whether the Co-hong will be made liable for Hing-tae's debts, but it seems probable that after all, Hing-tae's suggestion of levying a new duty for that purpose, will, as the most convenient mode, be supported by the Hongs, and adopted by the Government. Many are the objections to this plan, and we hope it will be opposed as much as possible by foreigners;

* Mr. E. H. Toone's evidence before the House of Lords.

* For various reasons we have not been able to obtain it.

† See Hong-merchants's letter in another column.

the Consoo-fund, the contributions to which continues to be levied on the foreign trade ought to be quite sufficient to pay off these debts. There have been no calls upon it for it's legitimate purposes for the last three years, and a few years more, if it really were applied as it ought to be, must make it equal to it's present dimensions upon it. But we much fear the Consoo-fund exists but in name, and that the duties levied under it are spent for very different purposes. The foreigners have a right to demand from the Hong merchants, and if they will not give it, from the local Government, a statement as to the collection and application of the fund, and would not do their duty to themselves and their constituents if they allowed the trade to be burthened with an additional impost for the payment of Hong debts.

If Hing-tae debts are paid in the manner proposed, it will become a precedent to other Hong-merchants, who, careless as to consequences, will fall year after year, and additional imposts will be levied on the trade.

One other Hong has been established within the last week, and two more individuals have applied to set up as Hong-merchants.

We intended to have given a translation of the correspondence which has passed between Hing-tae and the Governor, but various causes have prevented us. The governor therein rates Hing-tae sharply for his inprincipled propositions of levying duties on the principal articles of imports in order to pay his debts, of which latter Hing-tae seems to make light. The Governor orders him again to give in a clear statement of his accounts, and threatens him with punishment in case he fails in doing so. We give a translation of a communication addressed by the Hong-merchants, which will be found in another column, to the foreign merchants here relative to the adjustment of accounts of the Hing-tae hong.

Another edict about the Bocca passage-boats has literally appeared during the week, confirming the former orders, but we do not hear that any coercive measures have yet been had recourse to by the Chinese to expel the boats from the river; instead of coming to Canton as before, they now play between Whampoa and the Moon and Macao.

The Arrivals during the week have been many. We have seen the *Calcutta Commercial Advertiser* to the 13th May, brought per *Bengal Packet*, from which we observe that rumours had prevailed that the *Pallet Pingoe* had spread over part of the Company's territory, but that on strict investigation it was found that the sickness which had caused these reports was not the plague but some malignant fever, of which however a great many persons were dying. The same vessel has brought us the *Singapore Free Press* of 8th, and the *Chronicle* of 10th June, from the former of which we give an extract.

An association has recently been formed here for the formation and encouragement of the manly and healthful exercise of boating and sailing. It has been taken up with very considerable spirit, and conversation almost the whole of the foreign community among its subscribers.

The first races will come off, we understand, about the 11 or 12th of this month, in that part of the river known as the Macao passage, but particulars have not yet been made public, though report speaks in the highest terms of the sport in preparation.

We always view with pleasure any attempt at adding to the very scanty means of recreation we possess here, and we think the "Canton Regatta Club" particularly worthy of support, its object being the promotion of the only description of active exercise available in our confined situation in this country.

The *Dutton* from Batavia 9th June, brings the report of a Dutch ship having arrived there with news from Europe to the 1st of March.

In another column will be found an account of the fire at Surat. Several subscription sheets for the support of the sufferers have been circulated here, and we hear that among our Parsee neighbours alone more than @11,000 have already been contributed.

Our best thanks are due to our correspondent P. for his very amusing and characteristic letter.

We, not being well versed in nautical affairs, must leave captain Bidea's remarks without other comment for the present.

# THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 2d No. 44 CANTON, SATURDAY, JULY, 9th, 1837 No. 96


## FROM THE CHINESE REPOSITORY.

### American Consular Establishment in Eastern Asia.

We agree, therefore, with Mr. Livingston, that the consuls of the United States should be paid out of the public treasury. We have no objection now to his claim for their exclusive services. A little while ago we should have said, that it would be necessary, in China, to clothe the official, under the commercial, character. Now the exception given to the British superintendent has removed the difficulty. We only contend that the salaries of the consuls must be regulated by the amount of labor they are to perform, and the remoteness, unhealthiness and expensiveness of their official residences. Thanks to public economy, and that dire necessity—a surplus revenue—the American merchant is soon to be set free, under his Christian government, as if it were Mohammedan. We despair indeed of its ever coming quite up to the Dutch pattern, and remitting all duties, when the owner swears that he is a poor man, and cannot afford to pay them. Nevertheless there is one point of danger. The American legislators are very many of them lawyers from the interior. How many of them never saw a ship, or do not know; but we think our merchants have often suffered from neglecting to enlighten these freshwater disciples of Blackstone, touching trade and commerce. Hence this humble presentation of our own, and desire to elicit other's opinions, in time to obtain a consular establishment suited to the wants of eastern Asia. The subject cannot much longer escape the attention of Congress. We commend the following plan to its adoption.

1st. Let the countries around the Chinese sea be erected into a consulate general, Canton being the residence of the presiding officer, who shall also be consul for China.

2d. Let the islands subject to the Spanish crown, extending from the Bashee islands to Basilan, be made a second consulate, with residence at Manilla.

3d. Let the consular region lying between the Spanish claims on the north and the Dutch claims on the south, form a third consulate, with residence at the Sooloo group or at Borneo city.

4th. Let the Dutch islands be a fourth consulate, with residence at Batavia.

5th. Let the eastern shore of Sumatra and the Malayan peninsula form a fifth consulate, with residence at Singapore or Rhio.

6th. Let Siam be the sixth consulate.

7th. Let Cochinchina be the seventh and last consulate.

To each of these governments as are independent, the consuls should be duly accredited, and authorized to correspond directly with them, and protected by treaty stipulations. Recognition like this cannot, of course, be expected from colonial authorities. Let the consuls be required, in addition to their usual duties, to give annual information of their respective countries, to the consul general and to the state department. Let it be the duty of the consul-general, to collect and arrange this information, and to present it, in a digested form, with his further views, to the department. Let him report on the working of the consular system, and thus bring about its extension and perfection. Especially let all naval movements be made only with his concurrence, and no retributive measures resolved on, but with his concurrence, and responsible sanction. The annual cost of this establishment at $ 4000 or $ 5000 for the consul-general, and $ 3000 for the consuls, with some allowances for interpreter's services, and for commercial agents, would be about $ 30,000. It is not much for so important a region, and on which nothing is expended in diplomatic establishments.

In explanation of this system, we remark, that Canton, as the central seat of eastern commerce, exchanges, and intercommunication, is the best point for a general consular office. The intimate connection of the regions washed by the Chinese sea with each other, their remoteness, and the unity of the naval and other measures of the home government, in their behalf, require the presence of one able and responsible officer. It will be easier to find, and cheaper to maintain, one such officer than seven, and this one, if established at Canton, can seize the moment, come when it may, in revolution or gradual change, which shall throw open the Chinese empire.

The second consulate has long been on the American list, the officer residing at Manila. Should the Christino party triumph in Spain, the Philippine islands will feel the influence of a more liberal policy,* and the intercourse with them deserve more attention. If, on the other hand, factions arise there, and the tie which binds them to the mother country be parted, they are capable of becoming a commercial empire. The disturbed state of Spain has probably led to the recent appointment of a French consul, with extraordinary powers to those islands.

The region lying between the Spanish and Dutch possessions, has seldom been visited by American vessels. There is, however, reason to believe, that a little attention, on the part of government, would make it a safe and profitable resort, as well as save it, a poor remaining belt of independent soil, from sinking into a colony.

If we are not misinformed, the inhabitants of the Dutch colonies in this Archipelago, are equally far from the enjoyment of civil, commercial, and religious liberty. Whether the dutch colonial policy be worthy of the descendents of the patriots of the United Provinces, and consistent with the rights of maritime nations, should be considered in Holland, not in China. Our desire is that the American government should immediately inform itself of the nature and extent of the Dutch claims, how far they blockade the ports of eastern Asia, how far they restrict the native industry and stifle native improvement. Let an efficient consulate be the instrument of placing these data in its possession. The author of the existing consulate at Rhio or Singapore, may be expended, so as to meet our plan, over the ports of the Malayan peninsula and those situated on the eastern coast of Sumatra.

The western coasts of that island form a distrct commercial region, and any officer appointed to reside there,

* In this we differ with the writer of the above article; we know of no liberal act of the Christino government except its overthrow.

should correspond directly with the home government. We would not have these shores forgotten, though they do not come within our proposed establishment. One spot on this coast, has already been crimsoned by innocent, as well as guilty, blood, shed by the hands of Americans. The most solemn considerations call on the American government to guard against the recurrence of this sad event, to watch over the conduct of its citizens abroad, to ascertain what provocation has preceded outrage, before it inflict vengeance; remembering, that not only is it providential, that what a man soweth that shall he reap, but that often in this world *one* sows and *another* must reap—one must suffer from the outbreaking of savage passions, to whose excitement others have ministered. Interest, justice, and benevolence, look back to the mournful act referred to, and forward to future intercourse with the more eastern islands, and repeat, with united voices, this solemn memento.

The treaty lately ratified with the king of Siam, has we trust, fully prepared the way for the immediate appointment of a consul to that country. We refer to the Repository for April last, for an explanation of the real causes why we are not able, at this moment, to say as much in reference to Cochinchina.

## THE COORG INSURRECTION.

We learn that as late back as the end of November last, official information had been received at Mysore that a spirit of disaffection was spreading through the Mysore country, originating in a Brahminical conspiracy. Mysore, Coorg, and the southern Marhatta country were spoken of as most disaffected, and when it broke out in Banara no suspicion existed of its having spread into that district. Mysore indeed was so watched that no unforeseen rising could take place there, and the principal Coorg chiefs were not persons to be led astray.

*Bombay Courier, 6th May.*

In order to draw the Coorgs into the plot, it was given out that the Rajah had fled from the ill-treatment of the British at Benares, and had sought refuge among the Brahmins: this led away the Toolava Coorgs below the Ghauts, but did not impose on any above them, and their fidelity there is spoken of as astonishingly great.

A plot indeed, against the principal Coorg leaders was contrived to get them removed from the country, by accusing them of treason, but had failed through the firmness and sagacity of the commissioner in Mysore. Among other facts it appears that the Brahmins had converted the Pagodah of Sorlurmoonoeah, a place of pilgrimage from Mysore, Canara, Coorg, and the southern Mahratta country, into a regular magazine and storehouse, from whence ammunition and arms were liberally supplied to all who would use them against our authority.

Mangalore, by all accounts, was most gallantly defended by the handful of native troops collected there, aided by the civilians of the station with Mr. Lewin at their head. An idle report that Messrs. Bird and Dumergue had quitted the place voluntarily during the siege, is, we learn on unquestionable authority, utterly without foundation. It appears that these gentlemen had been deputed by their brethren, to proceed to the relief of their ladies and families, who had been embarked in haste from Mangalore on board a Pattamar, which during the night was run aground by the crew of the vessel, and lay in a very exposed and perilous condition. In the course of the ensuing day they were, by the exertions of these gentlemen, got on board another boat, and from thence to the *Kamaul*. Messrs. Bird and Dumergue on returning from them, were assailed at their entrance into the harbour by a heavy fire of musketry from the banks of the river, and from boats which pursued them, and were compelled to put about and recross the Bar, and—the *Kamaul* having then long sailed—to run for Cannanore.—*Ibidem.*

The intelligence from the westward continues to wear a favorable complexion.

Reports from Mercara of the 16th instant stated that Dewan Bapoo had brought over 230 out of 750 Coorgs, and seized the ringleaders by whom they had been induced to side with the pretender. The trifling remainder, who remained untaken, were individuals of no consequence.

Sunadar Nandiah, who is stated to have been forcibly carried away by the rebels of Canara, had returned to Coorg, having been released by the pretender at Soolyah.

Late letters received from Mr. Lewin, whose previous despatches had been delayed by the difficulty of communication, anticipates an early termination of the insurrection from the large force about to be employed in Canara.

The Bombay government we learn had in the readiest manner complied with the requisition of our government, and 200 men of the 6th king's had been ordered to embark on a steamer and other vessels for the Malabar coast. Before this, force however could be despatched, they will have receive a subsequent letter stating that it would not be required.

The steamer *Atalanta*, which had been temporarily detained on the coast, started from Cochin on the 9th in prosecution of her voyage to Bombay.—*Spectator 22d April.*—*Ibidem.*

## THE GOVERNMENT ADVANCES.

### TO THE EDITOR OF THE BENGAL HURKARU,

Sir,—Concurring, as I do generally, in your Editorial articles respecting the system of advances made by the Government in Canton and this Presidency, it strikes me you have omitted to press some points against your opponent, the *Englishman*, and his correspondent, in which they are vulnerable; and that you are wrong in supposing yours to be the less popular view of the subject, assuming for the moment that "*votes*," *per se* are an infallible criterion of truth in a matter of political economy.

Were the Members of the Chamber of Commerce polled, you would have a majority; but extending the circle of qualification, there is not a civilian or a military man, from Calcutta to Lindamanik, having occasion to make a remittance to his family, who would not give his vote against any measure of Government calculated to depreciate the exchangeable value of his rupee. They do not forget that for many years they were compelled by the course of trade, to be content with a bare bullion rate, or Is. 10½d. to Is. 11d. per sicca rupee; and reasonably enough deprecate the artificial "dam" now thrown across the current setting in an opposite and a more favorable direction. For supposing, with the *Englishman* that there has not been any fall in the exchange, that it remains on the same level as it was previous to the notification of Government; will he undertake to say, that without such notification it would not have risen, and that the good old times of 2s. 6d., ave of more, were not on the cards. I am inclined to believe, however, that the quotations which appeared in your cotemporary's columns, were rather indicative of a solitary transaction here and there, than of the general course of operations. The wants of individuals may be temporarily so emergent as to induce a submission to terms something above the market average; but certainly to my own knowledge, there has been generally a subdued inclination to sell bills, except at from ¼ to ½d. lower than was freely offered a few weeks ago.

In justa-position with the tendency to a fall in exchange, there has been an inclination to sustain produce at higher valuations than the home-market warrants. The holder finding he has a fund to fall back upon, *extra*-commercial, will not submit to such terms as the *bond fide* commercial capitalist deems it prudent, with reference to his service, to propose. Two effects follow—the latter withdraws from the field, or slept for a while in the 4 per cent. loan, in unproductive lethargy, in which he meets the revenues of Government as a competitor; and the former, supported here by the Company's "bladder," lands in the E. I. docks with an unsaleable article, or only saleable at a shark, which involves a "vacuum" and indubitably cuts away all chance of a "win-back." In the mean time a fictitious standard of value is created; the produce-grower hangs on to the "shadow" too, extends his cultivation, instructs upon shipping, not selling; and at no very distant period finds himself the victim of a system, which short-sighted editors have led him to suppose was a protection against the covetous propensities of commercial capital.

In fact, the real question at issue, is the expediency or inexpediency of employing the Revenues of Government in trade, or the revival, virtually, of the Company's Monopoly. In principle, there can be no difference, whether silk be produced, directly by the advances of Mr. A. B. the Commercial Resident, or indirectly by the advances of Mr. C. D. the Export-Warehouse keeper; and in degree, it is very slight. It is idle, therefore, to suppose that the merchants and manufacturers of England will be silent, when they see the continued interference of the Local Government with the natural course of commerce, so completely at variance with the principles on which the alteration of the Charter was based, and in violation of the intentions of the legislature and the promises of H. M. ministers among whom was Lord Auckland.

In a pamphlet, punished in 1833, entitled "The Reform Ministry and the Reformed Parliament," and which was considered, I believe, with truth, to have been a "joint stock" work of the "Cabinet," each department furnishing a chapter in defence or eulogy of the measures of the Government, the Board of Trade "*hesitates*," "India is thrown open to European enterprize and European capital. The anomalous and pernicious union of imperial and economical functions in one body is at an end. The settlement of the East India Company's Charter, destroys the monopoly of the China trade, and opens to our manufacturers and our merchants, that rich field for their enterprize and their industry. Facilities for conducting this branch of commerce are *considerably extended from that time, upon what has become a necessary of life to the population of the country*," we mean tea, have been given by a subsequent bill for regulation the importation of this article." Could any one imagine after reading this extract, that the hand which is said to have written or dictated, and at least approved of it, would have sanctioned, except upon grounds not before the public, a measure by which the "tea-pot" next year is likely to be filled at an enhancement of price of some 30 per cent.

In justice, however, to the noble Lord, it must be admitted, that he is still held as opposed in principle to the advance-system, and that the present deviation was been forced upon him by particular circumstances, "to this deponent unknown."

But it is not only at home that a strong feeling has been created, as you will observe by the accompanying copy of a memorial from Glasgow to the Board of Control—and which it is desirable to publish—against disbursements from the treasury for commercial purposes; there is a letter in town also from an influential and wealthy house in Canton, containing the following paragraph:

"We must sincerely hope the Government of India will discontinue their advances both with you and us. They operate very unfavorably upon the markets. You would have all the aid this community could give in support of any measures that might be proposed for accomplishing such an object."

With this extract, Mr. Editor, I shall conclude, sincerely hoping that the present will be the last interference of the Local Government in commercial operations; and that the Queen's Proclamation will be observed both in the letter and the spirit.

Your obedient Servant,

*LAISSEZ FAIRE.*

*Bengal Harkaru, April 29.*

## DELIVERY OF SHIPS LETTERS.

On Tuesday, Captain Clark of the brig *Adelaide*, lately arrived from China, appeared on summons to answer the complaint of the Postmaster General, for having refused and neglected to deliver the Post-office Mail and letters to the Canton house Officer, when he arrived in part, according to the provisions of the act of Council, 3d W. 4, No. 6. The Crown Solicitor appeared for the informer, and stated the case to be as follows:—On the afternoon on the 25th February the brig *Adelaide* arrived in the harbour from Canton, and about three o'clock was boarded by Mr. Jeffries, the Tide Surveyor, who found that the Captain had gone on shore, and on his asking the chief Officer for any letters or mail, he was told that the Captain had taken them with him. On the following day (Sunday) the ship *Kilmores* arrived from the same port, and her mail was sent to the Post-office and delivered the same day. On the Monday morning Captain Clark and his agent went to the Post office in order to sign the usual declaration that he had delivered all letters at the Post-office, and Mr. Smith produced four letters and eleven newspapers as the *Adelaide's* mail. Mr. Jeffries and Major Dibbs of the Customs, and Mr. Hunt of the Post office, prove the foregoing facts. Mr. Parbury proved that a letter directed to Messrs. Lamb & Co. which was marked as having arrived in the Colony by the *Adelaide*, was not delivered until the *Kilmores* had arrived; it was not brought by a person from the Post-office. Mr. Hunter, of the firm of Edwards and Hunter, stated that he was at Canton when the *Adelaide* sailed, and that he addressed a letter to his house in Sydney, which delivered to the agent of the *Adelaide* at Canton, for the purpose of being sent to Sydney by that vessel. Three days afterwards he sailed from Canton in the ship *Kilmores*, and arrived in Sydney the day after the *Adelaide*, and the letter was not delivered until after he had gone home. Captain Clark stated that he only had one parcel, which was directed to the consignee, and that it was not until Monday morning he knew it contained letters, and then they were taken to the Post-office. Mr. Jeffries said it was usual to allow a month to take letters addressed to their consignees. The Crown Solicitor was ready to admit that the letters might have been addressed to the consignee, but that still by the 11th section of the Act the Captain was liable it be delivered any letter which did not relate to the cargo. The Bench found Mr. Clark guilty of having failed and neglected to deliver up to the officers of Customs all letters on board his ship, and sentenced him to pay a fine of £50, one half to the informer, and the other half to the general purposes of the Colony. Mr. Raymond said, that as he merely brought the matter forward on public grounds, he should remit his half of the penalty. Mr. Clark gave notice of appeal to the Court of Quarter Sessions.

*Sydney Herald, March 8.*

Some observations having been made by the Colonial Sydney journals, on the recent case of Captain Clarke, of the *Adelaide*, respecting the alleged non-delivery of the mail, we are assured that the following is a correct statement of the particulars of the transaction in question:—Captain Clarke left the brig just as she was entering the heads, in his boat, taking with him the letters addressed to his consignee. The vessel did not come to anchor until five o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, and the Captain did not return on board until the following morning at eleven o'clock. At half past o'clock of that day, he again came on shore, bringing with him a parcel addressed to A. B. Smith & Co., which he delivered at the house. On Mr. Smith's return home, about two o'clock, he opened the parcel and delivered the letters contained therein to the parties whose address they bore, and who were then in town. The parcel delivered at the Post Office on Monday, consisted merely of three or four letters addressed to persons in Hobart Town, together with the ship's newspapers. Mr. Smith delivered them to Mr. Hunt, stating that they were received in a parcel addressed to his house.

Some of the truth of this statement, there seems to be a ground for any imputation of "lurking" against the Captain of the *Adelaide* or the consignees. And we are assured also, that all persons in Sydney, interested in the tea trade, knew that another mail from China was expected after the *Adelaide*. This week, however, more remark—namely, that there was no letter mail addressed to the Post Master General, further than on former occasions mails have been delivered, and the offending parties not prosecuted; in fact, plague or something worse seems to have accosted to turn parties in their vindictive proceedings towards Captain Clarke.

*Ibid, March 11th.*

The Coroner's Juries in Sydney are about as low in appearance as can well be imagined. Their grand duty being to ascertain positively cases of death by foul play, while stabbings appear to be considered a luxury not to be seen every day. It is not to be wondered at, that from such Juries, verdicts not consonant with common sense are often returned. More than half of the sudden deaths appear by the certificates of the surgeons to the different inquests to have been caused by the excessive use of intoxicating liquors, and yet the verdicts invariably have been "Died by the visitation of God." What a profanation it is to return such a verdict in a case where the death of the party is in fact as much the act of the deceased as if he had taken arsenic instead of rum. But the fact is, that the majority of the Coroner's jurors act on the principle laid down in *Justice*, "what is their case to-day may be our's to-morrow," and so do not like to be hard on the frailties of their friends. We recollect one case where the Coroner wished the Jury to return a verdict of died from the excessive use of ardent spirits, a sapient juror said, "but, sir, a woman had died before in having twins from that use she must be sure her death she could not raise her hand to the mouth) he "would not knock her down drunk." We can hardly think the Coroner is justified in recording a verdict that is so contrary to the evidence, as one half of the verdicts returned by juries under such circumstances are.—*Ibidem.*

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

#### History of Honge and their Destruction.

Sir,—I have read with the deep interest of a party concerned the article in your Newspaper of 1st instant on this subject.

I thank the writer for drawing public attention to this affair!—I however wish that the matter had been handled by a party more enlightened; and more enthusiastic!—

In figures *correctness is every thing* yet your correspondent in dealing with dollars exposes himself to leave his whole fabric upon the ground by his stating what is not truth and known and appreciated *as false* by every resident in Canton! —— viz. that "Lord Napier came to Canton in a ship secured by this merchant!" (meaning Hong tae.)

Now Lord Napier came to Chumpee in China in the *Andromache* Frigate ——in the Hon. Co's cutter to Whampoa, where a squall coming on and a head wind, his Lordship as any other passenger would do borrowed the *Fort William's* boats, and in exposure in this squall Doctor Morrison's valuable life was shortened ——If Lord Napier had come out or even up to Canton per *Fort William* her pilot must have recorded it to government which he never did! ——

Having thus narrated the dangerous position of one not acquainted with facts writing on our Canton concerns I proceed to more important affairs, merely saying that I feel convinced the party addressing you (without signature) cannot have been himself resident here during Lord Napier's row, he is utterly ignorant of it and it's consequences as well as the minor facts, and no one on this spot at the time could conceal his acquaintance of those facts if he tried it ——he, your correspondent, is either a *new* man——or one absent and distant when these affairs took place.

Adieu to trifles, as these personals always are where large money is at stake.

I object to your correspondent for not stating thus:——"you Chinese government have been "levying a tax for half a century ——expressly "put on to meet foreign claims;——it is larger "than the Emperor of China's duties!——and "called the Consoo fund ——Howqua is the "treasurer!——we have all paid our shares to "it——let us have a balance sheet shown, —— "or pay Hing-tae's debts out of it!"

Were England where she should be with China, no answer except due discharge of the debts could be given!——*but by the skill of my lord Palmerston* Captain Elliot has to apply to this magistrate Howqua, to order him to command Howqua, treasurer of the Consoo fund, to pay the debts he owes as treasurer of that fund!!

The chance of success I leave to my readers and remain!

Canton, 5th July 1837. DELTA.

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS

Sir,—Curious to see *Mr. Chao's* reply to *Lo-gung's* three letters (which have been translated by your correspondent P. and myself) I yesterday called upon his secretary *Mr. Unexampled Fidelity* and requested him to procure for me a copy of it.

"Sir," said he, bowing profoundly "Our destinies are united! an hour hence, I should have called upon you with the original."

"Your candour charms me," replied I; "do me the favor to accept these (Five dollars) as a trifling return for your kindness."

"I despise bribery" said he pocketing the money, "pray do not endanger the continuance of my friendship by mentioning it. Two reasons have influenced me, in acting as I have done"

"Firstly, I wished to see the contents of the letter, as my master marked it private, and secondly I wish the barbarians to see how infinitely inferior they are, in every respect, to us, the happy offspring of Han."

I send you a translation of it, Mr. Editor, and let curiosity plead my excuse for treating with *Mr Unexampled Fidelity*. Q

### LETTER

I have received, virtuous elder brother, your three very instructing and luminously indited epistles. The depth of learning, beauty of expression, morality, and truth displayed in each line of these outpourings of a highly wrought genius, while they inspire we with rapturous delight, confirm me in my opinion that you rival the venerable and ever-to-be-adored Confucius.

Your first letter caused me to turn with disgust from contemplating the barbarians; your second roused my indignation at their daring crimes, and your last excited my contempt at their bullying cowardice. But, ah! with what different emotion my bosom heaved when I contemplated your conduct. What can rival the endurance, resplendent virtue, and tiger hearted valor, which you displayed in the situations pourtrayed in above letters. Never, never, can I be too grateful to the Gods for granting me such a friend!

I shudder when I think of the agony you must have endured while partaking of the *Gorge*. I shall never pass a buffalo without offering prayer to the Gods, for his speedy deliverance from the vicinity of barbarians who, from the nature of their food, must be like bamboos—thin and sapless. Your letter perfectly explains a circumstance which created much surprise at the time.

About three years ago, when the red bristled taepan Napier was detained a prisoner in Canton, a fire despatch arrived from the Governor, bringing the intelligence that one of the Bogue Forts had sunk 16 large war ships, and killed 2000 of the red bristled demons.

This report caused a great sensation here, and there were some so rash as to disbelieve it. I am now convinced of its truth, for it is not to be expected that men without nourishing food will be either strong or tyger-hearted. Compare the puny endeavors of their sailors to discharge their Pop-Guns, with the bold ardour and skill of our War-Dragons, when they opened that thundering and decisive fire of artillery which it is to be hoped, has sufficiently taught them how dangerous it is to provoke the wrath of the Son of Heaven.

With respect to your second letter, I shewed it to H. M. who quite agrees with me that these malignant demons *Now, Can do* and *Mota* are dangerous characters and should be secretly watched.

What you say in your last respecting the disturbance in the Macao passage is not surprising. Truly the Traders must have a very degenerate taste, if I have heard that one of the tanguns has actually been seen pulling like a sailor in one of the dragon boats. I would recommend to you to throw every obstacle in the way of the festival which (you say in the P S) is to take place on the 8th instant: We must not be too indulgent lest they presume.

I will now proceed to give you an idea of what is going on here. This morning the court was thrown into a paroxysm of admiration and gratitude by another proof of the gracious and overpowering condescension of the Son of Heaven. He did Miss Leung, a beautiful lily-footed virgin from the seraglio of three hundred, the honor to strangle her with a perfumed kerchief. The reason is unknown, but it is rumored that her breath smelt of Garlic.

In consequence of a petition accompanied by the fee of fifty thousand great rounds from the Hong, the Council are to deliberate whether it be advisable to pay Chinese debts to barbarians by placing extra duties on all foreign articles of import. It is contended that altho' the barbarians are decidedly not human yet must the Imperial mercy be extended to them, and their property be protected. It is therefore suggested that the compassion of the inner land should be manifested by raising the duties and paying off all debts due by the Hong-merchants to them.

It is recommended also that the Hong-merchants be severely reprimanded for borrowing money; which is contrary to law; and that they be ordered to subscribe 20,000 Taels towards the repairs of the yellow river. Do you not think, Lo-yong, that the very bones of the barbarians will dissolve with gratitude?

The Courier is now starting, so I must reluctantly conclude,

Your stupid younger brother *Chao*,
knocking head presents this at your
exalted board for felicitous perusal

To *Lo yung*, eminent man. May he flourish for ten thousand years.

GEOGRAPHY. More importance should be given to this science than heretofore. The want of a few lessons of geography to that adventurer CAVENDISH lost Britain Java, and its sequent, Japan. However his failure in this point gained to Britain, (probably) his own throat out:——so there is a balance to be struck.—

My Lord Palmerston knows nothing of geography, or he would not treat of political matters with the *local* Government of Canton, but go to Peking where the Emperor resides, different in geography 90 degrees of latitude.——As well might his lordship send the French ambassador to Glasgow, to treat of the politics of Europe.

We would recommend to his lordship to continue to purchase his *neckcloth* amongst the operatives: and advise his friends to lay in their teas at Canton. (Lat. 23. for his lordship's information) but when general national measures are in consideration, we humbly recommend Paris in France, Petersburg in Russia, London in England, and Peking in China!—

5th July 1837. DOUBLE DELTA.

To the Editor to the Canton Press.

Dear Sir,—If you can find a corner for the following you will much oblige yours truly

A HIT. A JOKE.

A Waterman being asked by a passer by if the cap he was wearing was a fools cap, quickly replied, "yes if you had it on"—

# CANTON PRESS,

July 8th 1837

Our Correspondent, "Delta" finds much more to blame in our article in last week's paper on the Hongs and their difficulties than we can see reason for. We stated: "not long after, Lord Napier came to Canton in a ship secured by this Hong-merchant;" this is apparently the whole error we committed; we ought to have said "Lord Napier came to Canton in a boat belonging to a ship etc." an inaccuracy no doubt, but which but very slightly affects if at all, the matter under discussion, for, whether Lord Napier had gone on board the Fort William, or merely into one of her boats, either were circumstances which the Hong-merchant could not prevent, control, or even have a previous knowledge of. The object of our relating the circumstance was chiefly to show the arbitrary manner in which the persons and property of Hong-merchants were treated by the Chinese government, who seemed to be utterly regardless of the probable consequences of pecuniary embarrassments brought upon these merchants by their measures, though the Government, making them the only channel through which foreign trade can be conducted, must naturally become their guarantee.

What the mistakes as to numbers are, which our correspondent says are "appreciated false by every resident in Canton," we are at a loss to guess and as he does not point out any of them but condemns merely without correcting, he must excuse if we persist in thinking our statements perfectly correct. We, with the assistance of some friends, had the statistical or numerical information, to be found in the article in question, from the very best sources, and we must require indubitable proof of its incorrectness before our belief in its exactness is shaken. As we however aim at nothing but truth, any demonstration of errors into which we may have been led, will be acceptable. We are further charged with want of enthusiasm, and with not having depicted in colors glowing enough, the misapplication of the Consoo-fund. We have so often already adverted to this subject in our paper, that in this cause our pen may have become *enuyée*, for which we must claim our readers indulgence. We have, if not in the words our correspondent, said virtually the same thing he recommends to us, with the exception of his statement that the Consoo duty annually levied is larger than the Emperor of China's duties. If the whole of the Consoo duty were levied upon the trade as it at present is, it would amount to about $1,65[illegible],000,* while we do not remember a single writer on China stating the direct duties paid from the foreign trade into the treasury at less than between $7,[illegible]3,000,000. No one, we believe, has had positive data, whereon to form this latter conjecture, which is however not improbable. Our Correspondent here has committed an error in numbers greater than any we can be reproached with, we believe.

In another column will be found some extracts we have taken from the Sydney Herald, relating to the non delivery of letters by Captain Clarke of the *Adelaide* from here to Sydney. Capt. Clarke was fined £ 50 for his sportiness: a heavy fine which we suppose will generally protect the public against individuals keeping back the general correspondence for their own private benefit, though we by no means wish to say that Capt. Clarke, in the case before us, was acting from any such motive. We chiefly give these extracts to the Canton public having heard frequent complaints of similar practices here with a view of asking whether no means may be adopted to abate that nuisance, which frequently operates to the great disadvantage of people having cargo on board of ships, the letters relating to which are not delivered at the time those to another consignee are. We are perfectly aware that, not having any courts of law here, nor the strong arm of justice, no fine in case of detention of letters can be levied, but the community by unanimously reprobating such practice, may do much towards it's discontinuance.

## HING-TAE'S AFFAIRS.

The Hong-merchants have selected three Gentlemen of whom H M Superintendent is one, to audit the claims of foreigners on the Hing-tae hong. Capt. Elliot has, we hear, very properly returned a negative answer to their application, and we have not heard of any other gentleman having been asked by them to take the office on him. The claims of the hong remain in statu-quo, whilst Hing-tae, or rather the managing partner Yen-Keaseng continues in concealment. The Hong-merchants, probably reluctant to turn one of their own body over to judgment have, as will be seen by the translation of their letter below, applied to the foreign creditors to demand his appearance from the Governor. This the foreign merchants have done on True day last, but up to last night no answer, we believe, was received from that officer.

### HONG-MERCHANTS LETTER.

This is respectfully to inform you, virtuous elder brother, that you, conjointly with the other Gentlemen, having reported Hingtae's debts to amount to upwards of Taels 2,850,000, we compared his accounts and found them not to agree with yours. Yesterday, however, virtuous elder brother, you and the other gentlemen denied the correctness of Hingtae's statement and requested us to select three disinterested individuals, to examine the accounts and thus prevent confusion and error.

We have therefore requested Messrs. Elliott, Dent and Green to act as arbitrators; and beg also to remind you how requisite it is that you should procure Yen-ke-tseang's attendance, he alone understanding your accounts, having been the manager of the Hingtae Hong. Yen Kechang is both ignorant of your language, and of the commercial transactions which passed between you and the Hong as he took no part in the sale department.

Requesting you to inform yourself of the contents of the present letter which we now forward to you.

We are &c.

Signed by the Hong merchants.

To Mr. ——

## CANTON REGATTA CLUB.

Some gloomy philosophers maintain that this sublunary existence is one of disappointment, troubles, & probation. However much we may be inclined to doubt the correctness of that proposition in the main, it is true enough in many instances, and bears out the old adage "*there is many a slip between the cup and the lip*." This was manifested a few days ago, when, as we hear, one of the Gentlemen of the Canton Regatta Club committee received a letter from the Hong merchants, his respectful younger brothers, requesting him to acquaint this companions, that the projected boat race, as endangering the boats and limbs of the river-dwelling sons of Han, cannot take place, it being contrary to custom and to law. Now, were attention paid to the Hong-merchant's recommendation much innocent enjoyment would be lost, and all the gay trappings ready to adorn the pullers' persons must be thrown aside as useless, and instead of seeing the large black gig or the small two-oared wherry come to the winning post in all the pride of victory, we shall then probably find their discontented hands perambulating Respondentia-walk, bitterly lamenting their disappointment and d....g the pusillanimity of the Hong-merchants which has thus shamefully deprived them of their sport. We believe however that in spite of the opposition of the thirteen, the races will take place, nor do we see any reason why they should not; the river is every evening covered with foreign sailing and pulling boats of every description without any accident having yet happened, and pulling matches have frequently been contested. The Macao passage is wide enough to afford ample room to ten times the number of boats that have yet been entered, and our foreign community ought not to submit to this infringement on our very few recreations, particularly where they do not, as is the case in this instance, afford opportunity to treacherous natives to plot with the barbarians.

* Vide Canton Press, 27th May.

## STATEMENT,

OF PIECE GOODS AND TEAS EXPORTED TO THE UNITED STATES AND WEST COAST OF AMERICA FROM CANTON. SEASON 1836-37.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Crape Shawls | No. | 44,017 |
| " " Embroidered | " | 38,962 |
| " " Damasked | " | 40,150 |
| Levantine Shawls | " | 4,360 |
| Crape Scarfs | " | 17,519 |
| Damasked " | " | 7,950 |
| Black Handkerchiefs | pieces | 41,629 |
| Ponjee " | " | 36,310 |
| Sarsnet " | " | 1,791 |
| Lutestring " | " | 100 |
| Levantine " | " | 48 |
| Crapes | " | 1,282 |
| Senshaws | " | 11,814 |
| " Black | " | 475 |
| Sarsnets Black | " | 8,142 |
| " White | " | 3,014 |
| " Common | " | 3,166 |
| " Colored | " | 1,719 |
| Levantines | " | 2,332 |
| " Satin | " | 2,527 |
| Satins | " | 6,572 |
| " Coloured | " | 1,250 |
| " Damasked | " | 1,031 |
| Camlets | " | 1,284 |
| Pongees White | " | 40,154 |
| " Szecheun | " | 22,267 |
| Minchow | " | 270 |
| Lutestring | " | 1,476 |
| " Mixed | " | 499 |
| Coocan | " | 228 |
| Figured Silks | " | 290 |
| Taffeta Colored | " | 892 |
| Silk Dresses | No. | 900 |
| Sewing Silk | peculs | 411 |
| Raw Silk | " | 118 |
| Nankins Blue | " | 44,956 |
| " Yellow | " | 4,950 |

### TEAS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bohea | Peculs 1,266 | Chests | 2,183 |
| Souchong | " 17,883 | " | 29,05 |
| Powchong | " 2,372 | " | 4,644 |
| Pecco | " 902 | " | 1,684 |
| | Peculs 22,273 | Chests | 38,256 |
| Young Hyson | Peculs 62,276 | Chests | 91,729 |
| Hyson | " 9,999 | " | 19,386 |
| Hyson Skin | " 12,534 | " | 26,557 |
| Twankay | " 3,181 | " | 5,715 |
| Gunpowder | " 7,790 | " | 9,305 |
| Imperial | " 5,721 | " | 8,048 |
| | Peculs 101,495 | Chests | 159,930 |

| | Chests | Peculs | Lbs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Black | 38,236 | 22,273 | 2,869,233 |
| Green | 158,930 | 101,495 | 13,531,333 |
| Total | 197,166 | 123,758 | 16,501,066 |

The late fire at Surat broke out about 6 P. M. on Monday the 26th ult. and lasted until the morning of the 28th ult. when in consequence of there being no more houses left in the direction which it had taken, it burnt itself out. It originated we hear in a small quantity of ghee accidentally falling into the fire, when a woman was preparing her evening meal, the flame of which, ascending to the roof, ignited the building. Owing to this happening in the most populous part of the City, where the houses were chiefly of wood, which the recent hot winds had rendered dry and combustible, and a high wind rising at the time, the fire spread with unexampled rapidity, and it became absolutely impossible to get it under. This will be the more readily imagined when it is stated that the fire, within a few hours from its commencement, must have covered an area of at least three miles, and that there were only six or seven engines to play upon it. It is estimated that at least 5000 houses have been destroyed, including the residences of many of the most wealthy and respectable persons of the place. The loss of property in consequence has been immense, accompannid by considerable loss of life, as to which no accurate statements have yet been received.

Some reports state the number of houses destroyed at 20,000 and all dwell upon the misery, and distress, and destitution, of the inhabitants of Surat.

A petition on the subject, by the principal natives of this place, was presented to the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council on the 3d instant, but previous to this, directions had been given by our Governor for the immediate relief of the sufferers; for which purpose, the principal collector and acting Judge at Surate, had been appointed a Committee, and a sum of 50,000 Rupees had been placed at their disposal, to be advanced either in gifts or on loan, or on both terms, or to be distributed at their discretion in money, clothes, or grain. In addition to this, all import and transit duties on all kinds of provisions and building materials, that may be imported at Surat, are to be remitted until the 1st August next, or until further orders. The Committee have been also authorised to grant a premium of two per cent, on all grain imported into Surat before the 31st instant, and a premium of one per cent, on all imported during June next, and information to this effect is to be sent to all quarters likely to afford a supply.

These prompt and effectual measures speak for themselves, and sufficiently evince the feeling of our local authorities on this calamitous occasion.

On the part of the native community not only have extreme instances of individual liberality been evinced, but a general and public subscription has been set on foot for the relief of the sufferers, and the greater part of a lac has been already subscribed.

*Bombay Courier, 6th May.*

# STATEMENT.

*Of Teas Shipped to Great Britain and Ireland. From 1st October 1836, to this date.*

| Date | Ships. | Destination | Bales | BLACK TEAS. Peculs | | | | | | | | GREEN TEAS. Peculs | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Canton Bohea. | Pekoe Bohea. | Congou. | Caper. | Souchong. | Campoi. | Ankoi. | Hong-wort. | Pekoe | Orange Pekoe. | Hyson. | Young Hyson. | Hyson Skin. | Twankay | Gunpowder. | Imperial. | Raw Silk |
| May | 14 MARY WALKER, | Glasgow | 170 | | | 1216 | 20 | | | 40 | 16 | 110 | | 167 | | | 114 | 46 | 21 | |
| | 28 JOHN PLUMING, | London | 563 | | | 4382 | 115 | 195 | | 36 | 8 | 5 | | 10 | | | 150 | | | 46 |
| | 31 JOHN DUNLOP, | Liverpool | 113 | | | 1727 | 66 | 106 | | 32 | 121 | | | 116 | | 89 | 259 | 104 | 97 | 49 |
| June | 18 BENGALEN | " | 47 | | | 1167 | | 246 | 215 | | 162 | 122 | 43 | 520 | 234 | | 270 | 92 | 64 | |
| | | | 1423 | | | 8492 | 201 | 547 | 217 | 108 | 307 | 286 | 43 | 755 | 434 | 89 | 793 | 232 | 182 | 95 |
| | Quantity 1st May | | 3209 | 679 | | 170152 | 4273 | 17786 | 7 | 137 | 3677 | 2663 | 7032 | 18938 | 4782 | 2009 | 30250 | 4296 | 2964 | 13667 |
| | | | 12612 | 679 | | 178644 | 4474 | 18333 | 224 | 1345 | 3984 | 2949 | 7075 | 19738 | 5016 | 2098 | 31023 | 4528 | 3146 | 13762 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| BLACK TEAS | Peculs | 217,670 | Lbs. 29,022,666 |
| GREEN TEAS | " | 66,141 | " 8,818,800 |
| Total | Peculs | 283 811 | Lbs. 37,841,466 |

General Chamber of Commerce
Canton, 15th June, 1837.

WILLIAM SCOTT.
*Secretary.*

NOTICE.—The Secretary of the Canton Book Society requests information concerning the following publications belonging to the Society.

JESSE'S ANGLERS RAMBLES.
PENNY MAGAZINE No. 51.

NOTICE.—Mr JOHN SMITH has this day been admitted a partner in our Establishment which will continue to be carried on in Commission, Ware-house keeping and Auctioneering under the firm of MARKWICK & SMITH
CHARLES MARKWICK.
Canton, 1st July, 1837.

NOTICE.—Referring to the above advertisement CHARLES MARKWICK AND JOHN SMITH beg leave to solicit from their friends and the Public, a continuance of the Patronage that has heretofore been given to the Ware-house keeping and Auctioneering of the late Establishment of MARKWICK EDWARDS & Co.
Canton, 1st July 1837. (No. 3 Imperial Hong.)

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash, for Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and eighteen (218) Company's Rupees, per one hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after sight.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.
Canton, 12th June, 1837.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. P. M. GILLANDERS and Mr. W. K. EWART in our establishment ceased yesterday. Mr. PETER EWART and Mr. EDWARD LYON have become partners in our establishment this day.

GILLANDERS EWART & Co.
Bombay, 1st May, 1837.

NOTICE.—SAMUEL WETMORE JR., is this day admitted a partner in our establishment.

WETMORE & Co.
Canton, February 1st 1837.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the PERSIAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF BOMBAY are prepared to receive application for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the office they are authorized to take.

H. & N. CURSETJEE.
Canton, 2d May, 1837.

NOTICE

THE interest of SAMUEL RUSSELL and AUGUSTINE HEARD in our house ceased on the 31st December 1836. RUSSELL & Co.
Canton, January 2nd.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } p 100 $1
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c. " " " 1 50.
" Policies and folio pages. " " " 5.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE subscribers are duly authorised to grant Policies on account of this Company, payable in Canton Calcutta, or London. RUSSELL & Co.
Canton July, 6th 1837.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON,

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

*The Agents for the Society are from this day,*

In LONDON,—Mess. PALMERS MACKILLOP DENT &Co.
" CALCUTTA, Mess. MACKILLOP STEUART & Co.
" BOMBAY.—Mess. FORBES & Co.
" SINGAPORE, Mess. A. L. JOHNSTON & Co,
" MANILA.—Mess. RUSSELL & STURGIS,

DENT & Co,
Canton, 1st, July, 1836. *Secretaries.*

ATLAS INSURANCE OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

PARTIES intending to apply for Insurance are requested to notify the same, in order that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward cargo is put on board.

The Agents for this Society are,

| | |
|---|---|
| London, | Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. & Co. |
| Bombay, | Messrs. McGregor Browning & Co. |
| Madras, | Messrs. E. S. Moorat & Co. |
| Singapore, | Messrs. Guthrie & Co. |
| | Messrs. Cockerell & Co. Sons, CALCUTTA. |

BELL & Co.
Agents CANTON.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE "CALEDONIA," J. T. LANCASTER, Commander will leave Whampoa on the 15th Prostimo, for freight apply to

SHAWUKSHAW RUSTOMJEE.
Canton, 6th July, 1837.

FOR STRAITS & BOMBAY.

THE Ship "CHARLES FORBES," Capt. THOMAS WATER, will leave Whampoa on the 20th September next, for freight apply to

DHUNJEEBHOY MUNCHERJEE,
and
BORMUSJEE FRAMJEE.
No. 5 Powshong Hong.
Canton 7th July, 1837.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE Bengal Packet 231 Tons STEWARD Master. This fast sailing craft will be despatched from Macao to Calcutta, the first week of July. For freight apply to Sr. B. BARRETTO in Macao, or J. INNES.
Canton, 1st July 1837.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE Ship HELEN, Captain GEORGE SEYFORD, will leave Whampoa with all despatch. For freight apply to

DHUNJEEBHOY MUNCHERJEE.
Canton, 22d May, 1837.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE Ship "HANNAH," Captain Mc GREGOR, will leave Whampoa with all despatch. For freight apply to

HEERJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE.
No. 4 Powshong.
Canton, 26th May, 1837.

TO LET.

A Two-storied house in Macao, cool and commodious, situated in the rua de San Antonio. Persons desirous of taking the house are requested to apply to it's owner Major ALMADA in Macao.

WANTED.

BY a young Englishman, a situation in a merchant's counting-house. He is well acquainted with several of the European languages, and with bookkeeping. For reference apply to THE CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

FOR SALE ON BOARD THE BARQUE ISABELLA.

ROUGH spars of various sizes, lower masts, topmasts, Jib-booms and other spars.
200 Teak sheathing boards ¾ and 1 Inch thick.
20 Teak wide boards. 11 feet long and 21 Inches wide.
Also: all kinds of ship's stores.
Apply to Capt. HILLAR on board, or
STANFORD & MARKS, at Canton.
Canton. 14th September, 1836.

FOR SALE.

THE new Brig. "ROSE," of 145 Tons Register, built in the United States in a superior manner, and fast. For terms apply to RUSSELL & Co.
Canton, May, 4th 1837.

TO LET.

FROM the first of September next, the house on the S. E. side of Praya Grande, formerly the Spanish Factory, and now occupied by Dn. Anna Joaquina Lopez, with large royal apartments. Any Gentlemen wishing to take the said house, will please to address to Januario Jose Lopes, at Macao.
Macao, 15th August, 1836.

FOR SALE.

CHILIAN BLAR COPPER, about 2,200 peculs received per ORMUS, apply to
F. S. HATHAWAY.
April 22d, 1837.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For one year payable in advance | $ | 12 |
| For six Months | $ | 7 |
| For three " | $ | 4 |

Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory, at 50 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each, or at Messrs. Markwick Edwards & Co. in Canton and Macao.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—*Chas. Forbes*, Wills, from Bombay.

SAILED or DESPATCHED.—Amer. *Hanover*, Leach, for Batavia. Danish *Sydra*, Burd, for Manila and Lombock. Amer. *Canton Packet*, Pearce, for the United States. *Morrison*, Ingersoll, to the Eastward.

The *Thames*, for Madras, was despatched from Whampoa on the 4th inst. The despatch of the *Bengal Packet*, for Singapore and Calcutta, and the *Helen*, for Bombay has been put off until Monday next the 10th.

PASSENGERS.—Per *Morrison*: Mr. and Mrs. King, Revd., Doctor Parker, and Mr. S. W. Williams.

The *Antonio Pereira*, is to be despatched for Calcutta in a few days.

LATEST DATES from ENGLAND, 3rd February via Bombay. UNITED STATES, 6th January via Gibraltar. CALCUTTA, 20th May; per *Bengal Packet*, SINGAPORE, June, 15th per *Bengal Packet*, JAVA, 9th June, per *Duncan*. MANILA, 14th June per *Duncan*. BOMBAY, 24th May per *Syed Khan*.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From ENGLAND, *Cazador*, *Formidable*, *Hindu*, *Ann*, *Exporter*. CALCUTTA, *Water Witch*, *Rob Roy*, *Canning Family*, *Red Rover*, *Alfriede*. BOMBAY, *Fort Balcarras*, *Bully Jane*, *Charlotte*, *Lamjee Family*, *Lord Castlereagh*, *Charles Grant*, *Bombay Castle*, *Buckinghamshire*, *Isabella*. JAVA, *Virginia*. SYDNEY, *Lady Harrington*. MANILA, *Argonaute*.

# SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

| *Vessel's Name* | *Flag.* | *Commander.* | *Tons* | *Where from.* | *Consignees* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hospital Ship | | | 800 | | |
| Helen | British | Setford | 606 | Bombay | D. Muncherjee. |
| Sarah Barry | " | Evens | 289 | London | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Champlain | Ameri. | Ritchie | | Batavia | Wetmore & Co. |
| Adelaar | Dutch | Smith | 417 | " | G. van Basel tot Lage & Co. |
| Scalebe Castle | British | Morgan | 1530 | Bombay | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Port William | " | Fraser | 1000 | Bombay | " |
| Caledonia | " | Lancaster | | " | Shawuxshaw Rustomjee. |
| Hannah | " | Mac Gregor | 468 | Bombay | Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee. |
| Wm. Hutt | " | Flemming | | Samarang | Gibb Livingston & Co. |
| Horatio | Ameri. | Howland | 469 | Manila | F. S. Hathaway. |
| Duncan | " | Wendall | | Batavia | Russell & Co. |
| Chas. Forbes | British | T. Wills | | Bombay | DMuncherjeeandHFramjee |

# SHIPPING AT LINTIN &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, ——; *Lord Amherst*, Rees; *Aurelia*, Barnes; to Dent & Co The *Hercules*, Jauncey; *Austen*, Rees; *Col Young*, ——; *Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Matoudray to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, Sears; to D. & M. Rustomjee. *Isabella*, Paterson, to Robert Edwards.

| *Vessel's Name.* | *Flag.* | *Commander.* | *Tons* | *Where from.* | *Consignees* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ramelee | Ameri. | Carter | | Sandwich Islands | |
| Cornwallis | British | Clark | 607 | Bombay | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Governor Findlay | " | S. Parry | | | " |
| Psyche | Ameri. | G. Kennedy | 100 | Calcutta | " |
| Rose | Ameri. | Foster | 143 | Lima | Russell & Co. |
| Diana | | Carter | | Manila | " |
| Eleanor | British | Lyons | | " | Dirom & Co. |
| Good Success | " | Durant | 344 | " | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Isabella Robertson | " | Hudson | 350 | Calcutta | Parsira & Co. |
| Antonio Pereira | " | C. H. Young | | " | Gibb Livingston & Co. |
| Porcia | Ameri. | Swift | | " | F. S. Hathaway. |
| Maria | British | Robertson | 100 | Calcutta | Dent & Co. |
| Morrison | Ameri. | Ingersoll | | Batavia | Olyphant & Co. |
| Mahomme lee | British | Wilson | | Bombay | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Hermina | Dutch | Limon | | Batavia | G. Van Basel tot Lage & C. |
| Syed Khan | British | Gillis | 320 | Bombay | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Bengal Packet | " | Steward | | Calcutta | Jn. Innes. |
| Dos Amigos | Spanis | Pardo | | Manila | Russell Sturgis & Co. |

# THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avoir. — 1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avoirs, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—3 Cy. 1 lb.—Money weights—10 Cash. 1 Candarin, 10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Spen. d 1 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 2d. No. 44. CANTON, SATURDAY, JULY, 8TH, 1837. No. 96

## IMPORTS.

| | PER. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **COTTON MANUFACTURES** | | | |
| Cambrics - - 40 yds. - | P. | $ 3. a 4. | |
| Chintzes - - 28 " - | " | 4 a 6. | |
| Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet | " | 2 25 a 2.50 | dull. |
| " " blue - - | " | 1 25 a 2 | |
| Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in | " | 4¾ a 5¼ | |
| " " 80 " - - | " | 10. a 11 | in demand. |
| " grey 40 " 38 in | " | 4¼ a 4¾ | |
| " " 60 " 38 in | " | 6¾ a 8. | |
| " " 80 " 38 in | " | 9 a 10 ½ | |
| Am. brown Cots. 30 " 36 in | " | 3. a 3.10. | |
| Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in | P. | 37 a 40 | |
| " " 30 @ 32 in | " | | |
| Calcutta - - 18 @ 24 in | " | 34 a 35. | |
| **WOOLLENS.** | | | |
| Broadcloth Ex. Sup' 60@62 in | Y. | 1.80 a 2.20 | dull. |
| " Span' Stripes 60@62 in | " | 1.10 a 1.20. | |
| " Supers - 58@60 in | " | 80 a 90. | |
| " Worsters - - | " | 60 cts. | |
| " Worleys 25 yds. in | Pc. | 11 a 14. | No sale. |
| " Sup' Selet. Cutgs large | P. | 30 a 40. | Cts. dull. |
| Flannel - - - | yd. | 15 a 20. | |
| Cambleta, double 55 yds. 30 in | P. | | |
| Fine singles - - - | " | 24 a 28. | dull. |
| Second - - - - | " | | |
| Dutch - - 40 yds. 33 in | " | 28 | |
| " - - 40 " 28 " | " | 22 | No demand. |
| Bombazetts - - - | " | 7 a 8 | |
| Longells scarlet - - | " | 8½ | |
| Assorted colors - - | " | 9 | |
| Woollen yarn - - - | " | 70 a 90. | Limited demand. |
| **COTTON.** | | Tael. | |
| Bengal old or inf. - - | P. | 7.5 a 10.5 | |
| " sup' and fine - | " | | |
| Bombay old or inf. - | " | 7. a 9. | |
| " sup'. and fine | " | 9.3 a 11. | |
| Madras - - - - | " | 7.7 a 10.9 | |
| Manila - - - - | " | | None. |
| **METALS.** | | | |
| Copper Sheat's. 16 oz. @ 32 oz | P. | $ 34½ | |
| " S. American slab | " | 24. | None. |
| " nails assorted | " | 30. | |
| " old - - | " | 18 | |
| Lead English Pig - - | " | | |
| " Spanish - - | " | 6 | |
| Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - | " | 1.80 a 2. | |
| " Rod ⅜ @ ½ in - | " | | |
| " Nailrod ⅛ and under | " | 3 a 3.80. | Declining. |
| " Hoop. ¾ @ 1 in | " | | |
| " Scrap - - - | " | 1. a 1.20 | Not Saleable. |
| Steel English - - - | Cwt | 3½ a 4 | |
| " Swedish - - - | " | | |
| Spelter English - - - | P. | 8. | |
| Tin Plates - - - - | Box | 8 | Large stock. |
| Quicksilver - - - | P. | 112. | |
| SKINS Rabbit - - - | 100 | 60. a 65. | |
| Beaver - - - - | each | 4. a 6. | |
| " Fox - - - | " | 1. a 1.15. | |
| Otter-Sea - - - | " | 40. a 55 | |
| " Spin - - - | " | 2.50 a 3 | |
| " Land - - - | " | 5. a 7. | |
| Seal - - - - - | " | 2. a 2.50 | |
| OPIUM Patna old - - | Ch | 810 | |
| " new - - - | " | 690 | |
| Benares old - - - | " | 720 | |
| " new - - - | " | 665 | |
| Malwa old - - - | " | 525 a 530 | |
| " new - - - | " | | |
| Turkey - - - - | P. | 520 | |
| RICE Bengal - - - | P. | 1.60 a 1.70 | |
| " Java - - - | " | 1.30 a 1.40 | |
| " White table - - | " | 1.60 | |
| " Manila - - - | " | 1.35 a 1.45 | |
| " Paddy - - - | " | 30 pct less. | Than Rice. |
| **SUNDRIES PRODUCE &c** | | | |
| Bird's nest, fine white - | Cy | 30. | |
| " " inf. " - | " | 11. a 16. | No demand. |
| " " black - | " | 4. a 5. | |
| Bees Wax - - - - | P. | 26. a 28. | |
| Betel nut - - - - | " | 3. a 3½. | |
| Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24 | " | 34 | Molucca. |
| " Mother - - | " | 10. a 12. | Overstocked. |
| Camphor Barous - - - | Cy. | 6 a 25. | |
| Gambier - - - - | P. | 2½ a 3. | |
| Mace - - - - - | " | | |
| Nutmegs - - - - | " | | |
| Pepper - - - - | " | 7¾ | |
| Rattans - - - - - | " | 2.50 a 3.25 | Supplies. |
| Tin Banca - - - - | " | 18. | |
| " Singapore &c. - - | " | 16½ | First quality. |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | | |
| Amber large 1st quality | Cy. | 3 a 13 | |
| " small fragments | " | 20 cts a 1½ | |
| Asafœtida - - - - | P. | 4½ | |
| Bichdemar - - - - | " | 12. a 36. | |
| " good - - - | " | 36. a 50. | |
| Cochineal - - - - | " | 130. a 180 | Dull. |
| Coral large beads or pieces | Cy. | | |
| " fragments - - | P. | 40. a 50 | |
| Cow Besoar - - - - | Cy. | 16. a 25. | No demand. |
| Cudbear - - - - | P. | 12. | |
| Cutch Pegue - - - - | " | 6. a 6½. | |
| Elephants Teeth or Ivory | " | 70. a 100 | |
| " cuttings - | " | 60. a 65. | |
| Fish-maws - - - - | " | 25 a 55. | |
| Fluits - - - - - | " | 40 cents | |
| Ginseng crude - - - | " | 75. | |
| " clarified. - - | " | 100 | None in mkt. |
| Mother of Pearl Shell - | " | 9. a 10. | |
| Myrrh - - - - - | " | 3. a 4. | |
| Olibanum - - - - | " | 3½ a 6 | Large stock. |
| Putchock - - - - | " | 18 a 20 | Little demand. |
| Rose Maloes - - - | " | | |
| Saltpetre at Lintin - - | " | 8. a 9. | Nominal. |
| Shark's fins - - - - | " | 15. a 30. | |
| Smalts - - - - - | " | 30. a 45. | Limited demand. |
| Stock fish - - - - | " | 5½ a 6. | Large stock. |
| Thread Gold and Silver | Cy. | 30 a 35 | Large stock |
| Wood Ebony Mauritius | P. | 2.75 a 3. | |
| " Ceylon - - | " | 2 a 2½ | dull. |
| " Sanial Indian - - | " | 28 a 32 | In demand. |
| " " Timor - - | " | 18 a 20 | |
| " " Sand'l Islands | " | 11. a 12 | |
| Sapan - - - - | " | 1.50 | |

## EXPORTS.

| | WT. in T. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SILK MANUFACTURES.** | | | |
| Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in | 36 | $ 13 | |
| " col'd " by " | 30 | 15. | |
| Hkfs. 6-4 black Levantine | 17 | 5.70. a 6. | |
| " fringed 45 in | | | |
| " 7-8 " | 15 | 5.10 a 5.50 | |
| Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - - | 11 | 7. | |
| " Sarsnet, Nankin silk | | | |
| " Canton - - | — | 6½ | |
| Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in | 18 | 7.75 a 7.80 | |
| " " " 30 " | 16 | 6.60 a 6.70 | |
| " figured " 32 " | 20 | 10. | |
| " " " 30 " | 18 | 9. | |
| Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 | 24 | 12.50 | |
| " " 30 " 29 | 32 | 16.50 a 16.75 | |
| " black " 24 | 24 | 10.75 a 11.50 | |
| " " " 29 | 30 | 12.75 a 13. | |
| Satins Levantines 30 29 | 33 | 14.75 a 15. | |
| " " " 24 | 30 | 13. | |
| Lutestrings mixt 18 " 24 | 18 | 7.10 a 7.20 | |
| " black " 29 | 28 | 10.30 a 10.50 | |
| Pongees white 30 " 30 | 30 | 11.75 a 12 | |
| " " 30 " 29 | 29 | 1.50 a 11.75 | |
| " " 30 " 32 | 32 | 13. a 13.50 | |
| " Szechuen 19 " 19 | 27 | 3.75 a 3.90 | |
| Sarsnets black N. 30 " 29 | 27 | 11 40 a 11.75 | |
| " " C. " 29 | 25 | 10 a 10½ | |
| " " " 29 | 20 | 7.80 a 8.10 | |
| " white 60 " 29 | 34 | 17. a 17.20 | |
| " coloredl 30 " 29 | 21 | 12.40 a 12.60 | |
| " crossbarr'd " 24 | 18 | 10.75 | |
| Satins black 18 " 29 | 44 | 17 a 17.50 | |
| " " 18 " 29 | 31 | 11.25 a 11.50 | |
| " colored 18 " 29 | 23 | 17.20 a 17.40 | |
| " high 18 " 29 | 36 | 18 75 a 19 | |
| " damask crimson | 34 | 21 a 22 | |
| " colored " | 38 | 20 a 21 | |
| Sensbaws Nank blk 29 " | 44 | 15 a 15.50 | |
| " colored " " | 33 | 16 a 16.40 | |
| " black " 29 | 36 | 17 a 17.50 | |
| " Canton black 29 | 32 | 10 a 10.20 | |
| Sewing silks assort. colors. | Pl. | 4.70 a 4.90 | |
| " black - - | | 4.30 a 4.40 | |
| Shawls crape 7-4 embd. - | 7 | 3.40 | |
| " " 5-4 " - | 5½ | 2.90 | |
| " 8-4 satin figd. 63 - | 5 | 2.15 a 2.25 | |
| " 7-4 " " - - | 4 | 1.85 | |
| " damas col'd silk 54 a 57 | 6 | 2.50 | |
| Water silk col'd. 18 y. 29 in | 32 | 15.45 | |
| **BLACK TEAS.** | Pl | Tael. | |
| " Bohea Canton - - | | | Canton Tea. |
| " Pekoe - - - | | | 11 a 13. |
| " Congou Souq. k'd. - | " | 18 a 22 | |
| " Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd | " | 20 a 26 | |
| " Campoi - - - | " | 28 a 38 | |
| " Souchong - - - | " | 40 a 56 | |
| " Hung muey - - | " | 23 a 40 | |
| " Pekoe - - - | " | 60 a 80 | |
| " Ning Yong - - | " | 24 a 27 | Nominal. |
| " Ankoi - - - | " | 18 a 22 | |
| " " Pouchong - | " | | |
| " Orange Pekoe - - | " | 23 a 25 | |
| " Caper - - - | " | 24 a 30 | |
| **GREEN TEAS.** | | | Canton Tea. |
| " Twankay - - - | " | 25 a 30 | |
| " Skin - - - - | " | 20 a 36 | 11 a 12. |
| " Hyson - - - - | " | 42 a 58 | 28 a 30. |
| " Young Hyson - - | " | 26 a 28 | 22 a 24. |
| " Imperial - - - | " | 50 a 58 | 38 a 40. |
| " Gunpowder - - - | " | 53 a 61 | |
| **RAW SILK.** Canton No. 1 | | T. | |
| " " " 2 | " | | |
| " " " 3 | " | 235 | |
| " " " 4 | " | 193 | |
| " " " 5 | " | $ 81 | |
| Nankin Tsatlee - - - 6 | " | 400 a 450 | Nominal. |
| " Taysaam - - - | " | 320 a 340 | |
| **SUGAR RAW.** Canton 1st | " | T. 5 5 | |
| " " 2d. | " | 5 2 | |
| " Pingfa - - - - | " | 6 7 | |
| " Candy Canton - - - | " | 6 8 | |
| " Chinchew - - - | " | 14 | |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | | |
| Alum - - - - - | " | 1.85 a 1.95 | at Macao. |
| Aniseed star - - - - | " | 10½ a 11 | |
| Camphor - - - - - | " | 33 a 34 | |
| Cassia at Whampoa - - | " | 11.50 a 12 | |
| " Lintin - - - | " | 9. | |
| " buds - - - - | " | 14 a 15 | |
| Canes bamboo - - - - | 1000 | 10 a 14 | |
| " Wangee - - - | " | 7 a 12 | |
| China Root - - - - | " | 3½ | |
| Cubebs - - - - - | " | 17 a 18 | |
| Dragon's blood - - - | " | 80 a 100 | |
| Galangals - - - - - | " | 3½ a 3½ | |
| Gamboge - - - - - | " | 65 a 70 | None good. |
| Glass beads - - - - | " | 17 a 22 | |
| Glue - - - - - - | " | 9 a 11 | |
| Ginger in Jars - - - | Case | 5 a 5½ | |
| Hartall or Orpiment - - | Pl. | 15 a 16 | |
| Lead white - - - - | " | 9 a 10 | |
| " red - - - - | " | 10 | |
| Mo.of Pear' Shells Sooloo large | Pl. | | No demand. |
| " blue edged small | " | | |
| Musk warranted- - - - | Cy. | 45 a 90 | |
| Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in | 100 | 92 | |
| " 9½ yds. 12 in - - - | Pc. | 85 | |
| " Canton made - - - | " | 79 | |
| " " large - - - | " | 89 | None. |
| " " small - - - | " | 65 | |
| Yellow yds. in 1st. st. | " | 79 a 80 | |
| " " " 2d. " | " | 66 a 70 | None. |
| " small " " | " | 50 | |
| " white " " | " | 55 a 85 | Wanted. |
| Oils Aniseed - - - - | Cy. | 1.10 a 1.20 | |
| " Cassia - - - - | " | 1.65 | |
| Rhubarb - - - - - | Pl. | | |
| " Dutch cut - - - | " | | |
| Soy in Jars - - - - | Case | 6 a 8 | |
| Tobacco in baskets - - - | Pl. | 14 a 15 | |
| Tortoiseshell - - - | P. | | |
| Turmeric - - - - | " | | |
| Vermilion 50 catties - - | Box. | 80. | |

N B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER.

BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

Note. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also higher prices are obtainable for *Cambaits Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Goods, on which the Duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton &c.* sometimes discharge at Macao or tranship their Cargoes, at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa. and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rents outside. and River Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wine, Beer, Provisions &c, Confectionary Stationery, Cutlery Crockery ware, &c.* for foreigners consumption, are sold at An 10 p duty paid.

*Note. Alum,* and *Canes* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; and *Raw Silk, Silk* piece goods &c, are sometimes shipped there the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

## RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

| | s d. |
|---|---|
| On LONDON or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills. ..... | 4.10 a 4.11 |
| Government Bills 10 @ 30 days..... none..... | |
| United States Bank Bills 6 months sight..... | |
| Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents, none. | |
| E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight,..... | 218 C. R. |
| E. I. Directors Bills, 60 ds. sight, Rs. ..... | 220 " |
| Private Bills, on Bombay, " Co's. Rs. ..... | |

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 24.25 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 5½ per Cent premium.
" " " " small 96 a 98 " 5 " "
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, " " " 1 per Cent "
" " Old Carolus IV. " " " 12 per Cent "
South American Republics " " " 2 per Cent discount.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub. feet.... Co. @ £5. 5.
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none.... " "
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. " "

## DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1ST APRIL TO 30TH JUNE, 1837.

| | IN JUNE. | | | IN APRIL AND MAY. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Chests.* | *Price.* | *Value in Dollars.* | *Chests.* | *Value in Dollars.* | *Stock left July.* |
| Patna.....old | 76 | 810 | 62,320 | 553 | 411,305 | 449 |
| " .....new | 343 | 695 | 238,385 | | | 1,554 |
| Benares .....old | 48 | 755 | 36,240 | 344 | 261,680 | 199½ |
| " .....new | 218 | 660 | 143,880 | | | 1994 |
| Malwa .....old | 1564 | 845 | 821,110 | 3,097 | 1,635,370 | 8,353 |
| | 2249 | | 1,300,925 | 3,904 | 2,289,35 | 10,9414 |

Total of deliveries in the months of April, May & June, 6,153 chests, value Sp. Drs. 3,589,600

## RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & other Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

| GOODS | TREASURE | GOODS | TREASURE | GOODS | TREASURE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay..... | | Singapore ... | 1½ | Bol. or Hamburg ... | 3½ |
| Ceylon ..... | | Manila ..... | | Spain or Portugal.. | 3½ |
| Madras ..... | | Malacca ... | | America U States .. | 3 |
| Calcutta ..... | 3.. 2½ | Penang ..... | 1½ | 1½ | Chili or Peru ... | 4 |
| Rangoon ..... | | Batavia ..... | | Mexico ..... | 5 |
| Mauritius ... | | Gt. Britain via Sp. | 3 | Coast of China .. | 1 p m |
| Australia ... | | " direct ..... | 3 | 4½ | Lintin &c..... | ½ do. |
| Sand. Islands . | | France ..... | 3 | 2½ | | |

Note. Aboverates are from 20th April to 20th Oct. annually; during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat lower. Risks on Ships are $ 2 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ ¾ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

## WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd " " " 1200 do. & under 1600 " 0.7221491 " "
3rd " " " under 1200 do. " 0.5067341 " "

N B. The cubit is 14¼ inches; measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Poremast to the Mizen mast, or other head in Brigs; and across at the main masts; these are multiplied together for the above products—The largest class pay from $ 4300 to $ 4320; 2d class from $ 3760 to $ 3780; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Comshaw or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Taels or $ 2223. Linguists fee $ 173½ and Comprador's fees $ 50. Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. On French and other Foreign vessels they are slightly varied. Riceladen ships are charged only about $ 1300 in lieu of measurement &c.,

# COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

## IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—The stock of Longcloths is very small, and the first importations would sell readily.

COTTON YARN.—Rather looking up for the good descriptions.

WOOLLENS.—There is some demand for Longells at a slight advance upon previous quotations.

RICE.—No sales can be effected, and our very low quotations may be considered as nominal. The stock of native as well as foreign grain is very heavy.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—PEPPER remains firm. TIN is as before, but we do not hear of sales at the advance.

SANDALWOOD.—Continues in good demand at the advanced rates.

COTTON.—The inferior qualities continue without demand, at a decline of a few mace, but good cotton is wanted of which the proportion is very small in the late importations. A sale of new Bombay has just been reported to us consisting of about 3000 bales good, fine, and middling qualities at 10 T. average. The stock on hand on the 1st is given to us as follows, including all the late arrivals, but we think it is over estimated.

| Bombay. | Bengal. | Madras. | Total, |
|---|---|---|---|
| 38030 | 7268 | 5147 | 47.45 Bales. |

and the clearances in June

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3380 | 6513 | 8 87 | 18.319 Bales. |

OPIUM.—Although the new smuggling boats are said to have commenced running, there is no favorable change in the market, new Patna being equally dull of sale at even a decline. Malwa is also in less demand, the Teen chan jun s being all fully supplied, and the trade on the coast is almost entirely suspended. For the deliveries in the last month see above.

## EXPORTS.

TEA.—Nothing doing. Letters received within the last day or two from the black tea districts state the second gathering to have been an abundant one; the quality is said to be fair, but with rather a coarse leaf. Prices had opened high for Pekoe-Kouk but had declined again. Very few Souchong Congous, new, were being manufactured, although they were to be bought cheap but there is likely to be a large supply of Souchong, of Campoi quality, brought down.

SUGAR.—very scarce, and our quotation must be considered therefore almost nominal There is consequently great difficulty in mak-

# THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 2d No. 45. CANTON, SATURDAY, JULY 15TH. 1837. No. 97.


## SPAIN.

According to letters from Madrid of the 31st ult., several officers of the staff, who had accompanied General NARVAEZ to that capital, had been ordered to return forthwith to their respective corps. The advocates of the General in the Cortes were Messrs. OLOZAGA, GARCIA CARRASCO, and FERNANDEZ DEL PINO. The manifesto of General NARVAEZ having been alluded to in the course of the discussion of the 31st, M. LOPEZ moved that the matter should be immediately brought before the House. The sitting, it was expected, would be a boisterous one, from the number of members who had inscribed their names as intending to take a part in it. The conduct of ALAIX at Vittoria was said to have paralyzed the projected operations of SARSFIELD. It was reported that ALAIX even refused to obey the orders of ESPARTERO. M. MENDIZABAL did not yet despair of being able to contract a loan in England, by offering to engage, during 30 years, the revenues of Cuba and the Philippine Islands. It was feared that the new Budget, now preparing by the Minister of Finance, would contain the announcement of a frightful deficit. M. MENDIZABAL, wishing, no doubt, to prepare the public for this disclosure, had caused a statistical return of all the deficits in the budgets of Spain, since 1796, to be published in the journals. Some convent or other was daily levelled with the ground. No less than 100 had already been demolished in the provinces of Madrid. The Government intends to open an establishment for invalid soldiers the moment the state of the Treasury will admit, to also to remove to Seville the artillery school of Alcala de Henares. A bill for specifying and regulating the rights and duties of the military is shortly to be laid before the Cortes.

The Gazette of the 31st ult. contains a congratulatory address forwarded by the patriots of Nantes to the defenders of Bilboa.

Our letters from Bayonne of the 4th inst. contain no important intelligence from the seat of war. Advices from Durango of the 1st stated that a column of 2,000 men of the garrison of Bilboa having attempted a sortie in the direction of Munguia, the Infant Don SEBASTIAN had sent some troops to oppose them. The Christinos proceeded but a short distance on their reconnoitering expedition, and then re-entered Bilboa. The Infante Don SEBASTIAN, who remained watching their movements, returned to Zornoza.

Our correspondent at St. Sebastian writes to us, under date of the 2d inst., that the promised reinforcements from Santander had not yet been received. The James Watt steamer, which reached from the latter city on the 1st inst., brought intelligence of a corps of 6,000 men, intended for St. Sebastian, having been met a few days before at Pancorvo, so that it could not arrive at its destination for a full fortnight. However, in the evening of the 2d the Comet steamer came in from Portugalette, and announced that General ESPARTERO had resolved on detaching 7,000 men from his army, who had marched that very day for Castro Urdiales, whither five steamers had been directed to proceed, in order to take them without delay to St. Sebastian. The Carlist forces near Bilboa were between 10,000 and 12,000 men. The army of ESPARTERO amounted to 22,000.—*Times, Feby.* 10th.

## MARKETS IN ENGLAND.

TEA.—The free trade sales which commenced on the 30th ultimo, concluded on Tuesday. The total quantity put up was about 30,000 packages, of which about 30,000 were disposed of; the remainder was withdrawn and bought in. The sales upon the whole have gone off heavily, but towards the close more animation was evinced, and the prices, as compared with the December sales, show a fall of 1d. per lb. on Bohea and Common Congou; the blackish leaf kinds were not much in demand, but they brought nearly former prices; the finest Pekoe flavor brought fully their previous value. Hysons have declined 2d. per lb. and Hyson Skin and Twankay are barely supported. Orange Pekoe has gone at lower prices than at any previous sale. Campoi and Souchong of low quality are both dull and lower, say 2d. to 3d. per lb. where the importers pressed sales. Lower prices have also been accepted for Young Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder.

Since the sales there have been enquiries for several lots at a slight premium.

The following is the quantity of Tea upon which duty was paid in the year 1836.

| | |
|---|---|
| In London—Bohea | 14465282 lb |
| Deduct exported and duty returned | 402857 |
| | 14062680 |
| Other sorts | 22036316 |
| Liverpool—Bohea | 1958949 |
| Other sorts | 2532371 |
| Bristol all sorts | 1077489 |
| Hull | 56579 |
| Leith | 1119859 |
| Glasgow | 1050712 |
| All other Scotch Ports | 110400 |
| Dublin | 2636632 |
| Belfast | 990447 |
| Cork | 480359 |
| All other Irish Ports | 657371 |
| Total | 48772389 |

*Prince's Price Current, February 16th.*

*London, 7th February, 1837.*

The January sales which commenced on the 30th have finished to day——a depression has pervaded them to a far greater extent than any in the previous year, and although the Trade was considered to have but light Stocks, yet not more than 30,000 out of the 81,000 pkgs brought forward have been sold.

Many parcels were withdrawn and several others bought in, yet prices were not improved thereby and where a determination to sell was shewn, the Importers were obliged to accept lower rates and our quotations are consequently under those of any period ever known.

BOHEA CANTON,—upon which the 6d. duty has been paid of superior quality and in Congo Chests sold at 6½ ₰ ℔ short price.
good in large Chests..... 6 "
fair common (at the close of the sale)..... 5½ "
Do. FOKIEN—liable to the 2s. 1d. duty has been bought in at..... 6¼ @ 7½ "
CONGOU—ordinary common sold at 9 @ 9½ "
good common and mixed blackish leaf..... 10. 10½ @ 10½ @ 11
contrary to the previous expectations the good middling qualities of blackish leaf have been refined at..... 1. 0 @ 1. 10
TWANKAYS—fair to good sold at... 1. 4½ a few 1. 4
200 chests (at the end of the sale) fair..... sold at... 1. 3½ & 1. 3¾
HYSONS—are rather cheaper than last sale.....
SOUCHONGS—are further reduced..
ORANGE PEKOE—for the most part unsaleable.....
The East India Company's March sale..... 4,000,000 lbs.
includes the Tea refused at the December sale—together about 900,000 lbs.
they put up nearly the whole of the Twankay in their possession.

Their total stock of unsold Tea at this time is 12,500,000 lbs. of which nearly 1,500,000 lbs. in Canton Bohea and 9,7-0,0000 lbs. in Congou——the greater part of this Bohea and Congou must ultimately be brought to sale without taxation, according to the Company's present plan of putting up at one sale without protection the Tea which had been refused at a former—and there seems no hope of improvement under this mode of disposing of their Stock.

COMPANY'S UNSOLD STOCK 31ST JANY. 1837.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bohea Canton lbs. | 1,482,000 |
| Do. Pekoe | 35,000 |
| Congou | 9,779,000 |
| Souchong | 150,000 |
| Twankay | 501,000 |
| Hyson | 351,000 |
| lbs. | 12,298,000 |

P. S. We are yet without sufficient particulars to enable us to ascertain the Stocks and Deliveries of last year.—*From a commercial letter.*

Money continues to be made very scarce by those who possess it, in consequence of their being perplexed what to do with it for the best. There are great complaints of the scarcity of money, and yet there is much unemployed capital. Considerable distrust continues to exist, which has been increased by several failures that have taken place, and by an impression that the Bank of England itself is in a very perplexed position. Great dissatisfaction with the conduct of the Directors of the Bank is very extensively expressed, and we should not at all be surprised to hear of a public meeting being called to express that dissatisfaction in the proper quarter. Discounts continue very high for all kinds of bills except Bankers' bills, and no other paper but this last description can yet to any extent be got into circulation. Things do not appear to have improved at all this last week, and we have never become familiar with distress, perplexity and depression. The continuance of this state of things will do more mischief than the state of things itself originally did, as it will of necessity swell many people out. Parliament, though now sitting, cannot, so far as we can see, furnish any remedy to the evil, and at present we have to be reduced to evils that we cannot control. We get into this state by the workings of the monetary system—and the working of that system back again can alone and are quite sufficient to bring us back to a sound standing. Time is required for this, and in this, as well as in other disorders, it is much easier to get ill than well. In the course of the resuscitating process much distress, anguish and pain will be inflicted and are now felt, but of the issue we have no doubt. It will not be a prostration of public credit and a universal panic, but a sounder state of things, which it is to be hoped past and costly experience will actuate us more effectually to guard, and more permanently to preserve.

*Mercantile Journal, Feby. 7th.*

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS,

### REWARDS & PUNISHMENTS.

PUNISHMENTS.—This is an engine of power infinitely more important and more difficult to wield than Rewards, and a deviation from an equal use of it not only entails greater confusion on society but a degree of pain to the mind and body of the culprit unjustly or over punished which renders even the disbursion of the subject distressing.

The clear principle to be gone on is that example for the future, not revenge for the past, is the duty of the governing power.

This so far as the imperfect nature of human intellect will admit of should induce the legislating body to provide for the party tried if guilty being punished beyond any possibility of failure because this certainty carries to the mind of all offenders that, as if by a decision of Providence itself, *punishment surely awaits crime.*—I am sorry to say in the practice of real life in England the very reverse of this exists as the chance of one guilty and tried escaping sentence is quite as great as of his being condemned.—This proceeds from a variety of faults in our criminal code, one of which is its voluminous extent, but what I consider the grand fault at present is the punishment of extensive classes of crime by the penalty of death or banishment for life, when public opinion by no means goes the length of such severe sentences for these crimes—thus the sympathy of mankind instead of being *with* justice and for visitation of the offence turns round entirely *for* the criminal, and all society is engaged in a series of evasion of the law and thus acquires a contempt for it.—One dangerous error of a legislator is to suppose a punishment can for any length of time, by legal enactment, continue to be inflicted, which is beyond what the public opinion awards to the offence.—The fate of the laws against forgery and duelling afford a strong illustration of this.—It is notorious that the crown lawyers and the bank cannot get a verdict; or often, a party to prosecute in these cases, but because the accused is not guilty, but because the punishment *is death?*

Let forgery be punished by some arbitrary conviction of a disgraceful and severe nature and no offender will escape from the fault of a jury or from the want of a prosecutor.

Let duelling be rewarded by a 3 year's solitary confinement and no more juries will bring in verdicts against truth and evidence.

Let human life not be touched for property value 40s. within dwelling house, and no juries will be found on oath declaring watches worth £3 of the value of £1, 10. 1 ℔

These are tricks and evasions caused by the folly of the law being kept contrary to public opinion; they are evasions on the side of humanity, but these and the quibbles of lawyers in their indictments ill bringing discredit and tending to bring law into contempt, would instantly vanish before a code reformed to the civilization or the opinion of the day.

The argument on this question I will try to exemplify by some cases to the point at a distance of time when passion and politics must have softened down, and in recent affairs it is enough to say that the respective of law amongst the abuse of the Tithe collection in Ireland as the greatest enemy to good order and to those who saw the Dorchester labourers banished for the very crime which was passed over to the King's brother and other Dukes, Marshals, and Lords, have manifest regret that such a case was persisted in.

Prynne's ears twice cut off, that time out of their sockets for merely speculative opinions and reflections on ladies dancing.—Muir dragged amongst felons to a convict ship and banished for life for supporting reform of Parliament—the Duke D'Enghien, and Ney's murders were not only revolting cruelties, but were absolutely useless nay detrimental to the dominant powers who inflicted them—let us pause on such as highly moral lessons if kings and rulers ever did from experience learn—Prynne's mutilation became a mark of honor—a bond of union and sympathy with millions—he became the the most popular man of his day—was attended on the revolution back to London in triumph by 5000 of his fellow countrymen on horseback, and the fees and damages awarded back to him from his unjust judges, and were received by order of the House of Commons.

It is by no means a strained view of the case to say that the torture Prynne was subjected to, and the bad feeling thereby created, hurried Strafford and Laud to their graves and prepared the block for Charles himself—yet the cause of free discussion did not stop!

Of all the cases recent story presents on the fatal nature of over punishments, Muir's is the most extraordinary—we here see a religious, quiet, moral man of property torn from his family, hurried amongst murderers and robbers into a hulk on the Thames, and destined to be buried alive in Sydney—he becomes a martyr in the cause of liberty—America; to her eternal honor, has sent a vessel to release him, and all France with open arms received him as a hero and a saint—Tells him living and bury him at the national expense when dead.—So much for the man—follow the cause this Scotch court of justiciary tried to put down by illegality, cruelty and chicane.

This cause *Reform of Parliament* so attacked by this precious Court, one of ordinary length of life has seen a brought into the Commons by a Russell thereby rendering himself as dear to his countrymen as his martyred ancestor, and the cause, for which Muir was sent to the hulks, solemnly voted the law of the land by Commons, Lords, and King "what effect then had this cruelty" "on a prevailing truth?" I consider it fair to say it hurried it on—but the effect on the character of the court and government was enduring—every man seeing a grave court of lawyers guilty of illegality to overwhelm their victim—and of cruelty to strike when down.—argue thus "the court of justiciary did injustice in such a case, how can I sure they will not do so again" ?—then sympathy with the culprit is produced, not horror of the crime; such conduct by a court of law is a crime against the state of the deepest dye—striking at all respect for, and obedience to the laws—because the purity of the execution is sullied.—I do not build much on heraldry but I would prefer the blood of the poorest peasant in my veins, to that of any of the cruel and bad judges who presided when Muir was tried.—The Duc D'Enghien was engaged in an unlawful act but the purity or the court who tried was doubtful; and the punishment exceeded the offence—he considering himself justified in any step to restore the French throne to his family—hence opinion turned against Napoleon and his wisest adviser told him he had committed a *mistake*; and in our code we must add also an *unnecessary* crime.—The war after Leipsic was a war of opinion and many a brave soldier did Duc D'Enghien's death raise against his murderer.

It is painful for an Englishman to discuss Ney's murder it involves the character of a British hero who, barring this case, never shed blood but in fair fight—though for our argument to say Ney died unjustly unless thousands of his fellow soldiers had attended him to the scaffold: and his execution was a *murder*, because his life was guaranteed by the treaty of Paris where the French king received a quid for it too.

Ney, if suffered to die in his bed, would have left a doubtful character—his murder sanctified him—and handkerchiefs dipt in his blood adorn some of the best houses in France—and still, the three days of July came on as surely as if he had never been murdered.

The length of the *facts* already stated, forbid a long moral; if I have succeeded in conveying my opinion to the public it is, that over punishment rescues, destroys the line of the example of the punishment, and converts it into incitement to support the error too severely visited.

"STAR OF THE LEGION OF HONOR."

12 July, 1837.

### THE REGATTA

Mr. Editor,

Having had the pleasure of attending the Races of the Canton Regatta Club, I shall do myself the pleasure of giving you a short account of them which you may insert or not as it pleases you. I shall not detain you with descriptions of the appearance of the course and of the varied classes of boats that were there assembled, that not being in my way, but shall proceed at once to the races.

The first was a wherry race with oars for which 8 wherries were entered and really, when they formed their line previous to starting, their different dresses had a pretty effect. At 15 minutes past six. Off I was the word, and off they went, and no doubt each exerted himself to the utmost, but, where they went, or what they did, no one could see for the crowds of Chinese boats that so completely took possession of both sides and at times the centre of the course that it was with difficulty a space could be kept clear to allow the boats to come in.

Of course you will have an official account of these races and therefore shall only add that there was but one opinion as to the *Dodo's* bipedic speed although the rigid rules of the Club prevented her spirited owner from having the Cup, for having deviated from the course; another boat was also disbarred for the same cause.

The second Race was by the nine boats over the sailing course, but, owing to the boats claiming the Cup for the first race, only four started for this, and this race was completely a second edition of the first, the same difficulty of keeping the Chinese boats out of the way—and the same mistakes about the direction of the course, in consequence of which *Clarinette*, although the first boat in, was distanced, and the second boats of both races got the Cups.

These mistakes have unfortunate disfavoured and created a good deal of discontent, but I think great allowances ought to be made, it being the first meeting.

The second day's sport, alas! the weather, the unfavorable, went off with more eclat than the first; things were better managed, and at the appointed time the scullers made their appearance, but leaves one of their number, and of the two that remained the odds were all in favor of *Primrose*, who of course had it all his own way; and won the Cup with ease.

After the usual time was allowed, the Gigs and Gallies took their station, and the first that attracted attention was the black gig, the *Fanny*, and Fanny was emblazoned on each man's breast and *Fanny's* flag floated proudly in the breeze sure to win—cannot possibly lose.—Go it *Fanny's!*

The next was the *Dragon* Gally with her fleet crew in gaudy red stripes perfectly confident that the Cup must be theirs.

To these succeeded the Rat with a crew evidently too young to compete with their older antagonists, indeed so great was the contrast that some one observed they ought to be called mice instead of rats, however, the youngsters were high in hope and were determined to win if they could.

At the proper time off they went, and a very interesting and well contested race took place between the *Fanny* and *Dragon*, the latter winning only by thirty five seconds; the young rats being far astern partly owing to steering the wrong way and partly thro' want of the propelling power. Thus concluded the first Canton Regatta and I confidently hope it will be the precursor of many more.

Your's

A MEMBER C. R. C.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS.

Sir,—The accompanying six lines of poetry on a Rose are entirely at your disposal.

I remain Sir,

Your most obedient Servant.

B.

Macao, 9th July, 1837.

*On a Rose.*

Mark on that bush the blushing rose,
That smiles and triumphs as it grows,
It soon will wither, droop, and fall,—
And soon it will not be at all;
Then tell me, reason it not to say,
Come now, and crop me whilst you may?

B.

## CANTON REGATTA CLUB.

REGULATIONS.

No boat will be allowed to pull, that was not entered on or before the 7th July.

None but members are allowed to pull at the Races.

No race can come off unless 3 Boats are entered for it; but if only one of the boats entered, appear at the starting time, the umpire will direct that boat to pull over the course, and win the Cup.

The boats to be alongside the Umpire's boat not later than 6 o'clock; and the first race to be started at ½ past 6 precisely.

The course will be pointed out by boats bearing the Club flag, blue with C. R. C. in white letters. The Umpire's boat with another boat in line at the North End of the Macao passage, will be the starting and winning post; and 2 boats will mark the turning point of the course, round one of which the racing boats must pull, and back to the starting post.

Lots will be drawn at the Umpire's boat, for the choice of station.

No fouling is allowed; and any dispute a rising, shall be left to the decision of Umpire.

Should two boats come in so near that the Umpire cannot determine the winner, those 2 boats start again and pull over such portion of the course as the Umpire may decide.

The Wherries will remain in line alongside the Umpire after the first heat; and 15 minutes will be allowed between winning the first heat and starting for the second.

The boat winning a Cup cannot start for any other race at this meeting.

No boat to use any more oars, paddles or other propelling power during the race, than were used at starting

It is expected that no member will appear on the course without wearing the badge of the Club.

Umpire Captain C. Elliot R. N.

STEWARDS OF THE COURSE.

R Turner Esq. W.C.Hunter Esq. J.E.Naylor Esq.
W. Delano ,, A. A. Low ,, Capt. T. Wills.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

Stair Dalrymple, Esq. J. Henry, Esq.
J. B. Compton, ,, W.C.Hunter, ,,
J. HENRY.
Secretary & Treasurer.

## CANTON REGATTA.

FIRST MEETING.

FIRST DAY.—Tuesday, 11th July, 1837.

WHERRIES—OARS.

Entrance $ 10 each boat: Heats. Distance 1 mile.
1st heat.—For a Cup—value $ 60.

| | | | | Color |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. Mc. Culloch's | ,, | Cutwater | ,, | White |
| Mr. Gilman's | ,, | Ariel | ,, | Pink |
| Mr. Astell's | ,, | Water lily | ,, | Orange |
| Mr. Compton's | ,, | Daisy | ,, | Yellow |
| Mr. Gray's | ,, | FlowerO'Dumblane, | | Green |
| Mr. Thomson's | ,, | Bee | ,, | Blue |

2nd heat.—Distance same as 1st heat.—Winner of the 1st heat withdrawn. For a Cup presented by the Union Club—value $ 50.

SECOND DAY.—Wednesday, 12th July, 1837.

SCULLERS.

Entrance $ 10 each boat.—Distance 1 mile for a Cup—value $ 50.

| | | | | Color |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. Compton's | ,, | Primrose | ,, | Primrose |
| Mr. Henry's | ,, | Toy | ,, | Green |
| Mr. Astell's | ,, | Water lily | ,, | Yellow |
| Mr. Drummond's | ,, | Tam O'Shanter | ,, | Blue |

Gigs 2nd Gallies—4 oars.

Entrance $ 3 each oar.—Distance 2 miles for a Cup—value $ 50.

| | | | | Color |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr. Rawson's | ,, | Fanny | ,, | Light blue |
| Mr. Robertson's | ,, | Dragon | ,, | Red striped |
| Capt. Fraser's | ,, | Rat | ,, | White, blue trimmed |

J. HENRY.
Secretary & Treasurer.

---

UNITED STATES.—By New a York paper to the 25th ult. brought by the packet ship *Sheffield*, which arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday, we learn that on the 16th of January the Senate reversed a resolution passed on the 26th of March, 1834, condemnatory of the President General Jackson. At the above period the President gave great offence to the Senate, and to the majority of the people of the United States, by his interference with the Bank. The act of removing the deposits was declared to be illegal, and the opposition talked loudly of impeachment. The Senate then contained a majority hostile to the Administration, yet, as there were numbers who approved of the removal of the deposits, the scheme of impeachment was abandoned, and in lieu of so formal and formidable a proceeding, a solemn condemnation was passed by the following resolution:—

'Resolved—That the President in the late executive proceedings in relation to the public revenue has assumed to himself authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and laws, but in derogation of both.'

This resolution the Senate has reversed, with a declaration that it was not only arbitrary and contrary to the Constitution, but in every respect unjust and unmerited, and it has been ordered to be expunged from the public records. The objection which has been made to this proceeding is, that it contravences the provision of the Constitution, directing that Congress shall keep a record of its proceedings. The resolution for 'expunging' the obnoxious clause was brought forward by Mr Benton, and was carried into effect by drawing black lines round the resolution of 1834, and writing across the face of it, 'Expunged by order of the Senate.'—*Singapore Free Press*, 19th June

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

We have been favoured by a friend with the perusal of a *Bombay Courier Extra* of the 27th May, which came by one of the arrivals from that port during the week, from which the following is taken, viz.

"The *Hugh Lindsay* arrived this morning from the Persian Gulph: from Mohamorerah the 16th inst. bringing the Company's despatches up to the 1st April, but no packet for the Public

The following are the principal items of intelligence we have been able to glean. The Overland Packet from hence of the 16th September arrived in England early in February. Two new Steamers were to be built for the *Euphrates*, the management of which, and of the conveyance of despatches by that Route, was to be placed under Mr. Lynch of the Indian Navy, subject to the orders and controul of Colonel Taylor.

A coalition between the Whigs and Tories, and a quarrel of Mr. O'Connell and the radical party is alluded to in a letter from the Gulph; but at what date we have not been able to ascertain. The *Hugh Lindsay* met with very rough weather shortly after leaving this, and had a bare supply of coals left on reaching Muscat.

The General Overland Packets for April had been sent to Alexandria.

The following is an extract of a letter from a passenger by the *Hugh Lindsay*, dated Bushire 15th inst.

"Col Chesney is the only one of our party of 3 who is going thro' the Desert to Beirout but which he hardly expects to reach in time for the Steamer. —We left the Steamer at Carrack on Friday and arrived on Saturday morning at the Residency"

We have also seen some numbers of *Galignani* up to the 13th February, from which we have extracted, as much as the time we were able to put them in hand enables us to give for Post: they are however exceedingly meagre in intelligence."—*Singapore Free Press* 29th June.

CALCUTTA.

The following observations relative to the Opium trade are found in the *Englishman* of 31st ult. viz.

"The trade is, as we before observed, rapidly coming to the same state as the salt trade. It would not surprise us, if the *next*, were to be the *last* public sale that ever takes place, and in future to see the drug advertised deliverable from the Company's godowns at a fixed price. This would at once abolish the gambling which now goes on, and bring the trade to one between dealer and consumer. It would put an end to the operations of the Malwa folks, in bringing up Calcutta prices for their own advantage. Unless, indeed, they have capital and spirit to buy the whole of the Company's produce of the season and retail it to shippers. There is not much chance of this, but should they, it would be no more than a fair advantage obtained by real capital, provided no credit is given to the purchaser on the part of the Company. This year is evidently a critical one in the trade and a new system will probably spring out from it, ending in the substitution of a tax or export duty for the present monopoly,"

The following is from the *Calcutta Market* of 22nd ult.;—

"OPIUM.—Market without action and in abeyance of advices from China;—no transaction of sale or purchase is reported to have obtained whithin the past week, holders of the drug look with anxiety towards the 4th sale, as likely to decide the speculations of the season, which are expected to be productive of heavy losses to those who have engaged in it.

Much speculation exists as to the result of the 4th sale;—it is rumoured that petitions have been sent in to Government, for further indulgence; one report is that application has been made for the division of the quantity remaining into two sales in June and July, another that an allowance on the prices of the previous sales has been prayed for. We credit neither of these reports, for it would be compromising the integrity of the Government to depart from declared engagements, to favour particular interests; setting aside the consideration that any such concessions will be detrimental to the interests of Government itself in respect to its revenues.

The quantity *uncleared* of former sales in the Warehouse is 5,627 chests, allowing that one-third of the amount or deposite have been paid, it will require Co. Rs. 58,19,572 (taking the average of prices) to effect their redemption; the quantity on next sale consists of 5,256 chests, allowing the sales to average Rs. 1,250, the amount required to meet the purchases is Rs. 65 70,000 which makes a total Rs. 1,23,80,572 to provide for the drug yet to be cleared, and that intended for the 4th sale;—in the present position of the money market, so vast a provision of capital cannot but fail to affect prices; —and to support prices against such an amount of means and bad markets abroad under existing circumstances, is fatuous rashness."

The *Lord Auckland*, *Rob Roy*, *Water Witch*, *Cowasjee Family*, *Red Rover*, and *Anne* were loading for China, and the *Jane* and *Perth* for the *Straits*.—*Singapore Free Press*, 29th June.

---

# CANTON PRESS,

July 15th 1837.

---

## HING-TAE'S AFFAIRS.

LETTER OF THE CREDITORS TO THE GOVERNOR.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY,

The Governor of the two Kwang Provinces a respectful address.

On the 29th June we presented a Petition to your Excellency regarding the delays which had occurred in making any arrangements for the settlement of the debts of Hing-tae Hong.

In reply you gave orders that the accounts of the Hong should be immediately produced.

A statement from Yen Kechâng has been communicated to us by the Hong merchants in which all the accounts are disputed and objections raised with no other object apparently than to protract a just settlement from day to day, and showing a total ignorance of concerns of the Hong.

We have therefore now to request that your Excellency will order the return of Yen-ke-tsoung who has been the manager of all the commercial affairs of the Hong since its establishment, and who can alone afford the necessary explanations, thus will all further evasion be checked.

Canton, 1st July, 1837.

ANSWER.

Tang President of the Board of War, and Governor of the two Kwang Provinces issues this Edict for the information of the Hong Merchants.

WHEREAS on the 5th day of July a petition was presented by the english merchants *Jardine &c.*, stating the debts of *Yen Kechang* of the Hingtae Hong, to amount to $ 2,168,349.68 as shown by the accounts which were correct and not in the least exaggerated; and whereas *Yen Kechang* presented a counter petition, complaining that the accounts rendered by the foreign traders were false, and their claims were greatly exaggerated. I commanded the senior Hong merchants Howqua &c. to accompany the two parties to the Consoo House and there arrange the matter between them.

Now the said Hong merchants reported to me, that when they questioned *Yen Kechang* as to which of the accounts he objected to as incorrect, he shewed himself entirely ignorant of the matter and put them off with evasive answers. He then selected three barbarians to unite with them to examine the accounts and to bring them to an equitable settlement. On this *Yen Kechang* selected indiscriminately from the various accounts *five* which he objected to on the ground of incorrectness; but they, the Hong merchants, having carefully examined the said accounts, decided that they could not, in justice, be excepted. They also prepared two clear statements of all the Hongs accounts which they presented with a petition praying me to examine and decide.

On the same day—Dent and other barbarian traders of various nations presented a petition to the following effect (here follows above petition)

This coming before me the Governor, I investigated the matter and ascertained that balances of purchase money due for goods cannot be classed under the same head as balances of borrowed money. The Hongs have from time immemorial been governed by precedents which determine where interest *is* allowed and where it *is not*. But are there really no more intricate accounts than the above?

I have compared the statements of the barbarian traders *Jardine, Dent &c.* with that of *Yen Kechang* and lo! they differ widely. Which of them is to be relied upon?

Let the senior and junior Hong merchants give their whole minds in conjunction with the two parties to examine the accounts and come to some equitable arrangement. *Let the accounts at once be settled, and all disputes be put an end to.*

If these disputes are continued any more, and upon investigation I find that *Yen Kechang* actually owes, what the foreigners state him to do, and yet does not immediately settle with them, most assuredly he shall be visited with the most awful punishment. You the Hong merchants also, must not then plead ignorance of the subject and say to yourselves: Why did we not exert ourselves to settle the business?

Besides the warning ediet, issued by my orders, by the Poocheng and Gancha-sze's, I now issue this proclamation for the senior Hong merchants, Howqua, Mowqua, and Pwankequa instantly to obey.

Let them and their juniors in conjunction with the disputing parties proceed at once carefully to examine all the claims, and ascertain if any just deductions can be made. Let them ascertain and settle the exact sums owing by the Hong to foreigners. Thus when the tide ebbs the rocks appear. —Do not show the least favor but act with justice.

Let them instantly fix on some plan for repaying the foreigners the sums due to them, and report the same to the two sze's that I may be informed thereof. There must be no delay or remissness; the matter is most urgent.

Debts due by *Yen Kechang* he alone is responsible for; his servants and assistants in the Hong must not be troubled.

Let this ediet be transmitted to the barbarian traders for their information and obedience.

Let there not be the least delay in settling the accounts on pain of the most awful punishment.

Haste! Haste! A special Ediet.

July 7th 1837.

---

The above correspondence about the Hing-tae Hong has taken place with the local Government. It appears therefore that the Governor is well disposed to aid foreigners in the recovery of the debts owing by Hing-tae, though it appears strange that the principal object of the foreigners address, viz., that of bringing forward Yen-Ketseang the acting partner, who has hidden himself, should remain altogether unnoticed. This answer of the Governor's leaves the creditors very much as they were, since the accounts are to be settled, and in which only the partner now missing can elucidate any points that may be disputed. It is however something in this case to see the principle, that the Cohong is liable for the debts of it's insolvent members, acknowledged, though we much fear that the recognition of balances as well as the mode in which payment is to be effected will remain as doubtful and debated as ever. Why Ke-tseang should not be made to come forth, if indeed he has not found means to go beyond the sea, and this is said by some, though doubted by most, to assist in the settlement, the Governor must have reasons for which we hope may not have lessened to assets of the Hong.

---

We give in another column the regulations of the newly established Canton Regatta Club, as well as a letter from one of it's members descriptive of the races that took place our Tuesday and Wednesday last. We stated last week that the Hong-merchants, apprehensive of collison with the Chinese, had addressed a letter to one of the members of the Club with a view to present the races; the letter we give below. It was not attended to, and we are glad to have to state that not only did no quarrel with the Chinese take place, though, particularly on the first day the river was crowded with their boats, but that they behaved extremely well, leaving the course clear whenever told to do so, and being altogether as accommodating if not more so, as crowds of other people would be on similar occasions. The concourse of Chinese to witness the racing was immense, and we observed among then a good many of the richer people, as well as several of the Hong-merchants Capt. Elliot. H. M's. Superintendent who had accepted of the office of Umpire, not having arrived from Macao, Captain T. Wills was elected in his tead. For the particulars of the races we refer to the letter of a member in another column as well as to the following official account of the result.

FIRST DAY, 11TH JULY 1837.

FIRST HEAT FOR A CUP.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bee | wins in 10m. 29s. |
| Ariel | 2d. |
| Flower of Dumblane | 3d |
| Water lily | 4th. |

Daisy and Cutwater declared distanced for going round the wrong boat. The Daisy did the distance in 9m. 43s.

SECOND HEAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Water lily | wins in 11m. 23s. |
| Flower O'Dumblane | 2d. |

Cutwater distanced for going round the wrong boat. She did the distance in 10m. 46s. The Ariel distanced for fouling.

SECOND DAY, 12TH JULY.

SCULLERS FOR THE CUP OF $50.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. Compton's | Primrose | wins in 10m. 53s. |
| Mr. Drumond's | Tam O'Shanter | second. |
| Mr. Henry's | Toy | did not start. |

GIGS AND GALLIES FOR A CUP OF $50.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. Robertson's | Dragon | wins in 13m. 32s. |
| Mr. Rawson's | Fanny | second in 14m. 0s. |
| Capt. Fraser's | Rat | third in 15m. 0s. |

Signed THOMAS WILLS, Umpire.

---

To Mr.————,

We beg respectfully to inform you, that we have heard it is the intention of our respected Elder Brothers, and other Chin-Te-le-mun, to pull about on the river and race boats. We know not if this is true, but heretofore, it has not been customary to race boats on the river.

Should the authorities hear of such doings, we, your younger brothers, would be sharply reproved, for permitting you to act so indiscreetly—moreover, on the river—boats are mysteriously abundant, and on every side do they congregate in vast numbers; like a stream, they flow unceasingly—thus are the chances numerous, that "*fouling*" will take place, even to the tearing to each others boats, the injury of men's bodies also, with other frightful mishaps, will inevitably occur. Therefore we beseech our worthy Senior, to make known to the other Chin-te-le-man, that they would do well, to refrain from contesting the speed of their boats on the river—thus will after-troubles not accumulate—and all will be well—daily may your prosperity increase without difference. Your Younger Brothers,

(Signed) HOU QUA,
,, MOU-QUA,
,, PWANKEI-QUA.

and 10 other merchants.

6th moon, 3rd day, July, 5th 1837.

---

We have had several arrivals during the week, and have, by way of Singapore received news from England brought by the *Formidable* to the 12th February, and that vessel having put into Ireland, whence she left again the 7th or 8th of March ought to bring still later accounts, of which we have however not heard anything certain. We give several extracts from the English papers, in which we find nothing of much interest in politics. The commercial advices are any thing but satisfactory; the difficulty of realizing produce was a consequence of the want of confidence, which had produced a great scarcity of money. Several failures had taken place, but not any immediately connected with this trade. The accounts from the continent are equally distressing. We observe in the papers that a large Silk house in Berlin had failed for $400,000.

---

After writting the above we have received the *Singapore Free Press* of 22nd and 29th June, from the latter of which we give several extracts. From the former we learn that another plot had been formed against the life of the King of the French, which was detected before having come naturity: hand regulations had at last been fixed on by the Government of Bengal for the Island of Singapore and Mr. Young C. S. was about to proceed to the straits as Ambassador.

Private letters state the money-market in England as distressing as can will be, and produce of any sort was utterly unsaleable. Many failures, and extensive ones, we learn from one of our letters had taken place in London, but we are unable to give names. The first vessels from here last season will have found the market totally unprepared for their valuable cargoes.

# STATEMENT.

*Of Teas Shipped to Great Britain and Ireland. From 1st October 1836, to this date.*

| Date | Ships. | Destination. | Tonnage. | BLACK TEAS. Peculs | | | | | | | GREEN TEAS. Peculs | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Canton Bohea. | Fukien Bohea. | Congo. | Capar. | Souchong | Campoi. | Ankoi. | Hong-kay. | Pekoe. | Orange Pekoe | Hyson. | Young Hyson. | Hyson Skin. | Twankay | Gunpowder. | Imperial | Low Sorts |
| May 14 | Mary Walker,.. | Glasgow | 190 | | | 1216 | 90 | | | 40 | 16 | 110 | | 107 | | | 114 | 66 | 21 | |
| " 28 | John Fleming,... | London, | 502 | | | 4302 | 115 | 195 | | 36 | 6 | 52 | | 10 | | | 150 | | | 46 |
| " 31 | John Duddale,.. | Liverpool. | 313 | | | 1727 | 66 | 106 | | 32 | 124 | | | 118 | | | 220 | 104 | 97 | 49 |
| June 13 | Brucoolen,..... | " | 417 | | | 1167 | | 246 | 215 | | 162 | 122 | 43 | 530 | 234 | 89 | 270 | 82 | 64 | |
| | | | 1423 | | | 8498 | 291 | 547 | 215 | 108 | 307 | 284 | 43 | 755 | 434 | 89 | 793 | 252 | 182 | 95 |
| | Quantity 1st May. | | 31209 | 679 | | 170152 | 4373 | 17786 | 72 | 1137 | 3677 | 2665 | 7032 | 18938 | 4782 | 2609 | 30230 | 4388 | 2964 | 13667 |
| | | | 32632 | 679 | | 178644 | 4474 | 18333 | 287 | 1245 | 3984 | 2949 | 7078 | 19738 | 5016 | 2698 | 31023 | 4529 | 3146 | 13763 |

Black Tea Peculs 217,670 Lbs. 29,022,666
Green Tea " 66,141 " 8,818,800
Total Peculs 283,811 Lbs. 37,841,466

General Chamber of Commerce
Canton, 15th June, 1837.

WILLIAM SCOTT.
*Secretary.*

NOTICE.—is hereby given that the Undersigned will receive sealed Tenders of Cash for Bills of £ 1,000 ( payable at thirty days sight, in sets of £ 500 each ) on the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury on or before 12 o'clock the 27th instant.

EDWARD ELMSLIE
Secretary & Treasurer to the Superintendents.

Canton, 13th July, 1837.

P. S. Please to superscribe the word "Tender" on the envelope of the letter.

NOTICE.—The Secretary of the Canton Book Society requests information concerning the following publications belonging to the Society.

Jesse's Anglers Rambles.
Penny Magazine No. 83.

NOTICE.—Mr John Smith has this day been admitted a partner in my Establishment which will continue to be carried on in Commission, Ware-house keeping, and Auctioneering under the firm of Markwick & Smith. CHARLES MARKWICK.

Canton, 1st July, 1837.

NOTICE.—Referring to the above advertisement Charles Markwick and John Smith beg leave to solicit from their friends and the Public, a continuance of the Patronage that has heretofore been given to the Ware-house keeping and Auctioneering of the late Establishment of MARKWICK EDWARDS & Co.

Canton, 1st July 1837. (No. 3 Imperial Hong.)

NOTICE. — is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash, for Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and eighteen ( 218 ) Company's Rupees, per one hundred ( 100 ) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after sight.

( Signed. ) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 12th June, 1837.

NOTICE

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. F. M. Gillanders and Mr. W. K. Ewart in our establishment ceased yesterday. Mr. Peter Ewart and Mr. Edward Lyon have become partners in our establishment this day.

GILLANDERS EWART & Co.

Bombay, 1st May, 1837.

NOTICE.—Samuel Wetmore Jr., is this day admitted a partner in our establishment,

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, February 1st 1837.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the PERSIAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF BOMBAY are prepared to receive application for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the office they are authorised to take.

H. & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton, 2d May, 1837.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } ₱ 100 ₱1
" Lingwist reports, reports of Cargoes &c. .... " " " 1.00.
" Policies and detto pages. " " " 5.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

NOTICE.

THE interest of Samuel Russell and Augustine Heard in our house ceased on the 31st December 1836.

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, January 2nd.

INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE subscribers are duly authorised to grant Policies on account of this Company, payable in Canton Calcutta, or London. RUSSELL & Co.

Canton July, 6th 1837.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON,

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

*The Agents for the Society are from this day,*

In London,—Messrs. Palmers Mackillop Dent & Co.
" Calcutta, Messrs. Mackillop Stuart & Co.
" Bombay,—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
" Singapore, Messrs. A. L. Johnston & Co,
" Manila,—Messrs. Russell & Sturgis,

DENT & Co,
*Secretaries.*

Canton, 1st, July, 1836.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE "Caledonia," J. T. Lancaster, Commander will leave Whampoa on the 15th Proxmo, for freight apply to

SHAWUKSHAW RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 6th July, 1837.

FOR STRAITS & BOMBAY.

THE Ship "Charles Forbes," Capt. Thomas Wills, will leave Whampoa on the 20th September next, for freight apply to

DHUNJEEBHOY MUNCHERJEE,
and
HORMUSJEE FRAMJEE.
No. 5 Powshong Hong.

Canton, 7th July, 1837.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE Ship "HANNAH," Captain Mc Gregor, will leave Whampoa with all despatch. For freight apply to

HEERJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE.
No. 4 Powshong.

Canton, 26th May, 1837.

TO LET.

A Two-storied house in Macao, cool and commodious, situated in the rua de San Antonio. Persons desirous of taking the house are requested to apply to it's owner Major ALMADA in Macao.

WANTED.

BY a young Englishman, a situation in a merchant's counting-house. He is well acquainted with several of the European languages, and with bookkeeping. For reference apply to THE CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

FOR SALE ON BOARD THE BARQUE ISABELLA.

ROUGH spars of various sizes, lower masts, topmasts, Jib-booms and other spars.
200 Teak sheathing boards ¾ and ¾ Inch thick.
20 Teak wide boards, 21 feet long and 21 Inches wide.
Also all kinds of ship's stores.
Apply to Capt. Hillan on board, or

STANFORD & MARES, at Canton.

Canton, 14th September, 1836.

FOR SALE.

THE new Brig. "Rosa," of 145 Tons Register, built in the United States in a superior manner, and fast. For terms apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, May, 4th 1837.

TO LET.

FROM the first of September next, the house on the S.E. side of Praya Grande, formerly the Spanish Factory, and now occupied by Da. Anna Joaquina Lopez, with large cool apartments. Any Gentlemen wishing to take the said house, will please to address to Senhorio Jose Lopez, at Macao.

Macao, 15th August, 1836.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current.

For one year payable in advance..... @ 12
For six Months..... " ..... @ 7
For three " ..... " ..... @ 4

Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory, at 50 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each, or at Messrs. Markwick Edwards & Co. in Canton and Macao.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVED.—Brit. *Bombay Castle*, Baxter, *Isabella*, Robertson, from Bombay and Singapore. Hamburg *Reform*, Schildknecht, from Singapore. *Allalevie*, Clark, from Calcutta and Singapore.

SAILED or DESPATCHED.—Brit. *Good Success*, Durant, for Bombay. *Sarah Barry*, Evans, for Australia. Span. *Dos Amigos*, Pardo, for Manila. Brit. *Helen*, Setford, for Bombay. *Bengal Packet*, Steward, for Singapore and Calcutta.

The *Ternate* from this to Bombay, arrived at Singapore on the 21st ulto.

From the *Singapore Free Press* we see that the *Martha*, Viner, from here, had arrived at Liverpool on the second March.

The *Lord Auckland*, *Rob Roy*, *Water Witch*, *Cowasjee Family*, and *Anne* were loading for China at Calcutta, when the *Allalevie* came away.

The *Red Rover*, *Ruby* and *Gaillardon* had arrived in Calcutta.

The *Antonio Pereira*, for Calcutta, is to be despatched in a day or two, likewise the *Hannah* for Bombay.

Latest Dates, from England, 1st April via Bombay. United States, 9th January via Gibraltar. Calcutta, 3rd June ₱ Alnabah. Singapore, June, 20th ₱ Alnabah. Java, 9th June, ₱ Duncan. Manila, 15th June ₱ Duncan, Bombay, 26th May ₱ Isabella.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From England, *Cognac*, *Parmitable*, *Ann*, *Reporter*. Calcutta, *Water Witch*, *Rob Roy*, *Cowasjee Family*, *Red Rover*, *Lord Auckland*. Bombay, *Fast Sailer*, *Emily Jane*, *Charlotte*, *Louisa Family*, *Lord Castlereagh*, *Charles Grant*, *Buddingtonshire*. Java, *Virginia*. Siam, *Lady Monaghan*. Manila, *Ariequin*.

## SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

| Vessel's Name. | Flag. | Commander. | Tons | Whence from. | Consignees. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hospital Ship .... | | | 909 | | |
| Champlain .... | Ameri. | Ritchie .... .... | | Batavia.... .... | Wetmore & Co. |
| Adelaar .. .... | Dutch. | Smith .... .... | 617 | .. .... .... | S. van Basel tae Lear & Co. |
| Sealeby Castle.... | British | Morgan .. .... | 1350 | Bombay .... .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Fort William .... | " | Fraser .... .... | 1209 | Bombay .... .... | " |
| Caledonia .... .... | " | Lancaster .... | | .. .... .... | Shawuxshaw Rustomjee. |
| Hannah .. .... | " | Mac Gregor .... | 402 | Bombay .... .... | Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee. |
| Wm. Hunt .... | " | Flemming .... | | Samarang .. .... | Gibb Livingston & Co. |
| Horatio.... .... | Ameri. | Howland ... .... | 402 | Manila .... .... | F. S. Hathaway. |
| Duncan.... .... | " | Randall.... .... | | Batavia.... .... | Russell & Co. |
| Chas. Forbes .... | British | T. Wills .... | | Bombay .. .... | DHUNJEEBHOY & FRAMJEE |

## SHIPPING AT LINTIN &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*,——, *Lord Amherst*, Rees; *Aurelia*, Barnes to Dent & Co. The *Hercules*, Jennery; *Austen*, Rees; *Col Young*,——; *Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, ——; to D. & M. Rustomjee, Jejeebhoy, Paterson, to Robert Edwards.

| Vessel's Name. | Flag. | Commander. | Tons | Whence from. | Consignees. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rasselas .. .... | Ameri. | Carter .... .... | | Sandwich Islands | |
| Cornwallis .... | British | Clark .... .... | 607 | Bombay .... .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Governor Findlay | " | R. Wellys .... | | .. .... .... | " |
| Psyche .... .... | " | G. Kennedy .... | 160 | Calcutta .... .... | " |
| Rose .... .... | Ameri. | Foster .... .... | 168 | Lima .... .... | Russell & Co. |
| Diana, .... .... | " | Carter .... .... | | Manila .... .... | |
| Eleanor .... .... | British | Lyons .... .... | | .. .... .... | Dixon & Co. |
| Isabella Robertson | " | Hudson .. .... | 304 | Calcutta.... .... | Pereira & Co. |
| Antonio Pereira .. | " | C. H. Young.... | | .. .... .... | Gibb Livingston & Co. |
| Forcia .... .... | Ameri. | Swift .... | | Lima .... .... | F. S. Hathaway. |
| Mavis .... .... | British | Robertson..... | 169 | Calcutta .... .... | Dent & Co. |
| Morrison .... .... | Ameri. | Ingersoll ..... | | Batavia .... .... | Oliphant & Co. |
| Mahommedi .... | British | Wilson .... .... | | Bombay .... .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Hermina .. .... | Dutch. | Limon .... .... | | Batavia .... .... | S. Van Basel tae Lear & Co. |
| Syed Khan .... | British | Gallie .... .... | | Bombay .. .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Bombay Castle .. | " | Baxter .... .... | | Bombay .. .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Isabella .... .... | " | Robertson ..... | | .. .... .... | " |
| Reform .. .... | Hamb. | Schildknecht .... | | Singapore .... | G. C. Schwabe. |
| Allalevie .. .... | British | Clark .... .... | | Calcutta .. .... | ——, |

# THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cs.) Candarin, (Ch.) Cash. Commd. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avdp. — 1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avoirdupois, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 33 Cys, 1 Ton.—24 Cys, 1 Cwt.—4 Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 900 Grains Troy.—1 Spanish Dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 2d. No. 45. CANTON, SATURDAY, JULY, 15TH, 1837. No. 97.

## IMPORTS.

| | PER. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **COTTON MANUFACTURES** | | | |
| Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in | Pc. | $ 3. a 4. | |
| Chintzes - - 28 " - " | " | 4 a 6 | |
| Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet | " | 2.23 a 2.50 | dull. |
| " " blue | " | 1 25 a 2 | |
| Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in | " | 4½ a 5½ | |
| " " 30 " 36 " | " | 10. a 11. | |
| " grey - 40 " 38 " | " | 4½ a 5½ | in demand. |
| " " - 60 " 38 " | " | 6½ a 8. | |
| " " - 80 " 38 " | " | 9. a 10½ | |
| Am. brown Cots. 30 " 36 " | " | 3. a 3 10. | |
| Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 lb | Pc. | 37 a 40 | |
| " " 30 @ 32 " | " | 40 a 42 | |
| Calcutta - - 18 @ 24 in | " | 34 a 35. | |
| **WOOLLENS.** | | | |
| Broadcloth Ex. Sup' 60@62 in | Yd. | 1.80 a 2 20 | |
| " Span' Stripes 60@62 in | " | 1.10 a 1.20. | |
| " Supers - 58@60 in | " | 80 a 90. | dull. |
| " Worsteds - - - | " | 60 cts. | |
| " Worbeys - 25 yds. in | Pc. | 11 a 11½. | No sale. |
| " Sup' Selet. Cutgs large | Pc. | 30 a 40. | Cts. dull. |
| Flannel - - - - - | yd. | 18 a 20. | |
| Cambleta, double 44 yds. 30 in | Pc. | | |
| Fine singles - - - - | " | 24 a 28. | dull. |
| Second - - - - - | " | | |
| Dutch - - 30 yds. 33 in | " | 28 | |
| " - - 40 " 28 " | " | 22 | No demand. |
| Bombasets - - - - | " | 7 a 8 | |
| Longella scarlet - - - | " | 8½ | |
| Assorted colors - - - | " | 9 | |
| Woollen yarn - - - | " | 70 a 90. | Limited demand. |
| **COTTON.** | | | |
| Bengal old or inf. - - - | Pc. | | |
| " sup' and fine - - | " | 7.5 a 11. | |
| Bombay old or inf. - - | " | | |
| " sup'. and fine - - | " | 7 a 11. | |
| Madras - - - - - | " | 7.5 a 10.5 | |
| Manila - - - - - | " | | None. |
| **METALS.** | | | |
| Copper Sheets 16 oz. @ 32 oz. | Pc. | $ 34½ | |
| " S. American slab - | " | 26. | None. |
| " nails assorted - - | " | 60. | |
| " old - - - - | " | 18. | |
| Lead English Pig - - - | " | | |
| " Spanish - - - | " | 4 | |
| Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - - | " | 1.80 a 2. | |
| " Rod ½ @ in - - | " | | |
| " Nailrod ⅛ and under | " | 3 a 3 50. | Declining. |
| " Hoop. ⅛ @ in - - | " | | |
| " Scrap - - - - | " | 1. a 1.20 | Not Saleable. |
| Steel English - - - - | " | | |
| " Swedish - - - - | Cub | 3½ a 4 | |
| Spelter English - - - - | Pc. | 6. | |
| Tin Plates - - - - - | Box | 8 | Large stock. |
| Quicksilver - - - - - | Pc. | 119. | |
| SKINS Rabbit - - - - | 100 | 60. a 65. | |
| Beaver - - - - - | each | 4. a 6. | |
| " Fox - - - - - | " | 1. a 1.15. | |
| Otter-Sea - - - - - | " | 40. a 55 | |
| " tails - - - - | " | 2.50 a 3 | |
| " Land - - - - | " | 5. a 7. | |
| Seal - - - - - - | " | 2. a 2.50 | |
| OPIUM Patna old - - - | Cs. | 810 | |
| " new - - - | " | 680 | |
| Benares old - - - - | " | 730 | |
| " new - - - | " | 655 | |
| Malwa old - - - - | " | 525 a 530 | |
| " new - - - - | " | | |
| Turkey - - - - - | " | 920 | |
| RICE Bengal - - - - | Pc. | 1.60 a 1.70 | |
| " Java - - - - | " | 1.30 a 1.60 | |
| " White table - - - | " | 1.60 | |
| " Manila - - - - | " | 1.30 a 1.60 | |
| " Paddy - - - - | " | 90 pct less. | Than Rice. |
| **STRAITS PRODUCE &c** | | | |
| Bird's nest, fine white - | Cy | 30. | |
| " " inf. " - - | " | 11. a 16. | No demand. |
| " " black - - | " | 4. a 5. | |
| Bees Wax - - - - - | Pc. | 26. a 28. | |
| Betel nut - - - - - | " | 3. a 5½. | |
| Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24 | " | 34. | Molucca. |
| " Mother - - - - | " | 10. a 12. | Overstocked. |
| Camphor Barous - - - | Cy. | 6. a 25. | |
| Gambier - - - - - | Pc. | 2½. a 3. | |
| Mace - - - - - - | " | | |
| Nutmegs - - - - - | " | | |
| Pepper - - - - - | " | 7½ | |
| Rattans - - - - - | " | 2.50 a 3.25 | Supplies. |
| Tin Banca - - - - - | " | 18. | |
| " Singapore &c. - - - | " | 16½. a 17 | First quality. |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | | |
| Amber large 1st quality - | Cy. | 3. a 12 | |
| " small fragments - | " | 90 cts a 1½. | |
| Asafœtida - - - - - | Pc. | 4½. | |
| Bichdemar - - - - - | " | 12. a 36. | |
| " good - - - - | " | 36. a 50. | |
| Cochineal - - - - - | " | 130. a 160 | Dull. |
| Coral large beads or pieces | Cy. | | |
| " fragments - - - | Pc. | 46. a 50. | |
| Cow Bezoar - - - - - | Cy. | 18. a 25. | No demand. |
| Cudbear - - - - - | Pc. | 12. | |
| Cutch Pegue - - - - - | " | 4. a 6½. | |
| Elephants Teeth or Ivory | " | 70. a 100. | |
| " " cuttings | " | 60. a 62. | |
| Fish-maws - - - - - | " | 25 a 35. | |
| Flints - - - - - - | " | 40 cents. | |
| Ginseng crude - - - - | " | 75. | |
| " clarified. - - - - | " | 100 | None in mkt. |
| Mother of Pearl Shell - | " | 9. a 10. | |
| Myrrh - - - - - - | " | 3. a 6. | Large stock. |
| Olibanum - - - - - | " | 3½. a 6. | |
| Putchuck - - - - - | " | 18 a 20 | Little demand. |
| Rose Malloe - - - - - | " | | |
| Saltpetre at Lintin - - | " | 8. a 9. | Nominal. |
| Shark's fins - - - - - | " | 12. a 30. | |
| Smalts - - - - - - | " | 30. a 40. | Limited demand. |
| Stock fish - - - - - | " | 3½. a 6. | Large stock. |
| Thread Gold and Silver - | Cy. | 32 a 35 | Large stock |
| Wood Ebony Mauritius - | Pc. | 3. | |
| " " Ceylon - - | " | 2. | dull. |
| " Sandal Indian - - | " | 20 a 28 | In demand. |
| " " Timor - - - | " | 15. a 20 | |
| " " Sandwich Islands - | " | 10. a 12 | |
| Sapan " - - - | " | 1.30 | |

## EXPORTS.

| | WT. in T. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SILK MANUFACTURES.** | | | |
| Canton blk. 18 yds. by 24 in | 36 | $ 13 | |
| " col'd " by " | 30 | 15. | |
| Hkfs. ¼ black Levantine | 12 | 3 30. a 6. | |
| " fringed 65 lb | | | |
| " 7 8 " " | 13 | 5.10 a 5.50 | |
| Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - - | 11 | 7. | |
| " Sarsnet, Nankin silk | | | |
| " Canton - - | — | 6½ | |
| Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in | 18 | 7.75 a 7.80 | |
| " " " 30 " | 16 | 8.60 a 8.70 | |
| " figured " 32 " | 20 | 10. | |
| " " " 30 " | 18 | 9 | |
| Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 | 24 | 12. 0 | |
| " 30 " 29 | 32 | 16 50 to 16.75 | |
| " black " 24 | 24 | 10 75 a 11.50 | |
| " " 29 | 30 | 12 75 a 13. | |
| Satin Levantines 30 29 | 33 | 14. 75 a 15. | |
| " " 24 | 30 | 13. | |
| Lutestrings mixt 18 " 24 | 18 | 7 70 a 7.80 | |
| " black " 29 | 28 | 10 30 a 10.50 | |
| Pongees white 30 " 30 | 30 | 11 75 a 12 | |
| " " 30 " 29 | 29 | 11 50 a 11.75 | |
| " " 30 " 32 | 32 | 13. a 13.50 | |
| " Szechuen 19 " 19 | 27 | 8.75 a 8.90 | |
| Sarsnets black N 30 " 29 | 27 | 11 40 a 11.75 | |
| " " C. " 29 | 23 | 10 a 10½ | |
| " " " 29 | 28 | 7.80 a 8 10 | |
| " white 60 " 29 | 34 | 17 a 17 20 | |
| " colored 30 " 29 | 21 | 12 40 a 12.60 | |
| " crossbar'd " 26 | 16 | 10 75 | |
| Satins black 18 " 29 | 24 | 17 a 17.50 | |
| " " 18 " 28 | 36 | 16.25 a 14 50 | |
| " colored 18 " 29 | 33 | 17 20 a 17.40 | |
| " high " 18 " 29 | 38 | 18 75 a 19 | |
| " damasked crimson | 38 | 21 a 22 | |
| " " colored | 28 | 20 a 21. | |
| Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 | 44 | 15 a 15 50 | |
| " " colored " | 33 | 16 a 16.40 | |
| " " " 29 | 36 | 17 a 17.50 | |
| " Canton black 29 | 33 | 10 a 10.20 | |
| Sewing silks assort. colors. 1s | Pl. | 4.70 a 4.90 | |
| " " black - - - | | 4 30 a 4 50 | |
| Shawls crape 7 4 embrd. - | 7 | 3 50 | |
| " " 55 @ 58 in - | 5½ | 2.90 | |
| " 8-4 Satin figd. 63 - | 8 | 2.15 a 2.25 | |
| " 7-4 " " - - | 6 | 1 85 | |
| " " damas'd silk 54 a 64 | 6 | 2.50 | |
| Water silks col'd. 18 y. 29 in | 32 | 18 45 | |
| **BLACK TEAS.** | Pl | Tael. | |
| " Bohea Canton - - | " | | Canton Tch. |
| " Pekoe - - - | " | 11 a 12. | |
| " Congou Souq. k'd. - | " | 18 a 22 | |
| " Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd | " | 20 a 26 | |
| " Campoi - - - | " | 28 a 38 | |
| " Souchong - - - | " | 40 a 56 | |
| " Hung muey - - | " | 23 a 40 | |
| " Pekoe - - - - | " | 80 a 90 | |
| " Ning Yong - - - | " | 24 a 27 | Nominal. |
| " Ankoi - - - - | " | 16 a 22 | |
| " " Pouchong - - | " | | |
| " Orange Pekoe - - | " | 23 a 25 | |
| " Caper - - - - | " | 24 a 30 | |
| **GREEN TEAS.** | | | Canton Tch. |
| " Twankay - - - - | " | 23 a 26 | |
| " Skin - - - - - | " | 20 a 26 | 11 a 12. |
| " Hyson - - - - - | " | 32 a 38 | 28 a 31. |
| " Young Hyson - - - | " | 26 a 28 | 22 a 24. |
| " Imperial - - - - | " | 30 a 36 | |
| " Gunpowder - - - | " | 33 a 61 | 28 a 40. |
| **RAW SILK.** Canton No. 1 | T. | | |
| " " " " 2 | " | 920 | |
| " " " " 3 | " | 165 | |
| " " " " 4 | " | @ 98 | |
| Nankin Tsailee - - - - | " | 400 | |
| " Tayasam - - - - | " | 390 a 395 | Nominal. |
| **SUGAR RAW.** Canton 1st. | T. | 5.5 | |
| " " " 2d. | " | 4.9 | |
| " Pilaga - - - - - | " | 9.6 | |
| " Candy Canton - - - | " | 6.8 | |
| " Chinchew - - - | " | 14 | |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | | |
| Alum - - - - - - | " | 1.85 a 1.95 | at Macao. |
| Aniseed star - - - - | " | 10½ a 11 | |
| Camphor - - - - - - | " | 33 a 34 | |
| Cassia ligna - - - - | " | 11.50 a 12 | |
| " Lintin - - - - | " | 9. | |
| " buds - - - - | " | 14 a 15 | |
| Canes bamboo - - - - | 1000 | 10 a 14 | |
| " Wangees - - - - | " | 7 a 10 | |
| China Root - - - - - | Pk | 3½ | |
| Cubebs - - - - - - | " | 17 a 18 | |
| Dragon's blood - - - - | " | 80 a 100 | |
| Galangala - - - - - - | " | 3½ a 3¾ | |
| Gamboge - - - - - - | " | 65 a 70 | None good. |
| Glass beads - - - - - | " | 17 a 22 | |
| Glue - - - - - - - | " | 9 a 11 | |
| Ginger in Jars - - - - | Case | 5 a 5½ | |
| Hartall or Orpiment - - | Pl. | 13 a 16 | |
| Lead white - - - - - | " | 9 a 10 | |
| " red - - - - - | " | 10 | |
| Mo. of Pearl Shells Scotoo large | Pl. | | |
| " blue edged small | " | | No demand. |
| Musk warranted - - - - | Cy. | 45 a 60 | |
| Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in | 100 | 92 | |
| " 9½ yds. 12 in - - - | Pc. | 68 | |
| " Canton made - - - | " | 79 | |
| " " large - - - | " | 88 | None. |
| " " small - - - | " | 65 | |
| Yellow yds. in 1st. st. | " | 72 a 80 | |
| " " " 2d. " | " | 68 a 70 | None. |
| " " " 3d. " | " | 58 | |
| " small " " - - | " | | |
| " white " " - - | " | 55 a 85 | Wanted. |
| Oils Aniseed - - - - - | Cy. | 1.10 a 1.20 | |
| " Cassia - - - - - | " | 1.65 | |
| Rhubarb - - - - - - | Pl. | | |
| " Dutch cut - - - - | " | | |
| Soy in Jars - - - - - | Case | 5 a 8 | |
| Tobacco in baskets - - - | Pl. | 14 a 18 | |
| Tortoiseshell - - - - | P. | | |
| Turmeric - - - - - - | " | | |
| Vermillion 30 catties - - | Box. | 80. | |

N B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER. BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also higher prices are obtainable for *Camblets, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Goods, on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton* &c. sometimes discharge at Macao or transhipt their Cargoes, at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa. and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rests outside, and River Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pictures &c, Confectionary Stationery, Cutlery Crockery ware*, &c., for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

*Note. Alum*, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; and *Raw Silk, Silk* piece goods &c, are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if above than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

### RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

| | s d. |
|---|---|
| On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills ..... | 4.8 a 4.9 |
| Government Bills 10 & 20 days..... | none..... |
| United States Bank Bills 6 months sight..... | |
| Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents. | none. |
| E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight..... | 218 C. R. |
| E. I. Directors Bills, 60 ds. sight, Rs. ..... | 220 " |
| Private Bills, on Bombay, " Co's. Rs. ..... | |

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves @ 24.40 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 5½ @ 5 per Cent premium.
" " " " small 95 a 98 " 3 @ 5½ " "
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, " " " 1 per Cent "
" " Old Carolus IV. " " " 12 per Cent "
South American Republics " " " 2 per Cent discount.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cubic feet .. £5. 0 @ 5. 5
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, same... " "
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. " "

### DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN,
From 1st APRIL to 30th JUNE, 1837.

| | IN JUNE. | | | IN APRIL, MAY & JUNE. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Chests. | Price. | Value in Dollars. | Chests. | Value in Dollars. | Grand Total Value. |
| Patna ..... old. | 76 | 820 | 62,320 | 563 | 411,260 | 473,580 |
| " ..... new | 343 | 695 | 238,385 | | | 238,385 |
| Benares ..... old | 48 | 725 | 34,800 | 344 | 262,680 | 297,480 |
| " ..... new | 219 | 680 | 148,680 | | | 148,680 |
| Malwa ..... old | 1564 | 525 | 821,310 | 3,007 | 1,630,320 | 2,451,630 |
| " ..... new | | | | | | |
| | 2249 | | 1 306,925 | 3,964 | 2,229,260 | 3,610,185 |

Total of deliveries in the months of April, May & June, 6,153 chests, value $ Drs. 3,589,650

### RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & other Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

| SOUTH TREASURE. | | NORTH TREASURE. | | BRITISH TREASURE. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay ..... | 1 | Singapore ... ... | 1 1 | Hol. or Hamburg ... | 3½ 3 |
| Ceylon ..... | | Manila ... ... | | South or Portugal ... | 3½ 3 |
| Madras ..... | | Malliacca ... ... | | American U States ... | 3 2½ |
| Calcutta ..... | 1 | French ..... | 1½ 1½ | Chili or Peru ... ... | 6 ... |
| Rangoon ..... | 3.. 2½ | Batavia ..... | | Mexico ..... | 3 ... |
| Mauritius ... | | Gt. Britain via Sea | 2½ 2 | Coast of Cuba ... | 1 ... |
| Australia ... ... | | " direct ..... | 3 2½ | Lintin &c. ..... | 1 ... |
| Sand. Islands ... | | France ..... | 3 2½ | | |

Notes. Abovenote are from 20th April to 20th Oct. annually; during remaining 6 months the premium are nearly ½ lower. Risks on Specie are @ ½ per Cent per annum, @ 4½ for 9 months, @ 3½ for 6 months and @ ½ per month.
The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

### WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st class vess. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay | 0.7074756 of a Tl. per cubit. | | |
| 2nd " " " | 1200 do. & under 1600 " | 0.7221691 | " |
| 3rd " " " | under 1200 do. | 0.5082341 | " |

N B. The cubit in 14½ inches: mastlinevillevil is taken on each entry of the vessel with carpet (except Rice) and is from the Forefoot to the Mizen mast or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the Main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products.—The largest class pay from @ 600 to @ 1200; 2d class from @ 3700 to @ 3700; 3rd class from @ 3700 and upwds. The Custom of Present Tea is paid by all vessels 1600 Tons or @ 2223. Linguists @ @ 173½ and Compradore's fees @ 50. Also Pilotage @ 60, (inward) but outwards the same. On French and other Foreign vessels they are slightly varied. Richelieu ships are charged only about @ 1300 in lieu of measurement &c.,

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

### IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—Longcloths are much enquired after and the first importations are likely to do well.

COTTON YARN.—has advanced a little, and within these few days the higher numbers, 40 @ 50, have been enquired for.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—We have heard of no sales of either Pepper or Tin but they would command our quotations.

RICE.—Without alteration, nor does there appear any prospect of advance for some time. The new crop is coming in rapidly and the bad weather in the commencement of the season mostly partially to have retarded or injured it; besides the large quantities on hand of native and foreign grain prevent any demand at all excepting on the present low prices.

COTTON.—The transactions during the past week have been principally confined to sales of old Bombay Cotton, which has been disposed of at from 7 @ 9. 2 some of it of fair quality—but the market continues more depressed for all descriptions of native Cotton—but good New Broach has sold at our highest quotation and good New Bunda and Jaloun have also been disposed of at from 10.7 @ 11—about these prices have only been obtained from their being almost the only parcels in the market; indeed the announcement of arrivals to day from Bengal and Bombay has rather damped the market. Of Madras Cotton there is little remaining and the price is therefore nominal at our quotation.

OPIUM.—The Lintin deliveries have been good for the first week of this month, particularly of Malwa consisting of,

Patna, Old, 84, New, 116; Benares, Old, 13, New, 89; Malwa, New; Total 1160 Chests.

but this is mostly for the supply of the Junks; otherwise there has been very little doing, and both Malwa and also Bengal drug are declining and holders anxious to realize.

### EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.—Musters of the third Canton Crop were brought down to day, but we have not yet heard any report. The price does not decline. The holders of old Nankin silk are offering it at very reduced rates, but there are at present no buyers.

SYCEE SILVER.—Very difficult to be procured at any premium.

# THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 2d No. 46. CANTON, SATURDAY, JULY, 22ND, 1837. No. 98.


## ADVENTURE WITH THE REBELS.

The following demi-official letter from Dr. Palmer to Captain Le Hardy, detailing the former gentleman's adventure with the rebels, will interest our readers:

To Captain C. F. LEHARDY,

*Superintendent of Coorg.*

My dear Sir,—I shall, I fear, find no words strong enough to express my gratitude towards your brave fellows to me or to next to God I am indebted for the lives of myself, wife and little boy. To show you with what kindness and diligence they rescued us from the hands of our prosecutors, I will endeavour to give you an outline of the events which occurred to us from the time we left Soltanpett until our deliverance.

On our arrival at that place, information which was received from some respectable looking persons, gave us the first notice of a disturbance having taken place below the Ghauts. As I however saw no cause to apprehend that these disturbances amounted to any thing more than a mere retreat on the part of the inhabitants to pay their rents, I determined to proceed, and I accordingly marched the following day to Bangode at the foot of the Ghaut; on reaching that place we were told that the Rajah had taken the village, and that 500 of his men were close at hand, and would arrive that evening. We however saw nothing to alarm us during the day excepting the insolence and inattention which we experienced from the inhabitants. At about 11 o'clock at night we were awoke by the arrival of upwards of 100 men carrying moshals (torches) and armed with matchlocks, swords, and hatchets, headed by a Moorman. On entering the house he immediately rushed up and seized me by the throat, while others bound my arms behind my back and then tied me to a pillar of the cutcherry. This effected, they turned to Mrs. Palmer, whom the ruffian abovementioned also seized by the throat, tore off her clothes, and left her almost in a state of nudity. In this condition we were left for 24 hours, when a person apparently higher in authority arrived, and appeared disposed to treat us with less severity. We remained at Bangode three days, during which we scarcely received food sufficient to support us. On the morning of the fourth day we were informed that the Rajah had taken Manga'ore, and that his instructions were that we should be conducted to that place. We accordingly proceeded, myself and Mrs. Palmer being allowed our palankeens, under a strong guard of matchlock-men. On reaching Bantwal, which we did on the 14th or 15th, we were told that the Rajah had gone to Poottoor, and thither we were ordered to follow him. On reaching Poottoor, however, we found he had gone on to Soolya, and we were accordingly moved on to that place. On arriving within a few miles of Soolya I have reason to believe that the bands must have received instructions to treat us with peculiar harshness; myself and Mrs. Palmer were turned out of our palankeens, and told that we must in future walk. This occurred at about 11 o'clock in the day—they had before deprived Mrs. Palmer of her bonnet and myself of my hunting cap, the only one which I happened to have; and in this manner, bareheaded, all three of us, myself, my wife and child, the latter without even shoes, were made to walk over stony rocky ground over hills and through thick thorny jungle for upwards of three miles at the very hottest time of the day, and on reaching the cutcherry in which he was lodged, we were detained for upwards of an hour exposed to the sun, waiting until the rajah was prepared to see us.

Our interview was very short, he told Mrs. Palmer, whose state may be more easily imagined than described, not to be alarmed. A few words were also addressed to myself; he asked me if I would attend his wounded and said that he would pay me the same as the Company. To this humanity dictated a ready answer. I of course expressed my willingness to alleviate as far as I by in my power the sufferings of any person brought to me in want of medical assistance; at the same time representing my inability to do much owing to the want of medicines and instruments. He then kept Mrs. Palmer our own tent pitched about 50 yards from the cutchery 3 days, when an order was suddenly received to take us off to the jungle. Harsh and brutal or had been the treatment which we experienced before this, it was nothing to what we were now made to suffer; we were deprived of our tent, conducted into an unfrequented part of the jungle, and there exposed for four successive days without covering of any kind, except a few leaves to protect us from the heavy dew and rain which fell every night; the only food supplied to us at this time being the coarsest description of rice. On the second day we were led to entertain hopes of speedy relief by hearing the sound of distant shots, these however died away towards evening. On the following day our hopes were again revived by hearing shots, as if an enemy were skirmishing in the neighbourhood; these shots were evidently closer than the day before. On the fourth morning we were suddenly taken from this place and carried in our palankeens to a more remote and inaccessible part of the jungle, where we found the Rajah surrounded by about 250 men. As we arrived the Rajah was about to return in the direction from which we had just come, and we were told that we should follow on the next day.

The following day (the morning of the 24th) we were taken in the direction that the Rajah had gone the night before, and had proceeded about four miles, when our palankeens were suddenly stopped and sent in another direction, which we had pursued about 20 yards, when I was rudely pulled out of my palankeen by the ropes that had all along bound me, and was dragged into some of the thickest part of the jungle, the palankeens following me. I had not been there more than five minutes when I heard heavy firing apparently close to us; this however continued only a few minutes, when it altogether ceased. Here we were in a state of breathless suspense for upward of an hour—the firing again commenced, but at so great a distance as to leave us no hopes whatever of being discovered by our sepoys, who, we concluded, had encountered the enemy. Shots continued to be heard at intervals for about a quarter of an hour, when one, suddenly fired within a few yards of us, was immediately followed by the rush of a large body of men in our direction; they were dressed precisely in the same costume as that worn by the Rajah's (pretender's) troops, and I accordingly concluded that the Rajah had been defeated by our troops and that these men were running up to put us to death. Judge my surprise therefore, at finding myself suddenly set free, and the ropes which bound my arms cut, and ourselves surrounded by friends offering assistance and treating us with the most marked respect. I now found that we owed our deliverance from the hands of the ruffians into which we had fallen, to your brave Coorgs. It is impossible for me to describe the kindness with which they loaded us; it appeared indeed as if each man wished to outdo his comrade in attention; rice cakes, ghee, in short all they had to offer, were placed at our disposal. In coming out of the jungle we met your old friend Bachoo whose delight at seeing us appeared to know no bounds. I was now made fully aware of the peril to which we had been exposed: for not more than 200 yards from the place where I was pinioned, lay the corpse of the subadar who had charge of us; and it appears that he was in the act of running down and was calling out to the guards, by whom we were surrounded, to put us to death, when he received his death wound from one of your men. The shot had entered under the right arm, had passed through the body and causing instant death, thus saved our lives, at all events my own; for he would only have had to raise his hatchet to feel me to the ground, resistance being utterly out of my power.

I feel that no words can express what I would wish to say on the subject of my gratitude towards my deliverers; but I hey you will be kind enough to express to them as far as you are able my sense of the deep debt I owe them.

I remain,
My dear Sir,
Your's very sincerely.
(Signed.) OCTAVIUS PALMER.

*Mercara, 30th April*, 1837.

P. S.—I may as well mention that I was plundered by the insurgents of 251 Rs. in cash and other property, which I calculate at the most moderate estimate at 3,000 Rupees.—*Ibid.—Singapore Free Press, 22th June.*

## PINANG.

PUBLIC MEETING TO CONSIDER OF AND TO REPRESENT THE GRIEVANCES OF THE KING OF QUEDA TO HIS MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

*(From the Pinang Gazette, June 3rd.)*

A very numerous meeting of the European and native community assembled on Tuesday last at the Library to take into consideration the petition addressed to the principal Merchants of the Settlement by the ex-Rajah of Keda, and to adopt measures for representing his grievances to the Supreme authority in India, and ultimately to His Majesty in Council.

The Sheriff having read the requisition addressed to him, Mr. GEORGE STUART was unanimously called to the Chair, when he opened the business of the meeting by a speech of some length, but from not being at the time exactly prepared to take notes, we are able to give only a very imperfect outline of what fell from him and the other speakers.

Mr. STUART said, that his Highness Sultan Ahmad Tajudin Halim Shah when lately here having made a written appeal to the merchants of Pinang, he (Mr. Stuart) and Mr. Anderson had waited upon the Governor in the hope that the local Government might be able to comply with a few of the requests, and also something to alleviate the hardship of his Highness's present situation;—that the governor had informed them nothing could be done here, but that he would forward any representation from the merchants to the higher authorities; that, in consequence of this, a requisition had been made to the Sheriff to convene the present meeting which had been readily complied with.

"By the ill advised treaty," Mr. STUART observed, "made with the Siamese in 1826, his Highness's rights "had not only been entirely forgotten, but he was prevented from returning to his Kingdom. How little "the Siamese were able to keep Keda had been proved "by the gallant exploits of the late Tuanku Kudin who "drove them out, and retained possession of the country until British ships of war rendered them assistance."

He trusted, "that if a representation of the circumstances of his Highness's case and of the unhappy state "of Keda were laid before the Supreme Government or "His Majesty in Council, the result would be such as "the community of this Island desired, deeply sympathising as they did with the misfortunes of his Highness and of his ancient Kingdom."

Mr. Anderson then rose and said, that he regretted his inability to express his sentiments for the unfortunate Rajah's grievance so fully as his sympathy for that Prince's present situation dictated. His highness had appealed to the merchants and the public to represent his sufferings to the highest authorities, and he hoped the result of the meeting would shew that that appeal had not been made in vain. The history of the connexion between the Rajah of Keda and the British Government was well known to the community, and surely it should in every way sympathise with the unfortunate Prince from whom alone a rightful possession of this Island was held.

Mr. A. felt certain that a public expression of the feelings of the community to the Governor General and eventually to the King in Council for his Highness's grievances could not fail to procure him redress. The honor of the British Government and of Englishmen generally, which had hitherto stood so high in Malayan countries, he had no hesitation in saying had been tarnished by the treatment of the Rajah of Keda. All this had been caused by the celebrated treaty of Capt. Burney with the Siamese in the year 1826, which was reprobated at the time by the local Government here and by all who were acquainted with the subject. It was a breach of good faith, execrable policy, and a most unheard of oppression on his Highness's personal liberty. Mr. A. asked what had been gained by all this? The Siamese had held possession of Keda for sixteen years, and the consequence was that that fine country had been almost depopulated by their cruel tyranny. Would it be believed in England that we were acting as the most *sentient* allies of these half barbarians and despotic people? He could prove by respectable natives now present that *slavery* (yes slavery, Gentlemen, Mr. A. repeated with considerable emphasis) was carried on to a fearful extent by these allies of the British Government. Five hundred malays of Keda had been marched over at one time to Ligore and thence to Bankok and three hundred at another. Young boys and girls were taken from their parents and sent into slavery like so many sheep to market.—Was all this to be tolerated? Surely not. Mr. A. concluded by stating, that the Siamese treaty had been so flagrantly broken as regards Keda by their treatment of the people that the British Government had now the best opportunity of revoking it and thereby doing justice to an old and faithful ally, the unfortunate Rajah of Keda.—Mr. A. then moved the following resolution, which being duly seconded, was carried unanimously.

Resolved.—That this meeting deeply sympathises with his highness Sultan Ahmad Tajudin Aalim Shah, and consider that the circumstances of his case should be represented by a respectful petition of the community of this Island to the Supreme Government and to His Majesty in Council.

The following Resolution was then proposed by Mr. STUART, seconded and carried unanimously.

Resolved.—That a Committee of the following Gentlemen be requested to frame the Petition.—Messrs. W. Anderson, Cannier, and Brown; and by desire of the meeting, Mr. Stuart was selected to be one of the number.

Several old and respectable native inhabitants who were present, and seemed to be deeply interested in what was going on, upon being made acquainted with the substance of the observations of Messrs. Stuart and Anderson, immediately came forward and confirmed the statement regarding the system of slavery that has been prevailing at Keda and the general ruin and distress which has been the misfortune of the inhabitants to suffer at the hands of the present rulers.

Thanks having been voted to the Sheriff and Chairman, the meeting broke up.

*Singapore Chronicle, June 17th.*

ANNUAL PRODUCE OF THE MINES IN THE AUSTRIAN EMPIRE

| | Quantity raised per Ann. | Price per cwt. in Florins. | Value in Florins. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | cwt. | | |
| Gold | 23 | 72,500 | 1,749,922 |
| Silver | 462½ | 4,800 | 2,319,282 |
| Copper | 54,756 | 42 | 2,629,336 |
| Tin | 5,300 | 100 | 530,000 |
| Lead | 76,506 | 12 | 918,175 |
| Iron | 1,698,458 | 4 | 6,793,832 |
| Quicksilver | 5,240 | 167 | 876,080 |
| Cinnabar | 7,800 | 150 | 1,170,000 |
| Cobalt | 2,655 | 183 | 174,178 |
| Antimony | 6,900 | 12 | 82,800 |
| Bismuth | 700 | 90 | 90,200 |
| Manganese | 850 | 10 | 8,500 |
| Arsenic | 2265 | 75 | 80,875 |
| Mineral green | 1,250 | 55 | 68,675 |
| Salt | 3,920,189 | 3 | 17,784,567 |
| Vitriol | 10,170 | 12 | 121,440 |
| Alum | 8,164 | 15 | 121,560 |
| Coals | 1,177,000 | 1 | 292,336 |
| Other minerals | .... | .... | 5,010,700 |
| | | | Florins 44,850,353 |

*For. Quarterly Review.*

On Thursday an aquatic animal of considerable size known to the Malays by the term *Dugong* was brought here by some Malay fishermen who had killed it on the opposite coast. We have had no opportunity of seeing it, but a friend informs us that the dimensions of the animal are in length 6 feet 9 inches,—in circumference 4 feet 2 inches,—and in breadth, 2 feet 3 inches. The carcase it appears was not weighed but some notion may be formed of its weight when the united strength of 10 men were required to carry the burden. This *Dugong*, or *Dugon* of the naturalists, perhaps has some claim to notice as being of greater dimensions than the specimen preserved in spirits forwarded to Europe by the late Sir Stamford Raffles. The latter was only 6 feet 8 inches,—breadth at center 1 foot 6 inches, and height at centre 1 foot 6 inches. —Marsden describes the *Dugong* as an animal of fish "of the order of Mammalia, with two large pectoral fins serving the purpose of feet, and having the head covered with a kind of shaggy hair. The tusks are applied to the same uses as ivory, especially for the handles of knives, and being whiter are more prized." The *Dugong* which we are now noticing has resemblance to the above general description given by Marsden with exception of the "shaggy hair," which the present has not. Its tusks projecting from its upper jaw are placed near each other, and may be a little more than 5 inches in length. In another account of the *Dugon*, or Indian Walrus, the animal is represented to have "four grinders on each side in the upper jaw and three in the lower, a bristly beard on the chin,—short ears, broad feet, and the legs so short that the belly trails on the ground." In the present specimen, however, the animal exhibits neither grinders in the upper or lower jaws, although the lips are adorned with some stoutly bristles, the ears are imperceptible to the eye, and its fins may be substituted for feet. Upon exenteration, the stomach was found filled with a quantity of green sea-weed and an incredible accumulation of earth worms all in a state of activity.—

Mr. Marsden further states the *Dugong* "has much general resemblance to the Manati of Lamantin of the West Indies and has been confounded with it."—*Singapore Chronicle, July 1st.*

## DEMONS.

*From the Indo Chinese Gleaner.*

CANTON, OCTOBER 23, 1817.

To the Editor, Sir,

In China, there exists, very extensively, a belief in ghosts or demons. I offer to you the following occurrence in illustration of the prevailing opinions.

A few days ago, in this neighbourhood, died, the wife of a wealthy individual, who lately occupied a respectable situation in the Government. The causes which led to her death, it is said, were these:

About ten years ago, she occasioned, by severe beating, the death of two slave girls. The eldest one was pregnant to her husband, and that circumstance is assigned as the cause of her resentment. After the two girls died, she hung them up by the neck, to induce a belief, that they had hanged themselves. The parents of the slave girls, however, were not satisfied, and appealed to the Government. The fact was too apparent to be glossed over by the method which this unhappy woman employed to conceal the truth; and very liberal advances of money were made to retard the progress of justice. The executors of the law were thus satisfied; but conscience could not be bribed. This woman became insane, and in her ravings, personated the two slaves whose death she had occasioned; or as the Chinese view it, the spirits of the murdered slaves possessed this woman and employed her mouth to declare her own guilt, and their resentment. In the midst of these ravings, she tore off her clothes and beat her own person, with as much severity as madness could inspire. After this, she recovered her senses for a time, or the demons which possessed her, left her for a while, but to return in greater fury; which took place a short time previous to her death.

In her last fit of paroxysm, she was even worse than the first time, and was confined to a room with an old woman servant. But the demons (as the Chinese view it) more incensed at this attempt to prevent their murdered souls from speaking to the hearing of all concerned, entered the old woman servant also, and employed her mouth to publish the tale. The mistress died. And the afflicted husband endeavoured to soothe the distracted old woman by suggesting to her, that to would restore her as a Nunnery, and she would become a goddess. She consented with some reluctance to this, on condition that he would worship her; which he forthwith professed to do, by falling down on his knees. The demons, however, speaking by the old woman's mouth, further insisted, before they would consent to forgive, that the two daughters, who had enlisted their mother in soul-tearing the murdered slaves, should also come and worship. A promise was made to this effect. The women was now in the nunnery; where the ghosts or souls of the murdered slaves, having been fully revenged, left the possessed woman in the full enjoyment of her former senses. The above effects are not by the Chinese, as by Europeans, ascribed to the power of concussion, or the delirium of remorse, but to what may perhaps be denominated demoniacal possession.

*( From the Indo Chinese Gleaner.)*

ON THE EVIL OF FORMING ILLEGAL ASSOCIATIONS.

*(Illustrated from a new Penal Enactment, or Code.)*

"In the reign of his present Majesty, the splendid powers overshadow and nourish the arts and human cast forth their radiance—the universe is regulated in peace—and the tribes of men are also universally tranquil. Of the people who live in this age, the scholar discourses of propriety, and endeavors the improvement of the ancient ones; while the illiterate cultivate their fields, and die their well, without attending to entertainments with all their might; enjoying the fruits of heaven even, in peace and tranquility. Truly, we know not why it is that the people, wrought upon by foolish means, have been induced to fall into the net of deception—but constantly searching into the matter we find, that the generality of disobedient and lawless remain, are at first nothing more than worthless characters without any dependence—wine poor, and having no fixed object in pursuit they ordinarily establish certain covert dogmas, in order to obtain a livelihood. The stupid, these must be lures of interest—the cunning, of misery—the victims, they blind by charms and witchcraft—the strong and vigorous, they tempt by gymnastic feats—the weak, they subdue by sharpening strength—and the poor, they tempt by bribes of money. Until their disciples and followers become numerous—then in their excursions, they plunder; and in their assemblies, they gamble—they flock into the markets to drink, and roar and bawl in the open fields;—the lesser among them entice dogs and chuck fowls (in order to steal them), and the more practised in villainy drive away oxen, rob the graves; so that honorable and virtuous families in the villages cannot but fear them, and cannot save from applying on them. These pernicious evils are what the names of sects engender, and are produced by the influence of *illegal associations*.

"To the south of the mountain Sia, a common belief in ghosts and demons prevails, and conjurors and necromancers are encouraged; the spirit of the people is hardened and imbecilitated, and they are pleased with frothy and self-complacent things. Also on the coast, the foreign merchants of the ocean carry on their trade; and, as to the Portuguese Romish Catholic Religion, who can know that it will not roll out, and modify by degrees, till it enter China? We also hear that on the north west of the province, which is a very mountainous district, there are continually some people who, having no possession, come from a distant part, and brimming their instruments of husbandry with them, cultivate the waste crown lands: some of they erect cottages by the banks of rivers, and form habitations in the skirts of the mountains, where they harbour banditti; these banditti go forth by day to plunder, and return to the covering; and although the crowd-magistrates and military officers have availed in order to apprehend them, yet the woods being deep, and the jungle thick, when they pursue them to the west they fly to the east; there are some bounds probably which have not come to the knowledge of the magistrate, but the observation of the people is more certain and real. It therefore rests with you, people, strictly to distinguish between corrupt and correct doctrines, and seriously to complete the culture of happiness attained thereby. For the benefit of body's sake, be not moved by strange and pernicious doctrines, but act for protection, and do not remain in wicked connexion from your guild. Awake the stupid—reject the

disorderly—suppress the boisterous—assist the weak—pity the poor; and then your persons and families will obtain uninterrupted tranquillity, and villainy and corruption will have no means of access among you. If you do not act thus, then corrupt teachers will deceive the people, notwithstanding the enlightened instructions of the sages, and the multitude will be turned aside from decision path, notwithstanding the express injunctions of the laws.

"Examine now in succession former generations, and you will find that these persons who have subjected by a stick of incense and a measure of rice, have with out exception come to an ill end, and their adherents and descendants have been extermi nated: for instance, formerly, in the provinces of Szechuen, and Honkwang, the plundering sect of the water lily over spread three provinces, and were confes edly numerous; but when the great army arrived, they were all put to the sword. And latterly, another instance occurred in the case of the rebel Lin-tsing, who had formed a band and excited insurrection: long before the appointed time for commencing their operations arrived, the principal ring leader was cut into small pieces, and the rest of the conspirators were slain. Also Choo-mang-le, of Yunkan, in the province of Kwang se, and Fang-yung shing, of Ho-chow, in the provinces of Gan-hwuy, having rebelled, before the affair was wrought to any head, their villainy was instantly defeated. You inhabitants of Canton province, have also been frequently injured by these disorders: for not long ago, the plunderers of the Brotherhood Society, having collected together a multitude of persons, excited an insurrection at Fungshe shan, in Pohlo; but those who associated with and followed them, were all of them instantly put to death; many of you peaceable people were on account of them, obliged to leave your families and indeed the whole neighbourhood was disturbed. I would only ask, with respect to Chin-lan keh-nae* (the leader of this band) where is he now? Last year also, the vagabonds who collected bands and formed confe deracies, with a design to plunder and rob, have all been apprehended and punished. Hence we may see, that this kind of p and r-ing banditti, certainly cannot by any means chance escape: wherefore it is that extensive insurrection and rebellion, the powers above will not suffer him to escape. Even those who in common convene meetings and collect money, with a design to obtain a paltry livelihood, when once information of it is obtained, will be punished either with sword or law, or be bound with ropes and cords: their accomplices also will be banished to some distant port, where they will not be able to cherish their aged parents, to take care of their wives and families, or to overlook their houses and fields:—their regret may be poignant, but there is no deliverance, alas! alas! is not this dreadful!"

* A foreign name.

# CORRESPONDENCE.

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS,

FOREIGNERS AND CHINESE.

Mr. Editor,—Nothing appears more ridiculous and unfounded in our eyes than the pretensions of the Chinese to superiority over the barbarians, i. e. over all such as have not had the happiness to have been born in the central kingdom, and do not wear their hair in a long tail behind. In this depreciation of every thing foreign the Chinese are similar to the Greeks and Latins of old and in fact similar to every nation, whose political power at the moment has seemed to preponderate. Self-conceit and vanity seem to be the natural bias of the human mind, and as a modern instance I may only mention that the *French*, after their military successes, called themselves "la grande nation" *par excellence*, as if no other nation besides themselves could have a right to that title. We English have not a small share of this self-conceit and are very apt to undervalue every thing foreign, because it is foreign, and on the contrary if we find any thing to commend in our countrymen, to call their virtues British, such as British valour, British generosity, British intrepidity, British faith, British honor, etc. etc. thus rendering national qualities which are, and ought to be, cosmopolitan. It certainly is a source of just pride to be of a nation who has, like the British, produced so many great men, able in the Cabinet, field, and sciences alike, ever foremost in the task of investigation and of discoveries and inventions tending to the benefit of mankind, by which the has been lifted to the most prominent and honorable station among the enlightened nations of the present day; but let us use our advantages with moderation, let we obtain the affections as well as the respect of the nations with which we come in contact. Pride and arrogance are but too frequently engendered by success, and in private life we justly despise the *persons* inflated with his recently acquired importance, pretending to look down with ineffable contempt upon those who in worldly matters but a short time before were his equals, and who continue to be so still in every other essential but success in money-matters. If such conduct merits condemnation in a private individual, I do not see any reason why it should not be equally condemnatory in a nation, or in individuals belonging to it.

This rather long introduction to the matter in hand, Mr. Editor, has been called forth by a consideration of our social position in this country, which it is my anxious wish to see improved to the utmost circumstances will admit of. Every one of my readers, probably, is more or less aware of the restrictions under which foreigners are allowed to be in China, and that the Chinese Government, on the ostensible plea of our *moral inferiority*, prevents it's subjects from having any intercourse with us, except that strictly necessary for the purposes of trade; that the fear of innovation so dangerous to a despotic government, is the real cause to of this line of conduct will however not be doubted. The only means therefore left us, a handful of commercial men, surrounded by a countless multitude, to counteract in a manner the inimical disposition of the Government, is to prove to the Chinese by our conduct that we are not such barbarians as their Government so sedulously represents us to be, and individually to obtain their respect and affections. It is therefore a matter of regret whenever any thing occurs which may lower the character of foreigners in the esteem of Chinese, and I am proud to say that in a commercial point of view, very few instances can be found, where the Chinese could justly complain of a want of fair dealing on the part of the foreign merchants; on the contrary these have almost invariably been distingui shed for uprightness and honesty, and a natural consequence has been the unbounded confidence reposed in, and credit given to, foreigners by Chinese, even when these are not well acquainted with the circumstances of the former. Whilst this character has been gained for us by our predecessors, and maintained by ourselves, let every foreigner zealously watch that it be not impaired.

More has been done to improve our relations with the Chinese. It is well known that thousands of them anually emigrate from the too thickly populated districts, both of Canton and Fo-kien provinces, chiefly from the latter, and that a great number of them seek their fortune in the British settlements of the straits, where, under a just and equitable government, many of them soon succeed in collecting a small capital, with which, with the characteristic attachment of the Chinese to their country and kindred, they return to their native country, and cannot fail to cause a favorable impression to be made on their country-men of British character, which in the end must tend to make them desirous of improving their acquaintance with us here.

My business in this letter is not to speak of the British alone in Canton, but of all the foreigners resident here, and I must therefore not fail to mention the efforts made by the Americans, efforts which must contribute greatly to cause a foreigner to be looked up to with respect by the natives, and in which the Americans have been cordially assisted by the British and other foreigners. The establishment of the Ophthalmic hospital, has proved to the Chinese, by the very excellent cures effected by the Revd. Doctor Parker, that the knowledge foreigners possess of medicine is far greater than any they can boast of, and it is gratifying to observe that the confidence in Doctor Parker's treatment of their diseases is daily encreasing, as well as the number of applications to him. The great success which this admirable establishment has met with has no doubt been forwarded by the humane exertions of the Company's former surgeons, Doctors Pearson and Colledge; the former of whom introduced vaccination, and the latter has for a series of years gratuitously devoted his time to curing the Chinese chiefly of diseases of the eye.

I may here also add the several publications in Chinese on sacred subjects, and on the useful arts, which are being made through the Society for the diffusion of useful knowledge.

Much has therefore been done to give to the Chinese a more flattering opinion of our character than their Government wishes them to entertain, and upon the whole, the people seem to be by no means averse to improving our acquaintance with them, were it not for the fear of Mandarins.

A gratifying proof of their friendly disposition was, in my opinion, given during the boat-races the other day, where, though thousands had assembled to witness the sport, nothing but courtesy was experienced from them, and they willingly moved from their stations in the river not cause to any obstruction to the racing boats.

We are in the habit of decrying the Chinese as cowardly because we frequently see them offer no resistance when, as sometimes happens, they are insulted or assaulted by drunken sailors, though numbers are so greatly in favor of the former; they are, as a people, certainly of a timid, peaceable, and placable disposition, which is inculcated on them in their earliest education, and which it is the policy of their government to encourage. It appears to me however that the fact of their not retorting insult for insult, or their not punishing the offender as they might do, is not so much owing to cowardice or placable disposition as to their dread of the police, which on occasions of riot is very active, and keeps the populace in check, shielding the offending foreigners from their violence. That now and then riotous scenes are occasioned by sailors is much to be regretted, as the Chinese may draw inferences not flattering to foreigners in general, but as writing about these will not probably cure the sailors of indulging too freely in drink, I will leave them and am now sorry to have to notice, that it sometimes happens, to see quiet Chinese, who in the streets are following their calling, rudely pushed aside by foreigners, and even beaten, if they do not immediately get out of the way, no matter whether theirs be the right or the wrong side of the street, and this merely because the Chinese have the astounding insolence to suppose that they have as good a right to their own streets as we have. I have really seen *well dressed, respectable looking* foreigners beat a Chinese severely for no better cause, overturn the load he carried for the same reason, and this I suppose from a feeling of *superiority*, fully as blameable as that the Chinese affect, and to which I have alluded above, and of *security* from retaliation from the well known character of the Chinese, and the efficiency of the Police. I hope, Mr. Editor, that you will notice this practice, which is, I am glad to say, far from common, as such acts not only do any thing but evince personal courage, but as they also may make the Chinese suspect that we really are the arbarians their government represents us to be.

Do your best to repress this practice, to prevent mis-apprehension, and you will much oblige every sensible foreigner here, and among the rest,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

COSMOPOLITE.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Dear Mr. Editor,

I have read with great attention Lord John's and the Archbishop's plan for a reform.

I have also looked at Sydney Smith's remarks, and glanced through the report of the dissenters and *no churchrate!!*—

My attention has also (practically) been called to old buildings, spires, castles, and the like!—and their repairs.—

The *Church of England* is in that architectural situation that the edifice might, untouched, stand for a few years!—but if friend or foe touches her to amend or alter, down she topples!—

ONE OF THE INITIATED.

Canton, 17th July, 1837.

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS

THE REGATTA.

Dear Mr. Editor.—Not very well pleased with that part of "a member C. R. C." letter relating to the *Rat* and crew, as tending to injure the character of the former, and possibly interfere with the disposal of her, and being far from flattering to the latter, I beg to offer a few remarks on the subject.

Altho' I and the rest of her crew, were not like the Fanny's *flag*, which according to the above letter "floated proudly on the breeze *sure to win, !*" yet as we floated wet and chilled in the leaky "Rat" we determined to do our best:—and we did it;—with what ill success is well known.

"Give to the devil his due" is a very old adage and very expressive of the feelings of Britons and their descendants. Would that the adage had been kept in mind by the writer of that very interesting, elegant, and graphic description of the Regatta. He says "the young rats being far astern, partly thro' steering the wrong way, partly thro' want of propelling power." Begging his pardon, the young rats were not *far* astern; and if they came in last, it did not arise from steering the wrong way, but solely thro' want of strength; or, to use the more elegant expression of the above accomplished writer, thro' want of propelling power.—It must be remembered also, that they had never pulled together before in the boat, while the crews of the other boats had, at least, a week's previous practice.

It is my firm opinion, in which many experienced watermen bear me out, that the *Rat*, were she pulled by a strong crew, would beat the *Fanny*.

Do you not think, Mr. Editor, that "a member C. R. C." would have gained more credit, and pleased all, had he bestowed a few words of praise, gratifying, and withal, inciting us to fresh exertions, instead of applying to us that no-wise complimentary appellation of *mice!*

His evident ignorance on aquatic matters and the certainty that he is no waterman, plead his excuses with us. We console ourselves with the conviction that one of the cloth would not have treated us so.

I have much pleasure, Mr. Editor, in subscribing myself,

Your constant Reader,

ONE OF THE RATS.

P. S. Can you account for the mistake in the Umpire's report? The *Rat* is there stated to arrive one minute after the *Fanny*, whereas, she arrived only one minute behind the *Dragon*.

# CANTON PRESS,

July 22nd 1837.

In want of local news we have been obliged to make, contrary to our rule, or at least to our wishes, copious extracts from the pages of our distant cotemporaries. The arrivals from Bombay and Singapore, though of a later date, by a few days, than before, have not added to our stock of news; the latest Singapore paper we have received is the *Chronicle* of 1st July.

THE HING TAE AFFAIRS

## TO HIS EXCELLENCY,

The Governor of the two Kwang Provinces &c. &c. &c., a respectful address.

Your petitioners are compelled again to bring their claims upon the Hing-tae Hong to your Excellency's notice, for, notwithstanding your Excellency's orders literally nothing has been done towards either a settlement of the accounts or of the terms of payment.

A Committee has been named also with the Hong merchants to investigate Yen-Keching's objections to the claims of your petitioners. If he is serious in urging these objections why does he not come forward and substantiate them; It is so evidently a manoeuvre to put off time and procrastinate that your petitioners must entreat your Excellency not to permit such conduct being continued, and to order the liquidation of the accounts as they are rendered by us, should Yen-Kechang not *prove* them incorrect within a day or two, for surely he has had ample time to examine his accounts.

As arrangements must be made for the transactions of the ensuing season, your petitioners are thus urgent, in entreating your Excellency to enforce your former orders that old and new accounts may not be mixed.

July 11th 1837. *Signed by Hing-tae's Creditors.*

Tang, President of the Military Board and Governor of the two Kwang Provinces issues this edict to the Hong merchants for their full information.

On the 18th July I received a petition from Dent and other barbarian traders praying as follows (here follows the petition.)

This coming before me, the Governor, I enquired into the matter and found that when the barbarian traders, Jardine &c., presented a petition some time ago I commanded the senior Hong merchants to cause *Yen-Kechang* to produce his younger brother *Yen-Ketseang*, who was formerly the head manager in the Hong, but afterwards resigned. They were ordered to unite with the brothers and examine and settle the accounts and devise some means for their liquidation. They were to report the same to the two Sze that I might be informed there on. I also directed the Poo-ching and Gancha-Sze's to investigate and urge the speedy settlement of the accounts.—This is on record.

Let the barbarian traders now wait till Yen-Ketseang makes his appearance, when they must, in conjunction with the senior Hong merchants, and the two brothers, give their whole minds to the just and equitable settlement of the accounts and to determining the exact sums due. Let the three so arrange that the affairs may be instantly wound-up. (Until Yen-Ketseang makes his appearance) there will be constant wrangling and disputing of the accounts.

Let not the barbarians throw impediments in the way of settlement (by their impatience.) They must not so constantly petition me, for truly they will reap no advantage there from.

Uniting the circumstances, I issue this edict to the Hong merchants: let them transmit copies here of to the barbarian traders, for their information and obedience.

Do not oppose.—A special Edict.

July 20th 1837.

The above is the correspondence which has passed about Hing-tae's affairs since our last. Our readers will perceive that these have not in any degree advanced, since the Governor, tired of being so repeatedly disturbed on account of these debts, evinces his annoyance. In the mean time, as we learn from the Canton Court Circular, the elder brother of the partner whose presence was insisted on by the foreigners, and who, as far as we know, never attempted to escape, has been imprisoned, and is now in the City, whilst the other is not forthcoming. If the hong-merchants still persist in not making any satisfactory proposals towards the settlement of the Hing-tae debts another representation to the Vice-roy will not be amiss, backed, if that be not attended to, by others, with unflagging activity. We see no other way either for the settlement of these claims, or for bringing them into a fair way towards it.

The hong, the establishment of which we mentioned a few weeks ago, has again ceased to exist, from inability, it appears, to pay the enormous demands of fees made upon it by the Mandarins, estimated one with another at 88,000$. It is said that of this sum 13 or 14,000$ had been paid, and a shroff in the City had given his conditional chop or guarantee for the remainder, when the merited man among the partners drew back, content with the first loss. It must be a source of much gratification to the different Mandarins to have saved their 13 or 14,000$; restitution in such cases is, we believe, never thought of.

## MACAO INTELLIGENCE.

*From a Correspondent.*—Yesterday the 18th anew election of the members of the Municipal Chamber took place here, being the third this year and the second since the arrival of the new governor. It is understood that those who are elected are some of the most worthy and constitutional of the place, in consequence of which act of the citizens of Macao, the governor, judge, and their handful of followers are much annoyed as they wished that others, particular friends of their own, might be got in. The city is very much dissatisfied with the acts of the present governor, and it may be expected that he and the judge will shortly be recalled: all the people of Macao here made repeated complaints against him, and I also know that the citizens are quietly that the governor may order as many elections as he pleases for the Municipal Chamber, but that they will not the less again vote as now for those in whose disinterestedness and honor they have most confidence. He may continue the struggle as long as he likes, but while, as now proved, he has all the inhabitants against him or rather against his acts, it is impossible that he can do worse than continue the confusion and irregularity already caused by his strange misapprehensions of his powers and duties. All that the people of Macao ask for is for a government according to the Constitution; no very exorbitant demand one would think, and which, allowed in the mother country to all the other colonies, it seems strange should be denied here. If the inhabitants of Macao continue as now temperate and firm, they will doubtless carry their point, and for the good of all it is much to be desired that they should do so. The following are the names of the gentlemen, now composing the Municipal Chamber, Aldermen: F. A. de Aguiera, J. J. F Veiga, Bento J. G. Serva, G. Gonsaga and J. D. C. dos Santos. Judges: F. A Rangel and A. J. Cortella. Procurador: C. A. Pacheco.

*Boat-races.* Another boat-race came off on Saturday last. It was a match for a hundred dollars, between a black gig with four, and a green gig pulling six oars, the former manned by Malays and Lascars, and the latter by Chinese, to pull from the beginning of the Macao passage round the fort, and back again, a distance of about 3½ miles. The boats started at ½ past 5, and kept pretty close together until past the fort, when the green gig took the lead, beating the other by about 2 minutes in time The winning boat was, we hear, famous in Boston, for speed.

We recommend the letter from "Cosmopolite" to the attention *of our readers.*

Another of our correspondents "One of the Rats" is annoyed at some remarks in a letter descriptive of the Regatta, which appeared in our columns last week. As to the question which "One of the Rats" puts, whether it would not have been better had our correspondent bestowed praise on them, instead of a pleasantry, we must confess, that we do not see how more could be said than that the crew of that boat had done their best; all that in our opinion unsuccessful exertion on such occasions can call forth. As to the alleged error in time of which "One of the Rats" complains, as having been in our published official account, we have only to state that it was copied from the original official statement of the Umpire.

A rather severe gale was felt here on the night of the 19th, which, as far as we have learnt, has done no mischief on the river here, though it blew down a house in the suburbs of Canton. The only casualty occasioned by it at Macao, that we have heard of, has been the driving on shore of a Chinese Junk, opposite to the Franciscan convent. The Junk was in ballast, and will be got off again, it is supposed, with little loss. From the Cap-sing-moon we have had no communication since.

# STATEMENT.

*Of Teas Shipped to Great Britain and Ireland. From 1st October 1836, to this date.*

| Date. | Ships. | Destination. | Loading. | BLACK TEAS. Peculs | | | | | | | | GREEN TEAS. Peculs | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Canton Bohea. | Fukien Bohea. | Congo. | Caper. | Souchong | Campoi. | Assbel. | Hong-say. | Pekoe. | Orange Pekoe. | Hyson. | Young Hyson. | Hyson Skin. | Twankay | Gunpowder. | Imperial. | Raw Silk |
| May | 24 Mary Walker, | Glasgow. | 1:0 | | | 1296 | 20 | | | 40 | 16 | 110 | | 107 | | | 114 | 46 | 21 | |
| " | 28 John Fleming, | London. | 503 | | | 4382 | 115 | 195 | | 36 | 9 | 32 | | 39 | | | 150 | | | 46 |
| " | 31 John Dugdale, | Liverpool. | 8 3 | | | 1727 | 66 | 106 | | 32 | 121 | 162 | | 118 | | 89 | 250 | 104 | 97 | 49 |
| June | 15 Rencoolen, | " | 4 7 | | | 1167 | | 246 | 215 | | 162 | 122 | 43 | 528 | 234 | | 270 | 82 | 64 | |
| | | | 1123 | | | 6492 | 201 | 547 | 215 | 108 | 307 | 294 | 43 | 755 | 434 | 89 | 793 | 232 | 182 | 95 |
| | Quantity 1st May. | | 31209 | 679 | | 270152 | 4273 | 17786 | 72 | 1137 | 3677 | 2665 | 2832 | 18938 | 4287 | 2909 | 38250 | 4288 | 2964 | 13667 |
| | | | 32612 | 679 | | 278644 | 4474 | 18333 | 287 | 1245 | 3984 | 2949 | 7078 | 19738 | 5016 | 2998 | 31023 | 4520 | 3146 | 13762 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Black Teas | Peculs | 217,670 | Lbs. 29,022,666 |
| Green Teas | " | 66,141 | " 8,818,800 |
| Total | Peculs | 283 811 | Lbs. 37,841,466 |

General Chamber of Commerce
Canton, 15th June, 1837.

WILLIAM SCOTT.
*Secretary.*

NOTICE.—is hereby given that the Undersigned will receive sealed Tenders of Cash for Bills of £ 1,000 (payable at thirty days sight, in sets of £ 200 each) on the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury on or before 12 o'clock the 27th instant.

EDWARD ELMSLIE
Secretary & Treasurer to the Superintendents.

Canton, 13th July, 1837.

P. S. Please to superscribe the word "Tender" on the envelope of the letter.

NOTICE.—The Secretary of the Canton Book Society requests information concerning the following publications belonging to the Society.

Jesse's Anglers Rambles.
Penny Magazine No. 93.

NOTICE.—Mr. John Smith has this day been admitted a partner in my Establishment which will continue to be carried on in Commission, Ware-house keeping, and Auctioneering under the firm of Markwick & Smith. CHARLES MARKWICK.

Canton, 1st July, 1837.

NOTICE.—Referring to the above advertisement Charles Markwick and John Smith beg leave to solicit from their friends and the Public, a continuance of the Patronage that has heretofore been given to the Ware-house keeping and Auctioneering of the late Establishment of MARKWICK EDWARDS & Co.

Canton, 1st July 1837. (No. 3 Imperial Hong.)

NOTICE. — Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash, for Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and eighteen (218) Company's Rupees, per one hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after sight.

(Signed.) *J. H. ASTELL*
" H. H. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 12th June, 1837.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. T. H. Gillanders and Mr. W. K. Ewart in our establishment ceased yesterday. Mr. Peter Ewart and Mr. Edward Lyon have become partners in our establishment this day.

GILLANDERS EWART & Co.

Bombay, 1st May, 1837.

NOTICE.—Samuel Wetmore Jr., is this day admitted a partner in our establishment,

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, February 1st 1837.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the PERSIAN INSURANCE SOCIETY or BOMBAY are prepared to receive application for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the office they are authorised to take.

M. & N. CARSTJENS.

Canton, 2d May, 1837.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes | } | p. 100 01 |
| " Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c. | " " " | 1. 50. |
| " Policies and folio pages. | " " " | 5. |

N. B. The Prices cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

NOTICE.

THE interest of Samuel Russell and Augustine Heard in our house ceased on the 31st December 1836. RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, January 2nd.

INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE subscribers are duly authorised to grant Policies on account of this Company, payable in Canton Calcutta, or London. RUSSELL & Co.

Canton July, 6th 1837.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the insured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

*The Agents for the Society are from this day,*

In London,—Mess. Palmers Mackillop Dent &Co.
" Calcutta, Mess. Mackillop Stewart & Co.
" Bombay,—Mess. Forbes & Co,
" Singapore, Mess. A. L. Johnston & Co,
" Manila,—Mess. Russell & Sturgis,

DENT & Co,
Canton, 1st, July, 1836. *Secretaries.*

FOR BOMBAY.

THE "Caledonia," J. T. Lancaster, Commander will leave Whampoa on the 15th Proxime, for freight apply to

SHAWURSHAW RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 4th July, 1837.

FOR STRAITS & BOMBAY.

THE Ship "Charles Forbes," Capt. Thomas Wills, will leave Whampoa on the 20th September next, for freight apply to

DHUNJEEBHOY MUNCHERJEE,
and
HORMUSJEE FRAMJEE.
No. 5 Poushong Hong.

Canton, 7th July, 1837.

TO LET.

A Two-storied house in Macao, cool and commodious, situated in the rua de San Antonio. Persons desirous of taking the house are requested to apply to it's owner Major ALMADA in Macao.

WANTED.

BY a young Englishman, a situation in a merchant's counting-house. He is well acquainted with several of the European languages, and with bookkeeping. For reference apply to THE CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

FOR SALE ON BOARD THE BARQUE ISABELLA.

ROUGH spars of various sizes, lower masts, topmasts, Jib-booms and other spars.
200 Teak sheathing boards ¾ and 1¼ Inch thick.
20 Teak wide boards, 11 feet long and 21 Inches wide.
Also: all kinds of ship's stores.
Apply to Capt. Hallar on board, or

Stanford & Marrs, at Canton.

Canton, 14th September, 1836.

FOR SALE.

THE new Brig. "Rose," of 145 Tons Register, built in the United States in a superior manner, and fast. For terms apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, May, 4th 1837.

TO LET.

FROM the first of September next, the house on the S. E. side of Praya Grande, formerly the Spanish Factory, and now occupied by Da. Anna Joaquina Lopez, with large cool apartments. Any Gentlemen wishing to take the said house, will please to address to Januario Jose Lopez, at Macao.

Macao, 15th August, 1836.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For one year payable in advance | $ | 12 |
| For six Months | $ | 7 |
| For three " | $ | 4 |

Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current may be had at the Office No. 2, British Factory, at 50 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each, or at Messrs. Markwick & Smith in Canton.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVED.—Brit. *Shah Allum*, Evans; *Earl Balcarres*, Vaux; *Emily Jane*, Randle, all from Bombay, and Singapore; the latter left Bombay on the 4th June, and Singapore on the 4th July. *Formidable*, Stagg, from Singapore. Amer. *Asia*, Cole, from Batavia, 27th June.

SAILED or DESPATCHED.—Brit. *Antonio Pereira*, Young, for Calcutta; *Hannah*, Mac Gregor, for Bombay.

PASSENGERS.—omitted in our last, per *Sarah Barry*. Mr. Wm. Walkinshaw, and Mr. J. Peters.

The *Adelaar* and *Hermina* (Dutch) will be despatched this evening at 6 o'clock, the former for Batavia and Holland, the latter for Batavia.

The following vessels had arrived in Batavia; Amer. *Brooklyn*, in 39, *Hope* in 51, *Osage* in 41, *Oneida* in 48, and Brit. *Falcon* in 56 days from here. The *Lord Lowther*, *Asia*, and *Sir Charles Malcolm* passed Batavia roads on the 25th June.

Latest Dates, from Bengal, 1st April via Bombay, latest commercial news 31st May. Madras 8th January via Gibraltar. Calcutta, 3rd June P Atalanta. Singapore, July, 4th P *Emily Jane*. Java, 27th June, P *Asia*. Manila, 15th June P Duncan, Bombay, 4th June P *Emily Jane*.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From England, *Cognate, Ann, Emperor, Hindostan, Glenalvon*, Carnatica, *Water Witch, Rob Roy, Conwaya Family, Ann, General Hill, Red Rover, Lord Amherst, Bourneo, Edinburgh, Gloucester, Mary-Dugdale, Baltic Castle, Cornelia, Great Harwood, Ann, Charlotte, Langton Family, Lord Castlereagh, Charles Grant, Buckinghamshire, Java, Virginia, Sydney, Lady Montgomery*, Marian, *Antiquity, Ellen and Susan.*

## SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

| Vessel's Name. | Flag. | Commander. | Tons | Where from. | Consignees. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hospital Ship | | | 650 | | |
| Champlain | Ameri. | Ritchie | | Batavia | Wetmore & Co. |
| Adelaar | Dutch. | Smith | 417 | " | S. van Basel ste Laer & Co. |
| Scaleby Castle | British | Morgan | 1330 | Bombay | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Fort William | " | Fraser | 1200 | Bombay | " |
| Caledonia | " | Lancaster | | " | Shewebuxe Tarachun. |
| Wm. Hutt | " | Flemming | | Semarang | Gibb Livingston & Co. |
| Horatio | Ameri. | Howland | 401 | Manila | F. S. Hathaway. |
| Duncan | " | Rendall | | Batavia | Russell & Co. |
| Chas. Forbes | " | Tyler Wills | | Bombay | D Muncherjee & H Framjee |
| Shah Allum | " | Evans | | " | Muncherjee Jamsetjee. |
| Bombay Castle | " | Baxter | | " | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Isabella | " | Robertson | | " | " |
| Atalanta | " | Clark | | Calcutta | H. & N. Carnegie. |

## SHIPPING AT LINTIN &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, ——, *Lord Amherst*, Gass; *Amelia*, Barnes to Dent. & Co. The *Alexander*, Jauncey; *Austen*, Ross; *Col Young*, ——; *Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, ——; to D. & M. Sassoon. *Isabella*, Paterson, to Robert Edwards.

| Vessel's Name. | Flag. | Commander. | Tons | Where from. | Consignees. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rajadas | Ameri. | Carter | | Sandwich Islands | |
| Cornwallis | British | Clark | 667 | Bombay | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Governor Findlay | " | E Parry | | " | " |
| Psyche | " | G. Kennedy | 160 | Calcutta | " |
| Rose | Ameri. | Foster | 163 | Lima | Russell & Co. |
| Diana, | " | Carter | | Manila | " |
| Eleanor | British | Lyons | | " | Dixon & Co. |
| Isabella Robertson | " | Hudson | 350 | Calcutta | Perrins & Co. |
| Porcia | Ameri. | Swift | | Lima | F. S. Hathaway. |
| Mavis | British | Robertson | 160 | Calcutta | Dent & Co. |
| Mahommedee | " | Wilson | | Bombay | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Hermina | Dutch. | Limon | | Batavia | S. Van Basel ste Laer & C. |
| Syed Khan | British | Gallie | 200 | Bombay | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Reform | Hamb. | Schildknecht | | Singapore | G. C. Schwabe. |
| Earl Balcarres | British | Vaux | 1300 | Bombay | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Emily Jane | " | Randle | | " | Dent & Co. |
| Formidable | " | Stagg | 350 | Singapore | R. Wm Holliday & Co. |
| Asia | Ameri. | Cole | | Batavia | Russell & Co. |

# THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abbreviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Consul. Weights. 16 Tacls, 1⅓ lb. avoi 1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avoirdupois, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—64 Cys, 1 Cwt.—4 Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. d 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 2d. No. 46. CANTON, SATURDAY, JULY, 22ND, 1837. No. 9

## IMPORTS.

| | PER. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **COTTON MANUFACTURES** | | | |
| Cambrics @ 40 yds. - in | Pce. | @ 3. a 4. | |
| Chintzes - - 28 ,, - in | ,, | 4 a 6 | |
| Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet | ,, | 2.25 a 2.50 | dull. |
| ,, ,, blue - - | ,, | 1.25 a 2 | |
| Long-cloths white 60 yds. 36 in | ,, | 4½. a 6. | |
| ,, ,, 30 ,, - - | ,, | 10. a 12. | |
| ,, grey - 40 ,, 38 in | ,, | 4½. a 6. | in demand. |
| ,, ,, - 60 ,, 38 in | ,, | 6½. a 9. | |
| ,, ,, - 80 ,, 38 in | ,, | 9. a 12. | |
| Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in | ,, | 3. a 3.10. | |
| Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in | Pl. | 34 a 40 | |
| ,, ,, ,, 30 @ 32 in | ,, | 40 a 43 | |
| Calcutta - - ,, 18 @ 24 in | ,, | 34 a 35. | |
| **WOOLLENS.** | | | |
| Broadcloth Ex. Sup' 60@62 in | Yrd. | 2. a 2 80 | |
| ,, Span' Stripes 60@62 in | ,, | 1.15 a 1.25. | |
| ,, Supers - 58@60 in | ,, | 80 a 90. | |
| ,, Worsters - - - - | ,, | 60 cts. | |
| ,, Woriers 28 yds. in | Pce. | 11 a 11½. | No sale. |
| ,, Sup' Belet. Cuts large | Pl. | 30 a 60. | Cts. dull. |
| Flannel - - - - - | Yd. | 15 a 20. | |
| Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in | Pce. | | |
| Fine singles - - - - - | ,, | 24 a 28. | dull. |
| Second - - - - - - | ,, | | |
| Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in | ,, | 22 | |
| ,, - - - 40 ,, 28 ,, | ,, | 22 | No demand. |
| Bombazets - - - - - | ,, | 7 a 8 | |
| Longells scarlet - - - | ,, | 8½ a 9½ | |
| Assorted colors - - - | ,, | 9 a 9½ | |
| Woollen yarn - - - - | ,, | 70 a 90. | Limited demand. |
| **COTTON.** | | Tael. | |
| Bengal old or inf' - - | Pl. | | |
| ,, sup' and fine - - | ,, | 7.5 a 11. | |
| Bombay old or inf' - - | ,, | | |
| ,, sup'. and fine - - | ,, | 7. a 11. | |
| Madras - - - - - - | ,, | 7.5 a 10.8 | |
| Manila - - - - - - | ,, | | None. |
| **METALS.** | | | |
| Copper Shea'g. 16 oz. @ 32 oz. | Pl. | @ 34½. | |
| ,, S. American slab - - | ,, | 24. | None. |
| ,, nails assorted - - | ,, | 40. | |
| ,, old - - - - - | ,, | 18. | |
| Lead English Pig - - - | ,, | 6 | |
| ,, Spanish ,, - - - | ,, | | |
| Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - - | ,, | 2. | |
| ,, Rod ½ @ in - - - | ,, | | |
| ,, Nailrod ½ and under | ,, | 3.50 | |
| ,, Hoop. - ½ @ in - - | ,, | | |
| ,, Scrap - - - - - | ,, | 1. a 1.20 | Not Saleable. |
| Steel English - - - - | ,, | | |
| ,, Swedish - - - - | Tub | 3½ a 4 | |
| Spelter English - - - | Pl. | 6. | |
| Tin Plates - - - - - | Box | 7½ | Large stock. |
| Quicksilver - - - - - | Pl. | 112. | |
| **SKINS** Rabbit - - - - | 100 | 60. a 65. | |
| Beaver - - - - - - | each | 4. a 6. | |
| ,, Fox - - - - - | ,, | 1. a 1.15. | |
| Otter-Sea - - - - - | ,, | 40. a 55 | |
| ,, ,, tails - - - | ,, | 2.50 a 3 | |
| ,, Land - - - - - | ,, | 5. a 7. | |
| Seal - - - - - - - | ,, | 2. a 2.50 | |
| **OPIUM** Patna old - - - | Ch' | 800 | |
| ,, ,, new - - - | ,, | 670 | |
| Benares old - - - - - | ,, | 730 | |
| ,, new - - - - - | ,, | 670 | |
| Malwa old - - - - - | ,, | 520 | |
| ,, new - - - - - | ,, | | |
| Turkey - - - - - - | ,, | 520 | |
| **RICE** Bengal - - - - | Pl. | 1.60 a 1.70 | |
| ,, Java - - - - - | ,, | 1.30 a 1.40 | |
| ,, White table - - - | ,, | 1.60 | |
| ,, Manila - - - - - | ,, | 1.30 a 1.40 | |
| ,, Paddy - - - - - | ,, | 30 pct less. | Than Rice. |
| **STRAITS PRODUCE &c** | | | |
| Bird's nest, fine white - | Cy. | 30. | |
| ,, ,, inf' ,, - - | ,, | 11. a 16. | |
| ,, ,, black - - - | ,, | 1½. a 5. | No demand. |
| Bees Wax - - - - - | Pl. | 26. a 28. | |
| Betel nut - - - - - | ,, | 3. a 3½. | |
| Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24 | ,, | 34. | Molucca. |
| ,, Mother - - - - | ,, | 10. a 12. | Overstocked. |
| Camphor Barocs - - - | Cy. | 6. a 25. | |
| Gambir - - - - - - | Pl. | 2½. a 3. | |
| Mace - - - - - - | ,, | | |
| Nutmegs - - - - - - | ,, | | |
| Pepper - - - - - - | ,, | 7½ | |
| Rattans - - - - - - | ,, | 2.50 a 3.25 | Supplies. |
| Tin Banca - - - - - | ,, | 18½. a 19 | |
| ,, Singapore &c. - - | ,, | 17½. a 18 | First quality. |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | | |
| Amber large 1st quality | Cy. | 3. a 13 | |
| ,, small fragments - - | ,, | 20 cts a 1½. | |
| Asafœtida - - - - - | Pl. | 4½. | |
| Bichdemar - - - - - | ,, | 12. a 36. | |
| ,, good - - - - - | ,, | 36. a 50. | |
| Cochineal - - - - - | ,, | 130. a 180 | Dull. |
| Coral large beads or pieces | Cy. | | |
| ,, fragments - - - | Pl. | 40. a 50. | |
| Cow Bezoar - - - - - | Cy. | 16. a 25. | No demand. |
| Cudbear - - - - - - | Pl. | 12. | |
| Cutch Pegue - - - - - | ,, | 3. a 4½. | |
| Elephants Teeth or Ivory | ,, | 70. a 100. | |
| ,, ,, cuttings - - | ,, | 60. a 65. | |
| Fish-maws - - - - - | ,, | 25 a 35. | |
| Flints - - - - - - | ,, | 40 cents. | |
| Ginseng crude - - - - | ,, | 75. | |
| ,, clarified. - - - - | ,, | 100 | None in mkt. |
| Mother of Pearl Shell - - | ,, | 9. a 10. | |
| Myrrh - - - - - - | ,, | 3. a 4. | |
| Olibanum - - - - - - | ,, | 3½. a 8 | Large stock. |
| Putchuck - - - - - - | ,, | 18 a 20 | Little demand. |
| Rose Malees - - - - - | ,, | | |
| Saltpetre at Lintin - - | ,, | 8. a 9. | Nominal. |
| Shark's fins - - - - - | ,, | 18 a 30. | |
| Smalts - - - - - - | ,, | 30. a 45. | Limited demand. |
| Stock fish - - - - - - | ,, | 3½. a 4. | Large stock. |
| Thread Gold and Silver | Cy. | 32 a 33 | Large stock |
| Wood Ebony Mauritius - | Pl. | 3. | |
| ,, ,, Ceylon - - | ,, | 2. | dull. |
| ,, Sandal Indian - - | ,, | 26 a 32 | In demand. |
| ,, ,, Timor - - - | ,, | 15 a 20 | |
| ,, ,, Sand' Islands - | ,, | 11. a 12 | |
| ,, Sapan ,, - - - | ,, | 1.50 | |

## EXPORTS.

| | WT. in T. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SILK MANUFACTURES.** | | | |
| Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in | 36 | @ 13 | |
| ,, col'd ,, by ,, | 30 | 15. | |
| Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine | 17 | 5.70. a 6. | |
| ,, fringed 45 in | | | |
| ,, 7-8 ,, ,, | 11 | 5.10 a 5.50 | |
| Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - - | | | |
| ,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk | — | 6½ | |
| ,, ,, Canton - - | — | 6½ | |
| Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in | 18 | 7.75 a 7.80 | |
| ,, ,, ,, 30 ,, | 16 | 6.60 a 6.70 | |
| ,, figured ,, 32 ,, | 20 | 10. | |
| ,, ,, ,, 30 ,, | 18 | 9. a | |
| Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 | 24 | 12.50 | |
| ,, ,, 30 ,, 29 | 32 | 16.50 a 16.75 | |
| ,, black ,, ,, 24 | 24 | 10.75 a 11.50 | |
| ,, ,, ,, 29 | 50 | 12.75 a 13. | |
| Satins Levantines 30 29 | 33 | 14.75 a 15. | |
| ,, ,, ,, 24 | 30 | 13. | |
| Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 | 18 | 7.10 a 7.20 | |
| ,, black ,, ,, 29 | 28 | 10.30 a 10.50 | |
| Pongees white 30 ,, 30 | 30 | 11.75 a 12 | |
| ,, ,, 30 ,, 29 | 29 | 1.50 a 11.75 | |
| ,, ,, 30 ,, 32 | 32 | 13. a 13.50 | |
| ,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19 | 27 | 3.75 a 3.90 | |
| Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29 | 27 | 11.40 a 11.75 | |
| ,, ,, C. ,, ,, 29 | 25 | 10 a 10½ | |
| ,, ,, ,, ,, 29 | 22 | 7.80 a 8.10 | |
| ,, white 60 ,, 29 | 34 | 17 a 17.20 | |
| ,, colored 30 ,, 29 | 21 | 12.40 a 12.60 | |
| ,, crossbarr'd ,, 24 | 18 | 10.75 | |
| Satins black 18 ,, 29 | 44 | 17 a 17.50 | |
| ,, ,, 18 ,, 29 | 36 | 14.25 a 14.50 | |
| ,, colored 18 ,, 29 | 35 | 17.20 a 17.40 | |
| ,, high ,, 18 ,, 29 | 36 | 18.75 a 19 | |
| ,, damasked crimson | 38 | 21 a 22. | |
| ,, ,, colored | 38 | 20 a 21. | |
| Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 | 44 | 15 a 15.50 | |
| ,, ,, colored ,, ,, | 33 | 16 a 16.40 | |
| ,, Canton black 29 ,, | 36 | 17 a 17.50 | |
| Sewing silks assort. colors. 1a | 31 | 10 a 10.20 | |
| ,, ,, black - - - - | Pl. | 4.70 a 4.90 | |
| Shawls crape 7 4 embrd. - | | 4.50 a 4.60 | |
| ,, ,, 5 4 embrd. - - | 7 | 3.40 | |
| ,, ,, 55 a 58 in - - | 5½ | 2.90 | |
| ,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63 - - | 5 | 2.15 a 2.25 | |
| ,, 7-4 ,, ,, - - - | 4 | 1.85 | |
| ,, ,, damasked silk 54 a 57 | 4 | 9.50 | |
| Water silks col'd. 18 y. 22 in | 22 | 13.45 | |
| **BLACK TEAS.** | Pl | Tael. | |
| ,, Bohea Canton - - - | ,, | 11 a 13 | |
| ,, Fokeen - - - - | ,, | 14 | Low qual fy. |
| ,, Congou Soug. k'd. - - | ,, | 18 a 22 | |
| ,, Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd | ,, | 20 a 26 | |
| ,, Campoi - - - - - | ,, | 28 a 38 | |
| ,, Souchong - - - - - | ,, | 40 a 56 | |
| ,, Hung muey - - - - | ,, | 23 a 40 | |
| ,, Pekoe - - - - - | ,, | 60 a 90 | |
| ,, Ning Yong - - - - | ,, | 24 a 27 | Nominal |
| ,, Ankoi - - - - - | ,, | 16 a 22 | |
| ,, ,, Pouchong - - - | ,, | | |
| ,, Orange Pekoe - - - | ,, | 28 a 35 | |
| ,, Caper - - - - - | ,, | 24 a 30 | |
| **GREEN TEAS.** | | | Canton Tea. |
| ,, Twankay - - - - - | ,, | 25 a 30 | |
| ,, Skin - - - - - - | ,, | 20 a 36 | 10 a 11. |
| ,, Hyson- - - - - - | ,, | 42 a 58 | 28 a 30. |
| ,, Young Hyson - - - | ,, | 26 a 38 | 18 a 22. |
| ,, Imperial - - - - - | ,, | 50 a 56 | |
| ,, Gunpowder - - - - | ,, | 53 a 61 | 32 a 38. |
| **RAW SILK.** Canton No. 1 | ,, | T. | |
| ,, ,, ,, 2 | ,, | | |
| ,, ,, ,, 3 | ,, | 235 | |
| ,, ,, ,, 4 | ,, | 165 | |
| ,, ,, ,, 5 | ,, | @ 92 | |
| Nankin Taatlee - - - - | ,, | 400 | |
| ,, Tayasan- - - - - | ,, | 320 a 335 | Nominal. |
| **SUGAR RAW.** Canton 1st. | ,, | T. 5.5 | |
| ,, ,, 2d. | ,, | 5.2 | |
| ,, Pingfa - - - - - | ,, | 6.4 | |
| ,, Candy Canton - - - | ,, | 6.8 | |
| ,, Chinchew - - - | ,, | 14 | |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | | |
| Alum - - - - - - - | ,, | 1.85 a 1.95 | at Macao. |
| Aniseed star - - - - - | ,, | 10½ a 11 | |
| Camphor - - - - - - | ,, | 33 a 34 | |
| Cassia at Whampoa - - - | ,, | 11.50 a 12 | |
| ,, Lintin - - - - | ,, | 9. | |
| ,, buds - - - - - | ,, | 14 a 15 | |
| Canes bamboo - - - - | 1000 | 10 a 14 | |
| ,, Wangees - - - - | ,, | 7 a 12 | |
| China Root - - - - - | Pl. | 3½ | |
| Cubebs - - - - - - | ,, | 17 a 18 | |
| Dragon's blood - - - - | ,, | 80 a 100 | |
| Galangals - - - - - - | ,, | 3½ a 3½ | |
| Gamboge - - - - - - | ,, | 65 a 70 | None good. |
| Glass beads - - - - - | ,, | 17 a 22 | |
| Glue - - - - - - - | ,, | 9 a 11 | |
| Ginger in Jars - - - - | Case | 5 a 5½ | |
| Hartall or Orpiment - - | Pl. | 15 a 16 | |
| Lead white - - - - - | ,, | 9 a 10 | |
| ,, red - - - - - | ,, | 10 | |
| Mo. of Pear' Shells Scoloo large | Pl. | | |
| ,, blue edged small | ,, | | No demand. |
| Musk warranted. - - - - | Cy. | 55 a 60 | |
| Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in | 100 | 92 | |
| ,, 9½ yds. 12 in - - - | Pa. | 85 | |
| ,, Canton made - - - - | ,, | 79 | |
| ,, large - - - - - | ,, | 89 | None. |
| ,, small - - - - - | ,, | 65 | |
| Yellow yds. in 1st. qt. | ,, | 79 a 80 | |
| ,, ,, 2d. ,, | ,, | 66 a 70 | None. |
| ,, ,, 3d. ,, | ,, | 50 | |
| ,, small ,, ,, | ,, | | |
| ,, white ,, ,, | ,, | 55 a 85 | Wanted. |
| Oils Aniseed - - - - - | Cy. | 1.10 a 1.20 | |
| ,, Cassia - - - - - | ,, | 1.65 | |
| Rhubarb - - - - - - | Pl. | | |
| ,, Dutch cut - - - - | ,, | | |
| Soy in Jars - - - - - | Case | 8 a 9 | |
| Tobacco in baskets - - - | Pl. | 14 a 15 | |
| Tortoiseshell - - - - - | P. | | |
| Turmeric - - - - - - | ,, | | |
| Vermillion 80 catties - - | Box. | 80. | |

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PUR CHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also high prices are obtainable for *Camblets, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Goo on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton* sometimes discharge at Macao or transhipp their Cargoes, at Lintin & to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charg The ship rents outside, and River Freights, are various and high.—Sen invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pictures &c, Confectionary Stationery, Cutle Crockery ware, &c.*, for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auctio duty paid.

### RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

| | s. d. |
|---|---|
| On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills. ..... | 4. 8 |
| Government Bills 10 @ 30 days..... none..... | |
| United States Bank Bills 6 months sight..... | |
| Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents. none | |
| E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight..... | 218 C. |
| E. I. Directors Bills, 60 ds. sight, Rs. ..... | 220 ,, |
| Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs. ..... | |

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves @ 24.40 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 5½ @ 6 per Cent premium
,, ,, ,, ,, small 96 a 98 ,, 5½ ,, ,,
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ,, ,, ,, 1 per Cent ,,
,, ,, Old Carolus IV. ,, ,, ,, 12 per Cent ,,
South American Republics ,, ,, ,, 2 per Cent discount.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet .. £5 @ £5 5
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none.....
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .....

### DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.
FROM 1st APRIL TO 30th JUNE, 1837.

| | IN JUNE. | | | IN APRIL AND MAY. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Chests. | Price. | Value in Dollars. | Chests. | Value in Dollars. | Stock 1st July. |
| Patna .....old. | 76 | 820 | 62,320 | 553 | 411,345 | 448 |
| ,, ..... new | 343 | 690 | 238,385 | | | 1,504 |
| Benares .....old | 48 | 725 | 34,800 | 344 | 242,680 | 33 |
| ,, .....new | 218 | 660 | 143,880 | | | 1284 |
| Malwa .....old | 1564 | 515 | 821,110 | 3,007 | 1,635,371 | 8,351 |
| | 2249 | | 1,300,925 | 3,904 | 2,289,36 | 10,981 |

Total of deliveries in the months of April, May & June, 6,153 chests, va Sp. Drs. 3,589,650

### RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 16th Canton and Union Offices of China, & at ou Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

| GOODS | TREASURE | GOODS | TREASURE |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay..... | | Singapore ... ,, | 1 ,, Hol. or Hamburg .. 3½ 3 |
| Ceylon ..... ,, | | Manila ... ,, | Spain or Portugal.. 3½ 3 |
| Madras ..... ,, | | Malacca ... ,, | America U States .. 3 7½ |
| Calcutta..... ,, | 5.. 2½ | Penang ... ,, | 1½ 1¼ Chili or Peru ... 6 ,, |
| Rangoon ... ,, | | Batavia ... ,, | Mexico ..... 3 ,, |
| Mauritius ... ,, | | Gt. Britain via Sy. 3½ 3 | Remit to China 1 p m |
| Australia ... ,, | | ,, direct ..... 3 2½ | Lintin &c..... ½ dr. |
| Sand. Islands .. ,, | | France ..... 3 2½ | |

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

### WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1000 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600 ,, 0.7221091 ,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, under 1200 do. 0.5062341 ,, ,,

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

### IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—Longcloths, both white and grey, are much wanted and would command good prices. COTTON YARN is also enquired after.

WOOLLENS.—LONGELLS have been sold during the week at our highest quotations, and except from heavy supplies the market is expected to be maintained. Superfine BROADCLOTHS have been in more demand, and two or three lots have been disposed of lately.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—Holders being firm, TIN has advanced, and is saleable in small lots at an advance. PEPPER, from the small stock, would also sell readily.

COTTON.—The finer descriptions of Bombay and Bengal are held at the same rates as before, but purchasers are unwilling to come forward at the high prices. The middling descriptions of new are off more readily, and we hear of a sale of about 2000 bales fair quality Bombay at 9 3. and of Jalour a 10.3 @ 10.6. The old and inferior are very difficult of sale at even reduced prices.

OPIUM.—continues in the same unsatisfactory state with less demand for Malwa, and a decline in new Patna; new Benares has advanced to our quotation, but this arises from a partial demand, and from so small a quantity being in the market. The deliveries at Lintin to the 15th were,

Patna, *Old*, 10, *New*, 213; Benares, *Old*, 93, *New*, 94; Malwa, 2187; Total 2,587 Chests.

### EXPORTS.

TEA.—We have reduced our quotations for Canton teas, but very little doing in them, and prices are therefore nearly nominal. Letters have arrived in town confirmatory of former reports from the tea country of the second gathering having been abundant, though of not very good quality.

SILK PIECE GOODS.—The demand at present is limited to some orders for the West-coast of America.

CANTON RAW SILK.—continues very dear, whilst but little is being brought to market.

EXCHANGE ON ENGLAND.—nominal, no bills offering.

Just as we were going to press the report of the arrival on the 19th instant of the *Water Witch* reached us from the Pilot 19th ultimo and Singapore the 7th instant. The following is the result of the 4th sale on the 12th June.

2045 Chests Patna, average 1,448 Rs.
2068 ,, Benares, ,, 1,240 ,,

These prices, as the Calcutta Price Current remarks, are considered much higher than the state of the China market warrants, but not so high as it was generally believed they would go to, supported as it was known they would be by previous holders and shippers of the Malwa drug, and as our present quotations would leave a considerable loss at even these rates—holders may feel inclined to support the market. The latest arrival in Calcutta was the *Lady Hayes*. The only immediate departure after the *Witch* spoken of, was the *Ann* with a small supply of Opium nearly the whole for Singapore, to be followed by the *Governor Family, Red Rover*, and *Rob Roy*.

The arrivals from England, destined for China were, the *General Kyd, Vansittart, Abercrombie Robinson, George IV.* and *Protector*, but none of them had commenced loading Cotton, the stock of which was increasing, and prices declining.

# THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 2d. No. 47. CANTON, SATURDAY, JULY, 29th, 1837. No. 99


## EXTRACTS.

The following story, among other instances of a similar nature, brings the "Arabian Nights" strongly to mind :—

"Were curious measures, such as we read of in some of the , Tales of a Thousand and One Nights, ' were often adopted by the police magistrates of Cairo, to discover an offender, before the late innovations. I may mention an instance. The authenticity of the following case, and of several others of a similar nature, is well known. I shall relate it in the manner in which I have heard it told. A poor man applied one day the A'gha of the police, and said, ' Sir, there came to me, to-day, a woman, and she said to me, ' Take this ckoors, and let it remain in your possession for a time, and lend me five hundred piasters : ' and I took t from her, sir, and gave her the five hundred piasters, and she went away : and when she was gone away, I said to myself,' Let me look at this ckoors ;' and I looked at it, and behold, it was yellow brass: and I slapped my face, and said,' I will go to the A'gha, and relate my story to him ; perhaps he will investigate the affair, and clear it up ;' for there is none that can help me in this matter but thee.' The A'gha said to him, 'Hear what I tell thee, man. Take whatever is in thy shop ; leave nothing ; and lock it up; and to-morrow morning go early ; and when thou hast opened the shop, cry out, 'Alas, for my property !' then take in thy hands two cloths, and beat thyself with them, and cry, 'Alas, for the property of others !' and whoever says to thee, 'What is the matter with thee?; do thou answer, 'The property of others is lost : a pledge that I had, belonging to a woman, is lost ; if it were my own, I should not thus lament it ;' and this will clear up the affair.' The man promised to do as he was desired. He removed every thing from his shop, and early the next morning he went and opened it, and began to cry out, 'Alas for the property of others !" and he took two cloth, and beat himself with them, and went acout every district of the city, crying, 'Alas, for the property of others ! a pledge that I had, belonging to a woman, is lost ; if it were my own, I should not thus lament it.' The woman who had given him the ckoors in pledge heard of this, and discovered that it was the man whom she had cheated ; so she said to herself, ' Go and bring an action against him.' She went to his shop, riding on an ass, to give herself consequence, and said to him, ' Man, give me my property that is in thy possession.' He answered, ' It is lost.' ' Thy tongue be cut out !' she cried ; ' dost thou lose my property ? By Al'lah ! I will go to the A'gha, and inform him of it.' ' Go, said he ; and she went, and told her case. The A'gha sent for the man ; and when he had come, said to his accuser, ' What is thy property in his possession ?' She answered, 'A ckoors of red Venetian gold.' ' Woman' said the A'gha, 'I have a gold ckoors here : I should like to shew it thee.' She said, 'Shew it me, sir, for I shall know my ckoors.' The A'gha then untied a handkerchief, and, taking out of it the ckoors which she had given in pledge, said, ' Look.' She looked as it, and knew it, and hung down her head. The A'gha said, 'Raise thy head, and say where are the five hundred piasters of this man.' She answered, 'Sir, they are in my house.' The executioner was sent with her to her house, but without his sword ; and the woman, having gone into the house, brought out a purse containing the money, and went back with him. The money was given to the man from whom it had been obtained, and the executioner was then ordered to take the woman to the Roomey'ieh (a large open place below the citadel), and there to behead her, which he did."—*Lane's Modern Egypt.—Literary Gazette.*

*A Dear Lobster.*—The late Duke of Norfolk was fond of the luxuries of the table, and, although apparently as joyous and blithesome as any one, he could be as morose and iltempered at any person breathing. Those who knew him could pretty well anticipate when a breeze was likely to spring up, as an ebullition of temper was always preceded by a convulsive hearing of his ponderous shoulders, as exemplified by the following trait. A select party, about twelve in number, had assembled in St. Anne's Square, and were partaking of a sumptuous dinner, when on a sudden the earl-marshal's shoulders began to undulate, and the following short colloquy between a then favoured servant and his grace took place. " I do not see a lobster on the table, Dodson." "No, your grace." "I think I ordered one, sir ?" roared the duke. "Yes." replied Dodson, "you did, your grace, and I bid as far as 4/- 16s. for one ; but, there being but one in the market, I could not get it; the same lobster being divided between the Lords Angleses and Sefton, who were resolved to have it!!"— Jockey of Norfolk said no more.—*Lit. Gazette.*

"One of the first English vessels that visited the Indian seas, fell in, when off the Coromandel coast, with a catamaran ; there were two natives on it, whose bodies, of course, seemed to be rising out of the water, and they were paddling in their usual manner, that is with quick strokes alternately to the right and left. The crew of the ship, as may well be imagined, were greatly surprised and alarmed at this strange and unheard of phenomenon ; and the report of it entered in their log-book, ran as follows ;—'Good ship. Too trades increase. August 15th, 1615—lat—, long.—, at 2 p. m.—sheld, distinctly, two black devils in the water, playing at single stick !!! They were within twenty fathoms of the ship, and the whole crew, saw, and can vouch for the truth, of this statement ; these infernal imps remained visible for at least an hour, and were then lost in the distance. ' They who go down to the sea in ships shall see the wonders of the deep ' and from this learn, ye incredulous, how vain be the hardness of your hearts ; N. B.—Certes, this matter should portend a great storm ; or some revolution in the states of Europe ; or, peradventure, something relating to the pope of Rome ! ! Heaven send no ill befide us ! "*Toid.*

### The Late Dr. Morrison's Chinese Library.

We have much pleasure in announcing that an endeavour is on the point of being made to dispose of the invaluable Chinese library brought to England by the late Dr. Morrison. The prospectus will probably be laid before the public in the periodicals of the present month ; but should that not be the case, it may be stated that the plan will embrace two important objects, which it is presumed will greatly interest all the friends of religion and literature, especially those to whom the character of Dr. Morrison is known. The donations to be invited are for the benefit of the doctor's family, as a compensation for the library ; while the grant of the library itself, to some seat of learning in the metropolis, is to be made on the condition of its carrying into effect the object for which Dr. Morrison brought the collection to his native country, viz. the institution of a school for the study of the Chinese language, for religious or other purposes.

It is somewhat remarkable that this long desired measure should have been brought to a practical bearing, just at the moment when the *reproach* of a discreditable neglect of the cultivation of that language, should have been cast upon the British nation in a foreign jornal. We shall quote the passage, as adding some force to to the appeal which will thus be made to national as well as individual feelings, though happily it can have no share in the merit of contributing to wipe the reproach away. That honour must belong to the memory of Dr. Morrison, though he was not permitted to carry his design into effect.

"Of all the nations of Europe, the two which have the greatest and closest intercourse with the Chinese are the English and Russians ; and yet there is no public teaching, no chair of Chinese, at either London or St. Petersburgh. This is unaccountable. At Paris there is a chair ; so there is at Berlin and Munich ; and all have respectable classes. Can we do without the Chinese, and ought we not to learn their language, now by no means of very difficult acquisition ? Look at their productions—tea, gums, silk, staffs, cottons, porcelain, rhubarb, ginseng, and all indispensable necessaries."—*Journal de Francfort.*

Those into whose hands this appeal may come, will find many more urgent reasons for enforcing the cultivation of Chinese, in Great Britain, than even this extract offers.—*Missionary Magazine, for January.*

### CALCUTTA.

The Opium sale did actually take place yesterday. We borrow the *Courier's* account of the sale :—

"The Exchange Rooms never within our recollection presented so large an assemblage of persons as at the Opium sale to-day. The crowd was so much greater than on any former occasion, that one would have supposed some favorable news had arrived, and that the exporters, having made their 50 per cent. by their early shipments, were all anxiety to secure the firstlots before prices should run up ; whereas hardly a man in the room (at least among the Christian part of the assembly) reckoned upon any probability of profit upon the purchases he might make, and it was universally known and felt that the market was in a most desponding and critical state, with between five and six thousand chests of former sales remaining in the godowns. Usually at these sales there has been great punctuality in the hour of beginning,—which is of course the more desirable, the greater the quantity to be sold, the more irksome the attendance from the heat of the weather. To-day, however, an anxious quarter of an hour passed away after the clock struck eleven before any one took the official chair, and then it was temporarily filled by a Member of the Board instead of a junior Assistant, in order to prevent further delay. Thus the first lot was knocked down under the presidency of Mr. Parker, who was presently succeeded by the Acting Secretary, the proper functionary (from some cause unexplained) still not having appeared when we left the room at half past eleven.

The biddings for the first lot ran up to 1483 Rs. per chest, the same buyer pulling down his price in successive lots 5 Rupees each till stopped by a bid of 1460 ; after a few lots sold at this price, the price went up to 1475 and then gradually fell back to 1445 the first half of the Patna averaging 1460 ; but the general average of this quality was 1448 and of the Benares 1240, the extremes of the former being 1485 and 1420, and of the latter 1285 and 1220. The quantity brought to sale was 3167 chests of Patna and 2082 of Benares, the proceeds of which will exceed 70 lakh's."—*The Englishman, June,* 13

### EXTRAORDINARY SUPERSTITION.

*(From Bells Life in London, Dec. 25)*

Some very remarkable facts have just been brought to light at a trial that took place on the 9th and 10th of this month, at the Court of Assize *des Bouches de Rhone,* in France.

It must be mentioned, however, that, though the trial be so recent, the circumstances that gave rise to it happened twelve months ago. They were shortly these :

On the 7th of December in last year, a little after two o'clock in the morning, the watchman of an 'abatoir' in Marseilles observed something that looked white on the pavement close to the door of the charity hospital ; and on examining it closely he found it to be a corpse. At the same moment three persons, who appeared to have been waiting at the corner of the street, ran away and were not overtaken.

The watchman called for assistance, and two of the night patrol having come up, the body was ascertained to be that of a quack named Antoine Arnaud. The hands and feet were tied together, but the clothes were not removed ; and the head was covered withe several handkerchiefs, that served to conceal a large wound in the throat.

At the Hotel Dieu it was found that the body had been opened by longitudinal incision from the breast, which had been subsequently sewn up. The wound in the throat had divided several arteries, and must have caused death from excessive bleeding, though no blood was any where visible. The medical men were astonished to see that the intestines, the heart, the liver, and the various organs had been apparently torn from their places, and afterwards crammed into the pectoral and abdominal cavities, without any care or proper arrangement. Notwithstanding the rough manner in which they had been handled, however all the organs were entire, except the liver, of which nearly the half had been taken away.

Of course no time was lost by the police in making such an investigation as might lead to a correct knowledge of the facts of the case ; and they ascertained that the deceased had been some years resident at Marseilles, where he carried on the double profession of day labourer and quack-doctor. It seems that he took the greatest and most disinterested care of his patients, for it could not be discovered that he ever received money, except in a solitary instance, when 1,500 francs had been given him by a man in better circumstances than the persons who usually employed him. After a few inquiries there was good ground for believing that he had fallen a victim to a system prescribed by himself. His system of medicine was decidedly the most extraordinary ever heard of. When ever a patient applied he gave the following directions : —' I am about to take a soporific, & when I am asleep you will pierce my neck with a knife. (Vous me plongerez ou coiteau dans le col). The blood issuing from the wound will entirely cure your disorder.' It appeared that this singular prescription had often been followed, for numerous scars were observed in his neck. To his liver Arnaud ascribed still more wonderful properties than to his blood. 'If (he repeatedly said) I should apear dead, from loss of blood, give me some of my own liver to eat, and it will at once restore me.'

The police at length, after having arrested and examined several persons against whom there appeared no proof, traced the house in which the deceased had last been seen alive. It belonged to a young woman named Camille Viacal who had been for some time under his care. A long series of circumstantial, but seemingly decisive evidence, left no room to doubt that to the too faithful adherence to his own prescriptions by this woman and one of her friends the death of Arnaud must be attributed ; and the case was brought before the regular tribunals.

But here an unexpected difficulty arose. Notwithstanding the skill of the public prosecutor it was accordingly puzzling to know how to frame the indictment, Homicide had clearly been committed, but evidently without 'malice aforethought.' The death of the practitioner, was obviously the result of his own instructions ; and his liver had been evidently cut out for the purpose of preserving his life.

An immense crowd was present at the trial, when several witnesses proved the directions given by the deceased.

M. Lieutaud acting for the procureur-General, left the case entirely in the hands of the Jury, who discharged the prisoners.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS,

Mr. Editor,—Your correspondent "Star of the Legion of Honor" has, in his essay on 'Rewards and Punishments' launched forth such a severe and unmerited strain of invective against the character of the Duke of Wellington, that I am induced to request you will give insertion to some historical facts bearing directly on the charge alleged against his Grace, and containing the most unqualified refutation of very erroneous ideas entertained by many persons on that question.

The paragraph to which I allude is on record in your journal of the 15th instant, as follows " It is painful for an Englishman to discuss Ney's murder, it involves the character of a British Hero who barring this case never shed blood but in fair fight."— The facts opposed to so grave an accusation are contained in the following State papers published in the Annual Register for 1816.

" Copy of a dispatch from Earl Bathurst to the Duke of Wellington. Downing Street July 7th, 1815.

" My Lord,—Although your Grace has stated distinctly that the Convention entered into by you and Marshal Prince Blucher on the one hand, and certain French authorities on the other upon the 3rd instant, while it decided all the military questions, had touched nothing political ; and although it cannot be imagined that in a Convention negociated with these authorities by Prince Blucher and your Grace you would enter into any engagement whereby it should be presumed that his most Christian Majesty was absolutely precluded from the just exercise of his authority in bringing to condign punishment any of his subjects as had by their treasonable machinations and unprovoked rebellion forfeited all claim to his Majesty's clemency and forbearance ; yet in order that no doubt should be entertained as to the sense with which the article is considered by the Prince Regent, in conveying his entire approbation of the Convention, I am commanded to state, that his Royal Highness deems the 12th article of it to be binding only on the British and Prussian Commanders, and the Commanders of such of the Allies as may become parties to the present ratification of it."

To His Grace the Duke of Willington, I have etc *Signed.* BATHURST.

Paris, July 13th, 1815.

My Lord,—I have had the honour of receiving your Lordship's letter marked *separate* of the 7th instant regarding the Convention of the 3rd.

So the Convention binds nobody except the parties to it, viz the French Army on one side, and the Allied Armies under Marshal Blucher and myself on the other ; and the 12th article cannot be considered, and never was intended, to bind any other persons or authorities whatever, unless they should become parties to the convention.

I have Sir, the honor etc,
*Signed.* WELLINGTON.

The Earl Bathurst' Memorandum of the Duke of Wellington interview with Madame Ney communicated by his Grace to the Ministers of the Allied powers.

" It is extraordinary that Madame la Marechale Ney should have thought proper to publish in print parts of a conversation which she is supposed to have had with the Duke of Wellington, and that she has omitted to publish that which is a much better record of the Duke's opinion on the subject to which the conversation related, viz the Duke's letter to the Marshal Prince de la Moskwa, in answer to the Marshal's note to his Grace. That letter was as follows. " I have had the honour of receiving the note which you addressed me on the 13th of November, relating to the operation of the capitulation of Paris in your case. The capitulation of Paris on the 3rd of July was made between the Commanders in chief of the allied British and Prussian armies on the one part, and the Prince d'Eckmuhl, Commander in Chief of the French Army on the other, and related exclusively to the military occupation of Paris."

The object of the 12th article was to prevent the adoption of any measures of severity under the military authority of those who made it, towards any persons in Paris on account of the offices which they had filled or their conduct or their political opinions ; but it was never intended and could not be intended to prevent either the existing government under whose authority the French Commander in chief must have acted, or any French government which should succeed to it, from acting in this respect as it might deem fit." It is obvious from this letter that the Duke of Wellington, one of the parties to the capitulation of Paris, considers that instrument contains nothing which can prevent the King from bringing Marshal Ney to trial in such manner as his Majesty may think proper. The contents of the capitulation fully confirm the justice of the Duke's opinion. It is made between the Commanders in chief respectively and the first nine articles relate solely to the mode and time of the evacuation of Paris by the French army, and of the occupation of the British and Prussian armies.

The tenth article provides that the existing authorities shall be respected by the two Commanders in chief of the Allies, that public property shall be respected, and that the Allies will not interfere "en aucune maniere dans leur administration et dans leur gestion," and the 12th article says " seront pareillement respectes les personnes et les proprietes particulieres, les habitans et en general tous les individus qui se trouveut dans la Capitale, conformement a joulr de leurs droits et libertes sans pouvoir etre inquietes, sous recherches on rien relativement aux fonctions qu'ils occupent, ou auront occupes, ni quant a leur conduite et a leurs opinions politiques."

By whom were these privileges and persons to be in like manner respected ? By the Allied Generals and their troops, mentioned in the 10th and 11th articles ; and not by other parties to whom the convention did not relate in any manner. —The 12th article provides that ' les troupes etrangeres' shall not obstruct the carriage of provisions by land or water to the capital,

Thus it appears that every article in the convention relates exclusively to the operations of the different armies, or to the conduct of the Allies, and that of their Generals when they should enter Paris, and as the Duke of Wellington states in his dispatch of the 4th of July, with which he transmitted the convention to England " decided all the military points then existing at Paris and touched nothing political." But it appears clearly that not only this was the Duke's opinion at the time it was signed, but likewise the opinion of Carnot, of Marshal Ney, and of every other person who had an interest in considering the subject. Carnot says in the Exposé de la conduite Politique de M. Carnot page 56. " Il fut resolu d'envoyer aux Generaux Anglois et Prussiens une commission speciale chargee de leur proposer une convention purement militaire, pour la remise de la Ville de Paris entre mains, en donnant toute question politique, puisqu' on ne pouvoit prevoir quelles seroient les intentions des Alliés lorsqu'ils seroient reunis."

It appears that Marshal Ney fled from Paris, in disguise with a passport given to him by the Duc d' Otrante, under a feigned name on the 6th of July. He could not be supposed to be ignorant of the tenor of the 13th article of the convention, and he must then have known whether it was the intention of the parties who made it, that it should protect him from the measures which the King, then at St. Denis, should think proper to adopt against him. But if Marshal Ney could be supposed ignorant of the 12th article, the Duc d' Otrante could not, as he was at the head of the provisional Government, under whose authority the Prince d' Eckmuhl must have acted when he signed the convention. Would the Duc d' Otrante have given a passport under a feigned name to Marshal Ney, if he had understood the 12th article as giving the Marshal any protection excepting against measures of severity by the two Commanders in chief. Another proof of what was the opinion of the Duc d' Otrante, of the King's ministers and all the persons most interested in establishing the meaning now attempted to be given to the 12th article of the convention of the 3rd of July, is the King's proclamation of the 24th of July by which 19 persons are ordered for trial and 38 are ordered to quit Paris, and to reside in particular parts of France, under the observation and superintendence of the Police till the Chambers should decide upon their fate. Did the Duc d' Otrante, did any of the persons who are the objects of this proclamation, did any persons on their behalf, even then, or now, claim for them the protection of the 12th article of the convention?

Certainly, the convention was then understood as it ought to be understood now, viz. that it was exclusively military, and was never intended to bind the then existing government of France, or any government which should succeed it. The facts relating to Marshal Ney's political crime, his

trial and execution, are as follows. Napoleon escaped from Elba and effected a landing on the coast of France on the first of March 1815, and on the 5th the astounding news reached the Capital—Monsieur, the King's brother, immediately set off from Paris with Marshal Ney who treacherously kissed the King's hand and swore to bring the Invader to the Capital in an iron cage.

Marshal Ney issued a proclamation dated March the 14th describing the Bourbons as unfit to reign, and recommending his troops to join the august Napoleon, went over to the Usurper at Louis le Saulnier. Marshal Ney commanded a division of the French Army at the Battle of Quatre Bras, and led the Imperial Guard on the great and fatal day of Waterloo The City of Paris capitulated on the third of July. Ney fled in disguise on the sixth, and was arrested on the twenty fourth of July; by an ordinance of the King he was tried before the Chamber of Peers, found guilty, and was shot on the 7th of December 1815.

The foregoing statements convey their own Commentary and need no further argument, they are "nothing extenuate nor aught set down in malice." Marshal Ney's splendid career of military glory in the service of his country, his dauntless display of courage in victory, and his unshaken energy and firmness in defeat, justly entitled him to the well earned reputation of the "BRAVEST OF THE BRAVE." But Mr. Editor, when we award the meed of valour, justice should be our guide with this motto "A scorn of flattery, and a zeal for truth"

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
CHRISR. BIDEN.

Macao, July 22d, 1837.

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS,

### INSOLVENT HONGS.

Mr. Editor,—It must, I think, be plain to all, interested in the settlement of the affairs of the Hing-tae Hong, that it is far more the object of the Chinese to delay this, as long as possible, on any pretence, than to meet the demands fairly, all the assurances of the Viceroy, to the contrary, nevertheless and notwithstanding.

I need not, I fancy, point out the impression that this must work on the other Hongs, many of which are notoriously not in so sound a state as they might be, nor will it be necessary that the probable consequences to commerce in general in case this first failure under the free-trade should be got over by the Government and Co-hong, be more than hinted at. The title "Security merchant," as applied to some, particularly the recent hong-merchants, is, at best, but a farce, though the result may be tragic enough.

In this state of things it is most absolutely necessary that vigorous measures should be acted on, and that *generally*; for he who escapes to day may be caught to morrow, and it is not so much the cause of Hing-tae's creditors that will be taken up as that of all foreigners, now, or in future, to be concerned, with any of the Co-hongs. The season of imports is rapidly coming on; and what security is there, I would ask, in any one sale, that can be effected? Is it not time that something was done? You will say what is that something, and I will point out, as far as my lights will allow, subject to your correction or that of any other, better informed than I am.

Let a general petition be got up to government here, showing the most unsafe condition of the trade, and the miserable state of the Co-hong—Let a demand (as you and the Register have before suggested) be made as to the past, present, and future funds of the Consoo, and most important of all, let all work "heart and hand" together. I know that it is said that in Canton this is not possible, but I look on such an assertion as nonsense. In this all are concerned, and none are so foolish as not to work a little *for themselves*.

It is a paltry excuse of the Hong-merchants that *Yen-Kaesang* is not to be found—it is not their interest, nor their wish—nor theirs alone, but those of the government—that he should be forthcoming, and it is not for us *foreigners*, I apprehend, to find him. All that we are called on to ask for is JUSTICE—if, for the attainment of this, his appearance is necessary, let the Government find him, as it could, ere this, have done, had he owed heavy duties to the hoppo etc.

Excuses the Chinese will not want as long as they will avail—but what we have had serve as a sample. A succession of manly and strait forward appeals to the local government, with a broad hint of a visit to Peking, if necessary, might, and I think, would procure (as the phrase was, with Pitt, in the French war) "indemnity for the past, and security for the future," and without these, it seemeth to me, the foreign trade with Canton must soon cease to be more than an unpleasant recollection.

Your's, Mr. Editor,
ONE OF MANY.

## THE LINTIN TRADE.

Dear Sir,—It can scarce have escaped your notice that considerable trouble is caused, and no little harm done to the Opium market, by the great quantity of inferior Opium now brought for sale. This makes purchases difficult, and, in some instances, dangerous. With your leave, I will propose a plan which, I think, may, in a considerable degree, counteract this, while, at the same time, it will benefit a most deserving and obliging set of men, the Lintin commanders and officers. It would also allow the whole of the cumsha to go to the ship, which, in these times, is, it is generally thought, little enough to defray her expenses. I am, as you well know, neither a ship owner nor a Lintin *wallah*; and, therefore, my plan is disinterested; deem as you may of it's goodness.

I propose that, on all purchases of Opium, by foreigners, the officers of the ship, on board which it is, shall be paid a small fee for examination, and certificate of quality and weight; say one or two dollars per chest. I say *on purchase*, though I would like to see the plan carried to *all Opium when received at Lintin*—the owner would then be freed from all trouble, and the Agent from responsibility and annoyance; and that at so small an expense as to be not felt, while a stop might thus be put to the nuisance of orders issued ten or twenty times, in the hope that some smuggler, in a hurry, or in careless mood, may take bad Opium for good; and a check would be put on the sending of indifferent Opium to the China market. In case of a survey being necessary, a small fee should also be paid to each of the examiners. One good effect of this plan would be that every one could at once tell what he was buying; and a yet greater would be, that an encouragement would be held out to the Lintin officers to become well acquainted with Opium; as, when paid for a certified opinion, they would of course be particular in their examination. We are told that "the labourer is worthy of his hire" and I do not see why he should be less so because afloat at Lintin. You will, I have no doubt, see what I aim at, and may probably make something better of it than I have done. I see much in favor of some such plan, and nothing against it; but perhaps the best way is to let the public judge of it.

Your humble Servant, and
CONSTANT READER.

19th July.

# CANTON PRESS,

July 29th 1837.

## COMPANY'S FINANCE COMMITTEE

The following representation has been addressed to the Bengal Government by some of the merchants of Canton resident in Calcutta. We hope that their demands may be complied with, since much of the inconvenience hitherto experienced would thereby be avoided, and since there appears to be no means of dislodging the Finance Committee altogether from Canton.

To H. T. PRINSEP Esq.
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

Sir,—As Canton Merchants, and therefore deeply interested for ourselves and Constituents in the proceedings and operations of the Honorable Company's Finance Agents at that place, both as those operations effect Exchanges and Prices of Produce; we avail of the opportunity afforded by our accidentally meeting together in Calcutta, to unite in offering, with great deference, for the consideration of Government, the following propositions for the future guidance of their Agents in Canton, in the management and distribution of the advances which hereafter they may be instructed to make against goods consigned to England: and which, if adopted, will, in our opinion, prove of great convenience to the general body of the Canton Merchants, as well as tend, materially, to prevent a recurrence of those serious evils which are inseparable from a want of correct information upon the points which our propositions embrace.

The propositions we beg to submit are as follows; against each of which we have appended a brief observation.

Prop: 1. That the amount to be advanced by the Honorable Company's Finance Agents in Canton, against shipments of Goods to Great Britain, together with the terms of such advance, be made known by public advertisement in Calcutta and Canton, as early as may be convenient.

Obs: 1. The importance of the information hereby sought from the Government, to all parties interested in the trade, whether in Calcutta, Canton or Great Britain, is so obvious, and the request, as it appears to us, in itself so reasonable, that we forbear to offer a single remark in support of the prayer.

Prop: 2. That the Honorable Company's Agents be instructed not to receive applications for advances until they are satisfied that the Goods are ready for immediate Shipment.

Obs: 2. With respect to this proposition it is only necessary to remark, that hitherto it has been the practice in Canton for the Honourable Company's Agents *to register* applications for advances against Goods to be shipped before 31st December in each year; which advances have frequently not been claimed for many months thereafter: that in many instances, it has occurred that that the whole of the sums thus registered by individual firms his never been taken up:—and further, that the amount appropriated by the Honorable Company has been so rapidly subscribed for that individuals have been excluded all participation therein.

Prop: 3. That the period within which applications for advances, hereafter, can only be received, be extended to the 30th April in each year, unless the entire amount to be advanced shall have been previously taken up, in which case notice shall be given.

Obs: 3. An extension of the period for receiving applications for advances from 31st December till the 30th April (when the monsoon generally changes) would embrace what may be considered the Commercial Year, & thereby enable the merchants of Canton to make their shipping arrangement with greater deliberation and more certainty than they possibly can whilst confined to the former very contracted period—moreover a large portion of the Teas do not arrive in Canton till the new year; consequently all such are necessarily excluded (unless the Company's Treasury should reopen) from being hypothecated with the Honorable Company.

It may further be observed, that in consequence of a protracted dispute last season, between the Teamen and Hong-merchants, about fixing the prices of Teas, the period within which the Company's advances could possibly be availed of was actually limited to something less than *three weeks* in consequence of which many houses were excluded from a large portion of the amounts registered in their favor; and as the Chinese merchants will know that most of the Canton houses had arranged for the payment, in part, of their Teas, by taking up advances from the Honorable Company, they were thence enabled to combine for the purpose of unduly forcing up of prices to a most extravagant height, and with more certain effect, than if the period for availing of such advances had been extended, as we now suggest, to the 30th April.

Prop: 4 That the Honorable Company's Agents be instructed to furnish to all parties applying, a memorandum of the amount that may remain from time to time in their hands unappropriated, of the sum originally advertised for advances; a facility which we believe has at all times been granted to the merchants of Calcutta, & by which they are enabled to make their arrangements with greater precision than would be possible were they debarred that privilege.

We are aware that application is intended to be made to this Government "that instructions be "sent to their Finance Agents in Canton, to assi-"milate the rate of the Honorable Company's Ex-"change to the current rate of the day for Private merchants Bills," but as doubts exist amongst some of the Canton merchants now present in Calcutta, of the expediency of such a measure, we have withheld our consent from that application; deeming it more proper that when the sense of the majority of the Canton merchants shall have been taken upon the question, their Chamber of Commerce will be a more proper organ of communication thereon with the Indian Government, than the small number of Canton merchants now accidentally assembled in Calcutta; who can only be regarded as acting for their individual interests in their present application to the Bengal Government.

The whole, or the greater part, of the propositions we have now the honor to submit, having been in practical operation in Calcutta since the period of the Honorable Company granting advances against goods, and without prejudice, as we believe, to their interests, we trust, on examination, that no difficulties, will be found to exist against an equal extension of the facilities sought, to the merchants of Canton.

We have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servants,

Calcutta.

---

We have but few arrivals to notice this week, and those of little general interest with the exception of the *Water Witch* whose arrival we had just time to notice on our last page last week. The *Lowjee Family* has since come in, and the *London* from Java, but without adding to our stock of foreign news. There have been rumours of the arrivals of other ships which we think may have chiefly originated in the *hope* of seeing them cast anchor; it is not unfrequent in this corner of the globe to see "coming events cast their shadows before." The so much desired intelligence of 1st April still keeps out, but that is in character.

We give below the results of the first meeting of the Committee appointed to take into consideration the claims from foreigners on the Hing-tae Hong. We understand that the Committee has since met daily, and that they are proceeding in the investigation of accounts, several of which, we believe, have been settled to the satisfaction of both parties, and we hear that one of the most knotty points, viz. the charge for interest on money lent or owing is now before them. After this shall have been agreed on, we suppose that the labors of the Committee will be much simplified, and that, as far as recognition of claims goes they will henceforward not encounter much difficulty. The greatest obstacle which we foresee, but which it is without the attributes of the present Committee to determine, is the principle on which payment is ultimately to be made. We are afraid that the old german adage "wo nichts ist da hat der Kaiser sein Recht verloren" will prove true, perhaps in part only, in this instance. However we must hope for the best. The nominal Hong merchant, Yen-Keehang still continues, as far as we can learn, in prison, and his brother Yen-Ketseang, the active partner, but who, after Lord Napier's adventure, has had his name expunged from the Hoppo's books, is still where nobody can find him. After the accounts therefore shall have been audited and defined by the present committee, the real question, as to how payment is to be effected, must be discussed. We are by no means sanguine as to the result, turning in favor of foreigners, though the Governor has hitherto expressed himself favorable upon the whole, with the exception of being now and then annoyed at the pertinacity of the *generality* of creditors pursuing him with their memorials, as well as with the *familiarity* of expression to the representations of individuals, which latter however, otherwise, we are told, he has treated with much more indulgence".

We have to notice the contributions of several of our Correspondents. Captain Biden is too able a defendent of His Grace, for us to say either any thing in favor or against the Duke of Wellington. We do not much meddle with European Politics, conceiving China a spot ill adapted for such discussions.

ONE OF MANY of the sufferers by the Hing-tae failure will find his wishes as to unanimity and acting in concert anticipated. We have, as we have said above, the best opinion of the results which the present committee will elicit by it's labors, which are altogether confined to the auditing of the several accounts. After that shall have been accomplished, and after the net balances against the Hong shall be the only forces the Co-hong has to contend with, the "ways and means" of how to meet them, must be discussed, and we fear not but that unanimity will so far prevail as to make all "*work a little for themselves*," where there cannot be many different ways to chose to come to the result every one is anxious for namely, speedy payment.

We are obliged to "*A constant Reader*" for his communication, on the subject of bad quality of Opium now so frequently imported from Bombay, and from which many of the importers have been losers to a considerable amount. We have hardly had time to weigh well "a constant reader's" proposition, but we do not hesitate to say that many objections to it present themselves to us; but we have not yet well considered the subject, and shall therefore give it our early attention, and probably, next week, offer a few remarks. This subject presents many difficulties, the first of which is: will the Chinese abide by the certificate or valuation of the officer in command at Lintin? Will they consider Opium good because he does so? And, is not an intimate knowledge of the drug necessary before any body is able to give a certificate like the one our Correspondent demands? How is such knowledge to be acquired, or even, if acquired, how are we to induce confidence in it? We shall however recur to this subject, probably in our next.

## HING-TAE AFFAIRS.

First Meeting of the Committee appointed for the examination of Hing-tae's accounts with Foreigners.

CONSOO HOUSE CANTON, JULY 25th, 1837.

Present, HOWQUA, MOWQUA, PWANKEQUA
DENT, ARCHER, GREEN.

It was clearly understood that in the investigation of all accounts and differences, the decision of the Committee should be final as to the amount justly due to each claimant, and that the sum agreed upon should in no case admit of future question by Hing-tae, Hong merchants, Mandarins, foreigners, or any other party.

It was unanimously agreed that the accounts shall be taken up successively for examination, commencing with the lowest and proceeding to the highest, excepting those of Dent & Co., Russell & Co., and Wetmore & Co., in which the three foreign arbitrators are interested, which are to be postponed to the last.

The Hong merchants present informed the foreign arbitrators that answers to Hing-tae's objections to the accounts rendered to the Co-Hong, had been received from only three or four of the Creditors, and it was therefore decided that each should be called upon for their explanations, as their respective accounts came under examination.

To facilitate the business of the Committee it was determined to appoint a Chairman, whose signature in the name of the Committee to all communications and decisions shall be equally valid as if the same were signed by all the Members

The Committee then adjourned to meet to morrow, July 26th at 10 A. M. at the same place.

In the name of the Committee.
LANCELOT DENT.
*Chairman.*

---

*Melancholy accident.*—On the 23d inst. in the afternoon three gentlemen left Whampoa in a sailing boat on their way to Canton, when, having proceeded as far as the first pagoda, a heavy squall came on which capsized the boat, and, we are sorry to say, one of the party, Mr. John Everard, was drowned. The other two were saved by a Pilot-boat sent to their assistance by a Chinchew Junk then passing, the crew of which received them on board, treated them very kindly, offering them dry clothes etc., and sent them back to Whampoa in a boat. Had a Mandarin-boat, which was just passing when the unfortunate accident happened, behaved with equal humanity, there is little doubt but that Mr. Everard's life would have been saved, but the crew in that boat passed the sufferers laughing at and insulting them. The body was found by Chinese, who had been dragging for it, on the next day, and on the following was interred at Whampoa, several of the deceased's friends and other foreigners accompanying the funeral.

# DIED.

At Macao, on Sunday the 23d instant, THOMAS RICHARDSON, the second son of T. R. Colledge Esq. surgeon to this Majesty's Commission, aged eighteen months.

At Cap-shuy-moon, on the 25th June last, on board the *Jane*, CAPTAIN JOHN CROCKETT, aged 50, years.

[illegible]

* Vide Canton Register of 25th July.

# STATEMENT.

*Of Teas Shipped to Great Britain and Ireland. From 1st October 1836, to this date.*

| Date | Ships. | Destination. | Tonnage. | BLACK TEAS. Peculs | | | | | | | | GREEN TEAS. Peculs. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Canton Boheas. | Fokien Boheas. | Congou. | Caper. | Souchong. | Campoi. | Assheu. | Honorary. | Pekoe. | Orange Pekoe. | Hyson. | Young Hyson. | Hyson Skin. | Twankay. | Gunpowder. | Imperial. | Low Sort. |
| May | 14 Mary Walker,... | Glasgow. | 190 | | | 1216 | 20 | | | 40 | 16 | 110 | | 167 | | | 114 | 46 | 21 | |
| " | 28 John Fleming,... | London. | 503 | | | 4382 | 115 | 195 | | 36 | 8 | 57 | | 18 | | | 150 | | | 48 |
| " | 31 John Dugdale,... | Liverpool. | 313 | | | 1727 | 66 | 166 | | 32 | 121 | 122 | | 118 | | 89 | 259 | 104 | 97 | 49 |
| June | 15 Bencoolen,..... | " | 417 | | | 1167 | | 246 | 215 | | 162 | | 43 | 520 | 234 | | 270 | 82 | 64 | |
| | | | 1423 | | | 8492 | 201 | 517 | 215 | 108 | 307 | 284 | 43 | 755 | 434 | 89 | 793 | 232 | 182 | 95 |
| | Quantity 1st May. | | 31209 | 679 | | 170152 | 4273 | 17786 | 71 | 1132 | 3677 | 2665 | 1853 | 19938 | 4782 | 2609 | 30230 | 4289 | 2964 | 13667 |
| | | | 32632 | 679 | | 178644 | 4474 | 18333 | 287 | 1245 | 3984 | 2949 | 7078 | 19738 | 5016 | 2698 | 31023 | 4520 | 3146 | 13762 |

Black Tea Peculs 217,670 Lbs 29,022,666
Green Tea " 66,141 " 8,818,800
Total Peculs 283 811 Lbs 37,841,466

General Chamber of Commerce
Canton, 15th June, 1837.

WILLIAM SCOTT.
*Secretary.*

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to request that all parties indebted to the Estate of her late husband, will furnish their accounts to her; and all persons having Claims on the said Estate will please forward the same for adjustment to

C. CROCKETT.
Administratrix to the Estate of the late CAPTAIN JOHN CROCKETT.

Macao, 26th July, 1837.

NOTICE.—The Secretary of the Canton Book Society requests information concerning the following publications belonging to the Society.

Jesse's Anglers Rambles.
Penny Magazine No. 83.

NOTICE.—Mr John Smith has this day been admitted a partner in my Establishment which will continue to be carried on in Commission, Ware-house keeping, and Auctioneering under the firm of Markwick & Smith. CHARLES MARKWICK.

Canton, 1st July, 1837.

NOTICE.—Referring to the above advertisement Charles Markwick and John Smith beg leave to solicit from their friends and the Public, a continuance of the Patronage that has heretofore been given to the Ware-house keeping and Auctioneering of the late Establishment of MARKWICK EDWARDS & Co.

Canton, 1st July 1837. (No. 3 Imperial Hong.)

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash, for Bills on the Supreme Government of India, at the rate of Two hundred and eighteen (218) Company's Rupees, per one hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after sight.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company.

Canton, 12th June, 1837.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. F M. Gillanders and Mr. W. K. Ewart in our establishment ceased yesterday. Mr. Peter Ewart and Mr. Edward Lyon have become partners in our establishment this day.

GILLANDERS EWART & Co.

Bombay, 1st May, 1837.

NOTICE.—Samuel Wetmore Jr., is this day admitted a partner in our establishment,

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, February 1st 1837.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the PERSIAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF BOMBAY are prepared to receive application for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the office they are authorized to take,

H. & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton, 21 May, 1837.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } ₱ 100 @1
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c..... " " " 1. 50.
" Policies and folio pages. " " " 5.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

NOTICE.

THE interest of Samuel Russell and Augustine Heard in our house ceased on the 31st December 1836. RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, January 2nd.

INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE subscribers are duly authorised to grant Policies on account of this Company, payable in Canton Calcutta, or London. RUSSELL & Co.

Canton July, 6th 1837.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON,

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

*The Agents for the Society are from this day,*

In London,—Mess. Palmers Mackillop Dent &Co.
" Calcutta,Mess. Mackillop Steuart & Co.
" Bombay,—Mess. Forbes & Co.
" Singapore,Mess. A. L. Johnston & Co,
" Manila,—Mess. Russell & Sturgis,

DENT & Co,
Canton, 1st, July, 1836. *Secretaries.*

FOR THE STRAITS AND CALCUTTA.

THE new fast sailing Ship Shah Allum, of 851 Tons, E. Evans, Commander will be despatched positively from Whampoa on the 15th September. For Freight apply to

MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE.
No. 4 Chow-Chow Hong.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship Charlotte, C. L. Liebschwager Commander to sail from Whampoa on the 1st Oct. For Freight apply to

TAMOOLJEE RUSTOMJEE,
and
COWASJEE SAPOORJEE.
No. 5 Poongtay Hong.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE "Caledonia," J. T. Lancaster, Commander will leave Whampoa on the 15th Proxiino, for freight apply to

SHAWUKSHAW RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 6th July, 1837.

FOR STRAITS & BOMBAY.

THE Ship "Charles Forbes," Capt. Thomas Wills, will leave Whampoa on the 20th September next, for freight apply to

DHUNJEEBHOY MUNCHERJEE,
and
HORMUSJEE FRAMJEE.
No. 5 Powshong Hong.

Canton, 7th July, 1837.

FOR SALE.

THE fine fast sailing British Brig Formidable, of 335 Tons, now at Cup-shuy-moon. For Particulars apply to

July 28th 1837. R. WISE HOLIDAY & Co.

FOR SALE.

THE new Brig. "Rose," of 145 Tons Register, built in the United States in a superior manner, and fast. For terms apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, May, 4th 1837.

TO LET.

A Two-storied house in Macao, cool and commodious, situated in the rua de Sqn Antonio. Persons desirous of taking the house are requested to apply to the owner Major ALMADA in Macao.

WANTED.

BY a young Englishman, a situation in a merchant's counting-house. He is well acquainted with several of the European languages, and with bookkeeping. For reference apply to THE CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

FOR SALE ON BOARD THE BARQUE ISABELLA.

ROUGH spars of various sizes, lower masts, topmasts, Jib-booms and other spars.
200 Teak sheathing boards ¾ and 1 Inch thick.
22 Teak wide boards, 11 feet long and 21 Inches wide.
Also: all kinds of ship's stores.
Apply to Capt. Hillar on board, or

Stanford & Marrs, at Canton

Canton, 14th September, 1836.

TO LET.

FROM the first of September next, the house on the S. E. side of Praya Grande, formerly the Spanish Factory, and now occupied by Da. Anna Joaquina Lopez, with large cool apartments. Any Gentlemen Wishing to take the said house, will please to address to Januario Jose Lopes, at Macao.

Macao, 15th August, 1836.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current.
For one year payable in advance..... ₱ 12
For six Months..... ₱ 7
For three " ..... ₱ 4
Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current may be had at the Office No. 2. British Factory, at 50 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each, of at Messrs. Markwick & Smith in Canton.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVED.—Brit. *Water Witch*, Reynell, from Calcutta, *Charlotte*, Liebschwager, and *Lowjee Family*, Rowland, from Bombay and Singapore, Amer. *London*, ———, from Samarang, 28th June. Port. *Anna*, Aguiar, from Damaun.

PASSENGERS.—per *Water Witch*, Messrs. W. Leslie, C. Beale, and K. Mackenzie.

SAILED or DESPATCHED.—Dutch. *Adelaar*, Smith, for Batavia and Amsterdam; *Hermina*, Lemon, for Batavia; Brit. *Water Witch*, Reynell, for Singapore and Calcutta.

The *Marquis of Hastings* and *Cacador* from Damaun have arrived at Macao.

The *Ann*, Pybus, from Calcutta arrived at Singapore on the 8th July, having left Calcutta on the 23d June. She brings no news in addition to those received per *Water Witch*.

The *Lady Hayes*, Burnet, from here arrived in Bengal on the 9th June.

ANJER SHIPPING REPORT.

May 25.—*Ann Lockerby*, Watson, from Batavia for Holland; passenger: Mr. J. Wallis. 27.—*General Vanden Bosch*, (Du.) J. Paelevliet, from Helvoetsluis 6th Feb. for Batavia, with troops; passengers:—Messrs. Strik Van Linschoten, Vander Hammel, Harteveld, and 4 officers. 28.—*De Stad Utrecht*, (Du.) H. Rolff, from Batavia 26th May for Amsterdam; passengers: Capt. Pearing and family. 29.—*Sumatra*, (Du.) E. Wobben, from Calcutta 22d. March for Batavia, passenger: Mr. J. J. Janssens. June 9.—*Sallmony*, McFarlane, from China 4th May for Calcutta; passenger: Mr. Ferguson. 9.—*Factory*, (Du.) J. Parlevliet, from Batavia, 6th June, for Tjilatjap. —*Virginia* (Am.) J. Mc. Michael, from Batavia 8th June, for Philadelphia. 9.—*Mount Wheaton*, (Am.) P Sweett, from Coco Islands and South Seas. 11.—*Seville*, W. Lockhart, from Batavia for Cowes. 12.—*Borneo* G. Ehrenberg, from Samarang 7th June for Padang. 12.—*Anna Catherina*, (Du.) P. Bakker, from Batavia 11th June for Amsterdam. 12.—*Regina*, (Dan.) C. F. Bernstrom, from Rio de Janeiro 6th April for Batavia. 13.—*Prince Mendrisio*, (Du.) H. Zeeluf, from Texel 6th Feby.—*Singapore Free Press 4th July.*

LATEST DATES, from England, 1st April 4th Bombay, latest commercial news 28th Feby. Gazette Stated, 8th January via *Gibraltar*. Calcutta, 23rd June 7 *Ann*. Singapore, July, 8th 7 *Lowjee Family*, Java, 27th June, 7 *Ann*. Malacca, 13th June 7 *Duncan*. Bombay, 4th June 7 *Emily Jane*.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From England. *Cazador, Ann, Empress, Hinda, Oltander, Caledonia, Rob Roy, Lowjee Family, Ann, Colonel Kidd, Red River, Lord Amherst, Bengal, Edinburgh, Ghuzzy, Mary Dugdale, Shaw Castle, Cornelia, Great Harmony, Ann, Lord Castlereagh, Charles Grant, Buckinghamshire, Java, Virginia, Orient, Lady Macnaghten, Marion, Rose and Susan.*

## SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

| Vessel's Name. | Flag. | Commander. | Tons | Where from. | Consignees. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hospital Ship .... | | | 600 | | |
| Champlain .... | Ameri. | Ritchie .... .... | | Batavia .... .. | Wetmore & Co. |
| Scaleby Castle.... | British | Morgan .... .... | 1330 | Bombay .... .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Fort William .... | " | Fraser .... .... | 1200 | Bombay .... .... | " |
| Caledonia .... | " | Lancaster .... .... | | " .... .... | Shawuckshaw Rustomjee. |
| Wm. Hutt .... | " | Flemming .... | | Samarang .... | Gibb Livingston & Co. |
| Horatio.... .... | Ameri. | Howland .... .... | 469 | Manila .... .... | F. B. Hathaway. |
| Duncan .... .... | " | Randall .... .... | | Batavia .... .... | Russell & Co. |
| Chas. Forbes .... | British | T. Wills .... .... | | Bombay .... .... | D Muncherjee H Framjee |
| Shah Allum .... | " | Evans .... .... | | " .... .... | Muncherjee Jamsetjee. |
| Bombay Castle .. | " | Baxter .... .... | | " .... .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Isabella .. .... | " | Robertson .... | | | " |
| Allalevie .. .... | " | Clark .... .... | | Calcutta .... .... | H. & N. Cursetjee. |
| Earl Balcarres.... | " | Vaux .... .... | 1300 | Bombay .... .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| London .. .... | Ameri. | ———, .... | | Sourabaya .... | Russell & Co. |

## SHIPPING AT LINTIN &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, ———, *Lord Amherst*, Rees; *Aurelia*, Burton to Dent. & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Austen*, Rees; *Col Young*, ———; *Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, ———; to D. & M. Rustomjee. *Isabella*, Paterson, to Robert Edwards.

| Vessel's Name. | Flag. | Commander. | Tons | Where from. | Consignees. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rasselas .. .... | Ameri. | Carter .... .... | | Sandwich Islands | |
| Cornwallis .... | British | Clark .... .... | 662 | Bombay .... .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Governor Findlay | " | Jauncey .... | | " .... .... | " |
| Psyche .... .... | " | G. Kennedy .... | 160 | Calcutta .... .. | " |
| Rose .... .... | Ameri. | Foster .... .... | 163 | Lima .... .... | Russell & Co. |
| Diana, .... .... | " | Carter .... .... | | Manila .... .... | " |
| Eleanor .... .... | British | Lyons .... .... | | " .... .... | Dirom & Co. |
| Isabella Robertson | " | Hudson .. .... | 350 | Calcutta .... .. | Pereira & Co. |
| Porcia .... .... | Ameri. | Swift .... .... | | Lima .... .... | F. B Hathaway. |
| Mavis .... .... | British | Robertson .... | 140 | Calcutta .... .. | Dent & Co. |
| Mahommedee .... | " | Wilson .... .... | | Bombay .... .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Syed Khan .... | " | Gallie .... .... | 200 | " .... .... | Pereira & Co. |
| Reform .... .... | Hamb. | Schiblicocht .... | | " .... .... | G. C. Schwabe. |
| Emily Jane .... | British | Kindle .... .... | | " .... .... | Dent & Co. |
| Formidable .... | " | Stagg .... .... | 350 | Singapore.... .... | R. Wise Holiday & Co. |
| Asia.. .... .... | Ameri. | Cole .... .... | | Batavia .... .... | Russell & Co. |
| Charlotte .... .. | British | Rowland .... .... | | Bombay .... .... | T Rustomjee & C Dhanjee |
| Lowjee Family .. | " | Liebschwager .... | | " .... .... | Lindsay & Co. |
| Anna .... .... | Port. | Aguiar .... .... | | Damaun .... .... | R. Rustomjee. |

# THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch,) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods.—1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—3 Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 2d. No. 47. CANTON, SATURDAY, JULY, 29TH, 1837. No. 99.

## IMPORTS.

| | PER. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **COTTON MANUFACTURES** | | | |
| Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in | Pc. | $ 3. a 6. | |
| Chintzes - - 28 ,, - in | ,, | 4 a 6 | |
| Handkfs. Monteith & scarlet - | ,, | 2.25 a 2.50 | dull. |
| ,, ,, blue - - | ,, | 1.25 a 2 | |
| Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in | ,, | 4½. a 6. | |
| ,, ,, 80 ,, - - | ,, | 10. a 12. | in demand. |
| ,, grey - 40 ,, 38 in | ,, | 4½. a 6. | |
| ,, ,, - 60 ,, 38 in | ,, | 6½. a 9. | |
| ,, ,, - 80 ,, 38 in | ,, | 9. a 12. | |
| Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in | ,, | 3. a 3.10. | |
| Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in | Pl. | 38 a 40 | |
| ,, ,, 30 @ 52 in | ,, | 40 a 45 | |
| Calcutta - - - 18 @ 24 in | ,, | 34 a 35. | |
| **WOOLLENS.** | | | |
| Broadcloth Ex. Sup' 60@62 in | Yrd. | 1.90 a 2 80 | |
| ,, Span. Stripes 60@62 in | ,, | 1.15 a 1.25. | |
| ,, Supers - 58@60 in | ,, | 80 a 90. | |
| ,, Worsters - - | ,, | 60 cts. | |
| ,, Worleys - 25 yds. in | Pce. | 11 a 11½. | No sale. |
| ,, Sup'r Selct. Cutgs large | Pl. | 30 a 40. | Cts. dull. |
| Flannel - - - - - | yd. | 15 a 20. | |
| Camblets, double 55 yds. 30 in | Pce. | 24 a 28. | dull. |
| Fine singles - - - - | ,, | | |
| Second - - - - - | ,, | | |
| Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in | ,, | 28 | No demand. |
| ,, - - - 40 ,, 28 ,, | ,, | 22 | |
| Bombasets - - - - - | ,, | 7 a 8 | |
| Longella scarlet - - - | ,, | 8½ | |
| Assorted colors - - - | ,, | 9 a 9½ | |
| Woollen yarn - - - - | ,, | 70 a 90. | Limited demand. |
| **COTTON.** | | Tael. | |
| Bengal old or inf'. - - | Pl. | 7.5 a 10.8 | |
| ,, sup' and fine - - | ,, | | |
| Bombay old or inf'. - - | ,, | 7. a 10.8 | |
| ,, sup'. and fine - - | ,, | | |
| Madras - - - - - - | ,, | 7.7 a 11. | Nominal. |
| Manila - - - - - - | ,, | None. | None. |
| **METALS.** | | | |
| Copper Shea's. 16 oz. @ 32 oz. | Pl. | $ 34½. | |
| ,, S. American slab - - | ,, | 24. | None. |
| ,, nails assorted - - | ,, | 40. | |
| ,, old - - - - | ,, | 18. | |
| Lead English Pig - - - | ,, | 6 | |
| ,, Spanish ,, - - - | ,, | | |
| Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - - | ,, | 2. | |
| ,, Rod ½ @ in - - - | ,, | 3.50. | |
| ,, Nailrod ½ and under | ,, | | |
| ,, Hoop. ½ @ in - - | ,, | | |
| ,, Scrap - - - - - | ,, | | |
| Steel English - - - - | ,, | 1. a 1.26 | Not Saleable. |
| ,, Swedish - - - - | Tub | 3½ a 4 | |
| Spelter English - - - - | Pl. | 6. | |
| Tin Plates - - - - - | Box | 7½ | Large stock. |
| Quicksilver - - - - - | Pl. | 119. | |
| SKINS Rabbit - - - - | 100 | 60. a 65. | |
| Beaver - - - - - - | each | 4. a 6. | |
| ,, Fox - - - - - | ,, | 1. a 1.15. | |
| Otter-Sea - - - - - | ,, | 40. a 55 | |
| ,, ,, tails - - - - | ,, | 2.50 a 3 | |
| ,, Land - - - - - | ,, | 5. a 7. | |
| Seal - - - - - - - | ,, | 2. a 2.50 | |
| OPIUM Patna old - - - | Ch. | 790 | |
| ,, new - - - | ½ Ch. | 670 a 675 | |
| Benares old - - - - - | ,, | 740 | |
| ,, new - - - - - | ,, | 670 | Nominal. |
| Malwa old - - - - - | ,, | 515 a 520 | |
| ,, new - - - - - | ,, | | |
| Turkey - - - - - - | ,, | 520 | |
| RICE Bengal - - - - - | Pl. | 1.60 a 1.70 | |
| ,, Java - - - - - | ,, | 1.30 a 1.40 | |
| ,, White table - - - - | ,, | 1.60 | |
| ,, Manila - - - - - | ,, | 1.30 a 1.40 | |
| ,, Paddy - - - - - | ,, | 90 pct less. | Than Rice. |
| **STRAITS PRODUCE &c** | | | |
| Bird's nest, fine white - - | Cy. | 30. | |
| ,, ,, inf. ,, - - | ,, | 11. a 16. | No demand. |
| ,, ,, black - - - | ,, | 1½. a 5. | |
| Bees Wax - - - - - | Pl. | 26. a 28. | |
| Betel nut - - - - - | ,, | 3. a 3½. | |
| Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24 | ,, | 34. | Molucca. |
| ,, Mother - - - - | ,, | 10. a 12. | Overstocked. |
| Camphor Baroos - - - - | Cy. | 6 a 25. | |
| Gambir - - - - - - | Pl. | 2½. a 3. | |
| Mace - - - - - - - | ,, | | |
| Nutmegs - - - - - - | ,, | | |
| Pepper - - - - - - | ,, | 7½. a 8. | |
| Rattans - - - - - - | ,, | 3½. | In demand. |
| Tin Banca - - - - - | ,, | 18½. a 19 | |
| ,, Singapore &c. - - | ,, | 17½. a 18 | First quality. |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | | |
| Amber large 1st quality - - | Cy. | 3. a 13 | |
| ,, small fragments - - | ,, | 90 cts a 1½. | |
| Asafœtida - - - - - | Pl. | 4½. | |
| Bichlemar - - - - - | ,, | 19. a 26. | |
| ,, good - - - - - | ,, | 36. a 50. | |
| Cochineal - - - - - - | ,, | 130. a 180 | Dull. |
| Coral large beads or pieces - | Cy. | | |
| ,, fragments - - - - | Pl. | 40. a 50. | |
| Cow Besoar - - - - - | Cy. | 16. a 25. | No demand. |
| Cudbear - - - - - - | Pl. | 12. | |
| Cutch Pegue - - - - - | ,, | 4. a 4½. | |
| Elephants Teeth or Ivory - | ,, | 70. a 100. | |
| ,, ,, cuttings - | ,, | 60. a 65. | |
| Fish-maws - - - - - | ,, | 25 a 55. | |
| Flints - - - - - - - | ,, | 40 cents. | |
| Ginseng crude - - - - | ,, | 75. | |
| ,, clarified. - - - - | ,, | 100 | None in mkt. |
| Mother of Pearl Shell - - | ,, | 9. a 10. | |
| Myrrh - - - - - - - | ,, | 3. a 4. | |
| Olibanum - - - - - - | ,, | 3½. a 8 | Large stock. |
| Putchuck - - - - - - | ,, | 18 a 20 | Little demand. |
| Rose Maloes - - - - - | ,, | | |
| Saltpetre at Lintin - - - | ,, | 6. a 9. | Nominal. |
| Shark's fins - - - - - | ,, | 15. a 30. | |
| Smalts - - - - - - - | ,, | 30. a 45. | Limited demand. |
| Stock fish - - - - - - | ,, | 3½. a 4. | Large stock. |
| Thread Gold and Silver - - | Cy. | 32 a 35 | Large stock |
| Wood Ebony Mauritius - - | P. | 3. | dull. |
| ,, ,, Ceylon - - | ,, | 2. | |
| ,, Sandal Indian - - | ,, | 26 a 32 | In demand. |
| ,, ,, Tin or - - | ,, | 15. a 20 | |
| ,, ,, Sand'l Islands - - | ,, | 11. a 12 | |
| ,, Sapan ,, - - - | ,, | 1.50 | |

## EXPORTS.

| | WT. in T. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SILK MANUFACTURES.** | | | |
| Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in | 36 | $ 13 | |
| ,, col'd ,, ,, by ,, | 30 | 15. | |
| Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine | 17 | 5.70. a 6. | |
| ,, fringed 45 in | | | |
| ,, 7-8 ,, ,, | 15 | 5.10 a 5.50 | |
| Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - - | 11 | 7. | |
| ,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk | | | |
| ,, ,, Canton - - - | — | 6½ | |
| Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in | 18 | 7.75 a 7.80 | |
| ,, ,, ,, 30 ,, | 16 | 6.60 a 6.70 | |
| ,, figured ,, 32 ,, | 20 | 10. | |
| ,, ,, ,, 30 ,, | 18 | 9. | |
| Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 ,, | 24 | 12.50 | |
| ,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,, | 32 | 16.50 a 16.75 | |
| ,, black ,, ,, 24 ,, | 24 | 10.75 a 11.50 | |
| ,, ,, ,, 29 ,, | 30 | 12.75 a 13. | |
| Satins Levantines 30 29 ,, | 33 | 14.75 a 15. | |
| ,, ,, ,, 24 ,, | 30 | 13. | |
| Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 ,, | 18 | 7.10 a 7.90 | |
| ,, black ,, ,, 29 ,, | 28 | 10.30 a 10.50 | |
| Pongees white 30 ,, 30 ,, | 30 | 11.75 a 12 | |
| ,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,, | 29 | 11.50 a 11.75 | |
| ,, ,, 30 ,, 32 ,, | 32 | 13. a 13.50 | |
| ,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19 ,, | 27 | 3.75 a 3.90 | |
| Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29 ,, | 27 | 11.40 a 11.75 | |
| ,, ,, C. ,, ,, 29 ,, | 25 | 10 a 10½ | |
| ,, ,, ,, ,, 29 ,, | 22 | 7.80 a 8.10 | |
| ,, wh te 60 ,, 29 ,, | 34 | 17 a 17.20 | |
| ,, colored 30 ,, 29 ,, | 21 | 12.40 a 12.60 | |
| ,, crossbarr'd ,, 24 ,, | 18 | 10 75 | |
| Satins black 18 ,, 29 ,, | 44 | 17 a 17.50 | |
| ,, ,, 18 ,, 29 ,, | 36 | 14.25 a 14 50 | |
| ,, colored 18 ,, 29 ,, | 33 | 17.20 a 17.40 | |
| ,, high ,, 18 ,, 29 ,, | 36 | 18.75 a 19 | |
| ,, damasked crimson | 38 | 21 a 22. | |
| ,, ,, colored | 38 | 20 a 21. | |
| Seushaws Nank. blk 29 29 ,, | 44 | 15 a 15 50 | |
| ,, ,, colored ,, ,, | 33 | 16 a 16.40 | |
| ,, ,, 29 ,, | 36 | 17 a 17.50 | |
| ,, Canton black 29 ,, | 33 | 10 a 10.20 | |
| Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st | Pl. | 4.70 a 4.90 | |
| ,, ,, black - - - - | | 4.30 a 4.40 | |
| Shawls crape 7 4 embrd. - | 7 | 3.40 | |
| ,, ,, 55 @ 58 in - | 5½ | 2.90 | |
| ,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63 - - | 9 | 2.15 a 2.25 | |
| ,, 7-4 ,, ,, - - - | 4 | 1.85 | |
| ,, damasked silk 54 @ 61 | 6 | 2.50 | |
| Water silks col'd. 18 y. 29 in | 32 | 15.45 | |
| **BLACK TEAS.** | Pl. | Tael. | |
| ,, Bohea Canton - - - | ,, | 11 a 13 | |
| ,, Fokeen - - - - | ,, | 14 | Low quality. |
| ,, Congou Souq. k'd. - - | ,, | 18 a 22 | |
| ,, Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd | ,, | 20 a 26 | |
| ,, Campoi - - - - | ,, | 28 a 38 | |
| ,, Souchong - - - - | ,, | 40 a 56 | |
| ,, Hung muey - - - - | ,, | 23 a 40 | |
| ,, Pekoe - - - - - | ,, | 60 a 90 | |
| ,, Ning Yong - - - - | ,, | 24 a 27 | Nominal. |
| ,, Anhoi - - - - - | ,, | 16 a 22 | |
| ,, ,, Pouchong - - - | ,, | | |
| ,, Orange Pekoe - - - | ,, | 23 a 35 | |
| ,, Caper - - - - - | ,, | 24 a 30 | |
| **GREEN TEAS.** | | | Canton Tea. |
| ,, Twankay - - - - - | ,, | 25 a 30 | |
| ,, Skin - - - - - - | ,, | 30 a 36 | 10 a 11. |
| ,, Hyson - - - - - - | ,, | 40 a 58 | 28 a 30. |
| ,, Young Hyson - - - - | ,, | 26 a 38 | 18 a 22. |
| ,, Imperial - - - - - | ,, | 30 a 58 | 32 a 38. |
| ,, Gunpowder - - - - | ,, | 33 a 61 | |
| **RAW SILK.** Canton No. 1 | ,, | T. | |
| ,, ,, ,, ,, 2 | ,, | | |
| ,, ,, ,, ,, 3 | ,, | 235 | |
| ,, ,, ,, ,, 4 | ,, | 165 | |
| ,, ,, ,, ,, 5 | ,, | $ 82 | |
| Nankin Tastlee - - - 4 | ,, | 400 | Nominal. |
| Taysaam- - - - - | ,, | 320 a 335 | |
| **SUGAR RAW.** Canton 1st. | ,, | T. 5.5 | |
| ,, ,, ,, 2d. | ,, | 5.2 | |
| ,, Pingfa - - - - - | ,, | 6.4 | |
| ,, Candy Canton - - - | ,, | 6.8 | |
| ,, ,, Chinchew - - - | ,, | 14 | |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | | |
| Alum - - - - - - - | ,, | 1.85 a 1.95 | at Macao. |
| Aniseed star - - - - - | ,, | 10½ a 11 | |
| Camphor - - - - - - | ,, | 33 a 34 | |
| Cassia at Whampoa - - - | ,, | 11.50 a 12 | |
| ,, Lintin - - - - | ,, | 9. | |
| ,, buds - - - - - | ,, | 14 a 15 | |
| Canes bamboo - - - - | 1000 | 10 a 14 | |
| ,, Wangees - - - - | ,, | 7 a 12 | |
| China Root - - - - - | Pl. | 3½ | |
| Cubebs - - - - - - | ,, | 17 a 18 | |
| Dragon's blood - - - - | ,, | 80 a 100 | |
| Galangals - - - - - - | ,, | 3½ a 3½ | |
| Gamboge - - - - - - | ,, | 65 a 70 | None good. |
| Glass beads - - - - - | ,, | 17 a 22 | |
| Glue - - - - - - - | ,, | 9 a 11 | |
| Ginger in Jars - - - - | Case | 5 a 5½ | |
| Hartall or Orpiment - - - | Pl. | 15 a 16 | |
| Lead white - - - - - | ,, | 9 a 10 | |
| ,, red - - - - - | ,, | 10 | |
| Mo. of Pear' Shells Sooloo large | Pl. | | No demand. |
| ,, blue edged small | ,, | | |
| Musk warranted- - - - - | Cy. | 45 a 60 | |
| Nankeens, blue 104 yds. 13 in | 100 | 92 | |
| ,, 92 yds. 12 in - - - - | Ps. | 85 | |
| ,, Canton made - - - - | ,, | 79 | |
| ,, ,, large - - - - | ,, | 82 | None. |
| ,, ,, small - - - - | ,, | 65 | |
| Yellow yds. in 1st. st. | ,, | 79 a 80 | |
| ,, ,, ,, 2d. ,, | ,, | 66 a 70 | None. |
| ,, ,, ,, 3d. ,, | ,, | 38 | |
| ,, small ,, ,, ,, | ,, | | |
| ,, white ,, ,, ,, | ,, | 83 a 85 | Wanted. |
| Oils Aniseed - - - - - | Cy. | 1.10 a 1.20 | |
| ,, Cassia - - - - - | ,, | 1.65 | |
| Rhubarb - - - - - - | Pl. | | |
| ,, Dutch cut - - - - | ,, | | |
| Soy in Jars - - - - - | Case | 5 a 8 | |
| Tobacco in baskets - - - | Pl. | 14 a 15 | |
| Tortoiseshell - - - - | P. | | |
| Turmeric - - - - - - | ,, | | |
| Vermillion 30 catties - - | Box. | 80. | |

**N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.**

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also higher prices are obtainable for *Cumbleis, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Goods, on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton* &c. sometimes discharge at Macao or tranship their Cargoes, at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rents outside, and River Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pickles &c, Confectionary Stationery, Cutlery, Crockery ware,* &c., for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

*Note. Alum,* and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; and *Raw Silk, Silk* piece goods &c, are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

### RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

| | s d. |
|---|---|
| On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills..... | 4. 8 nominal. |
| Government Bills 10 @ 30 days..... | none..... |
| United States Bank Bills 6 months sight..... | |
| Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents. | none. |
| E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight..... | 218 C. R. |
| E. I. Directors Bills, 60 ds. sight, Rs. ..... | 220 ,, |
| Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs. ..... | |

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 24.50 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 5½ @ 6 per Cent premium.
,, ,, ,, ,, small 96 a 98 ,, 5½ .... ,,
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, .. .. .. 1 per Cent ,,
,, ,, Old Carolus IV.' .. .. .. 12 per Cent ,,
South American Republics .. .. .. 2 per Cent discount.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet .. £5. @ £5. 5.
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none .. .. .. .
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. .. ..

### DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.
FROM 1st APRIL TO 30th JUNE, 1837.

| | IN JUNE. | | | IN APRIL AND MAY. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Chests.* | *Price.* | *Value in Dollars.* | *Chests.* | *Value in Dollars.* | *Stock 1st July* | |
| Patna ..... old. | 76 | 820 | 62.320 | 553 | 411,305 | 448 | |
| ,, ..... new | 343 | 695 | 238,385 | | | 1,554 | |
| Benares ..... old | 48 | 725 | 34,800 | 314 | 242,680 | 33 | |
| ,, ..... new | 218 | 660 | 143,880 | | | 195½ | |
| Malwa ..... old | 1564 | 525 | 821,110 | 3,007 | 1,635,370 | 9,351 | |
| | 2249 | | 1 300,925 | 3.904 | 2,289,355 | 10,981½ | |

Total of deliveries in the months of April, May & June, 6,153 chests, value Sp. Drs. 3,589,650

### RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

| GOODS TREASURE | | GOODS TREASURE | | GOODS TREASURE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay .... | 3..2½ | Singapore .. .. | 1½ 1 | Hol. or Hamburg .. | 3½ 3 |
| Ceylon .... | | Manila .... .. | | Spain or Portugal.. | 3½ 3 |
| Madras .... | | Malacca .... .. | | American U States.. | 3 2½ |
| Calcutta.... | | Penang .... .. | 1½ 1¼ | Chili or Peru .... | 4 ,, |
| Rangoon .... | | Batavia .... .. | | Mexico ..... | 3 ,, |
| Mauritius .. | | Gt. Britain via Sg | 3½ 3 | E.coast of China .. | 1 p m |
| Australia .. | | ,, direct .... | 3 2½ | Lintin &c..... | 1 ,, |
| Sand. Islands .. | | France ..... | 3 2½ | | |

Note. Aboverates are from 20th April to 20th Oct. annually: during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat lower. Risks on Blacks are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ ½ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

### WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600 ,, 0.7221091 ,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, under 1200 do. 0.5062341 ,, ,,

N.B. The cubit is 14½ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products. The largest class pay from $ 43.0 to $ 4300; 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3720; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Canshu; or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Taels or $ 2223. Linguists fee $ 173½ and Comprador's fees $ 50. Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. On French and other Foreign vessels they are slightly varied. Recinden ships are charged only about $ 1300 in lieu of measurement &c.,

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

### IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—The demand continues lively for Long-cloths of which there are none in first hands. The first arrivals would sell at fair prices.

COTTON YARN.—continues in fair demand at our quotations.

WOOLLENS.—We have no change to notice in these since our last.

RICE.—continues as low as before with no prospects of any early improvement.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—2 to 300 Piculs of PEPPER have been sold within this day or two at $ 8; little or none remains in importers hands.

TIN.—is selling slowly at our quotations. RATTANS are in more demand.

SANDALWOOD.—The demand is not quite so brisk,—the reports from the northern markets being less encouraging.

COTTON.—The market has been rather inactive in all descriptions during the week, and the brokers are not offering within 2 @ 3 mace for fine COTTON, having experienced some difficulty in obtaining saving prices for their previous purchases. The floods, which are said to have been very heavy in some of the neighbouring districts, have been no doubt partly the cause of the decline. Old COTTON is selling at a great sacrifice, and even then with difficulty.

OPIUM.—There was more enquiry for new Patna in the early part of the week, and several small sales were made at the previous currency, but the demand appears again to have slackened. New Benares is nominally held at 670, but since the arrival of the *Water Witch*, it would have been difficult to dispose of it within $ 10 @ 15 of that quotation, but we do not think there have been many new purchases lately—the clearances being generally of old bargains. It is said that the smuggling boats will be stopped again in a day or two. but we can hear nothing of the cause or probable duration. The deliveries up to the 22nd were:

Patna, *Old*, 15. *New*, 441; Benares, *Old*, 25½, *New*, 131; Malwa, 2780; Total 3,392½ Chests.

### EXPORTS.

The Exchange on England is nominal at 4s. 8d. No bills in the market.

# THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 2d. No. 48. CANTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST, 5TH, 1837. No. 100.


## JAPAN.

*Chinese Repository for July.*

ART. I. *Remarks on the Japanese language: the subject but little understood: character of the oral language: its different forms, and grammatical structure.* From a Correspondent.

THE works written upon this country are very numerous, and partake of all the errors of Kæmpfer, their common source. Whatever he wrote, about a hundred and fifty years ago, is reiterated, with some additions, by almost every subsequent author. Like Du Halde's, his folios contain a mass of valuable information, the most authentic that can be obtained, but at the same time sadly disfigured by prejudice. Hence the opinion of the tranquil state of that empire, whilst grinding oppression and the feudal system are fraught with evils subversive of all good order. The rebellions, as we are informed by natives, are bloody, and the acts of government cruel. A dense population and the barrenness of several districts make famine a frequent occurrence. Then the number of desperadoes increases, order ceases to exist, and all the horrors of the most sanguinary revolution take place, with unbridled fury. Hitherto, however, the supreme government has always been enabled to quell these disturbances; while the leaders have been obliged to betake themselves to the mountains. It would have been impossible to retain in allegiance the many feudal princes, amongst whom the territory is divided, if resort had not been had to most arbitrary measures. These princes are either themselves prisoners at Yedo, or else, during their absence from the palace, send their wives and children as hostages. The same precautionary measures, for ensuring the fidelity of influential persons, are adopted in all branches of government; an officer dies with trembling his station. Yet even the laws of a Draco, written with blood, cannot fully establish absolute despotism. The rigid system of responsibility is there accompanied with the same result as in China, all-providing corruption and bribery. In speaking thus, we do not give our opinion, but merely record the sentiments of natives who are enthusiastically fond of their country, and always ready to represent their nation in the most favorable light. It is time, however, for foreigners to consider the welfare of a nation so long neglected.

The grand features of the Japanese, do not differ much from those of the sons of Han. That government is in the main, the same as the Chinese. Their philosophy, religion, literature, &c., were derived from China, but have received additional polish from the natives. Persevering industry is the most redeeming quality in the character of the people; they are moderate in their diet, living almost entirely upon vegetables and fish; but they indulge in spirituous liquors, and in every kind of licentiousness, to far greater excess than the Chinese. They are not, in the same degree, slaves to antiquated customs, and are shrewd observers and imitators of whatsoever they consider excellent amongst foreigners. When they were permitted to leave their country, they served with great credit in the armies of the Dutch and the king of Siam, and were even more useful than the Chinese as colonists. In their struggle, however, against the Roman Catholics, they had to invoke foreign aid, and it was only thus that victory was decided in favor of the pagans. The story related by Kæmpfer, about the attack upon a Spanish vessel, stands on a par with the fishing edicts of the ecclesiastics; and the account of barbarian vessels, which were loitering about in the inner seas, having been burnt and sunk by the courageous and invincible navy, are equally worthy of credit. The best comment upon the same heroic exploits, is an account we read in a late periodical, stating that an English frigate, having returned to the harbor of Nagasaki, it was resolved to burn her with straw, which a number of small boats, each rowed by three men, were to carry along side of her!

The exclusive system which the Japanese have long maintained is more owing to the willingness of foreigners quietly to submit, than to the actual strength of the government. If the power of the foreigners, which was employed to crush the Portuguese influence, had been used to maintain a liberal intercourse, Japan would have remained open to foreign commerce, according to all human probability, until this day. However, at no resistance was made, and every degradation submitted to, for the sake of visionary advantages, it was very easy to perpetuate this misanthropic absurdity. Let foreign influence be felt, and this unnatural prohibition will be annihilated. China and Japan placed in a similar situation as Turkey and Egypt, would soon have done with their vain and whimsical notions. The only safeguard of this embargo, which excludes the whole human race, results from the enmity of foreign powers; as soon as this is exchanged for a friendly interest in the real welfare of this nation, the rulers will soon be constrained to abandon their crooked policy. Only those in power uphold it; the struggle, therefore, when popular influence is once felt, can neither be long nor arduous.

Allowing that the substance of the statement respecting the antional conduct of the Japanese government be true, yet we ought, in fairness, to adduce the instances which show that it has often been relaxed. The attempts made by sir Stamford Raffles to open a trade with that country, are by no means very disheartening as to preclude all further hopes of success. A small British schooner, which subsequently went to a place near Yedo, was well treated and had intercourse with the natives. A whaler, a few years ago, went into one of the harbors and was not only well received, but most amply supplied with all kinds of provisions. A captain meeting with a Japanese junk, which had suffered very much in a gale, went on board of her supplied the vessel with a compass and water, and received in return a casket of gold bars, a present which the Japanese gave entirely on their own account. We receives have been on board of some of their junks, and met with unreserved kindness. To this we must add, that the present monarch, Teompen, is an enlightened man. A gentleman who twice went as an ambassador to the court of Yedo, and who had a long and interesting conversation with him, when he was presumptive heir of the throne, has spoken in high terms of his liberal sentiments. When the choice of presents for the ensuing embassy was proposed to him, he preferred a Dutch nautical dictionary to every other thing. We know that, some years past, commercial intercourse between the princes of Satsuma and an English house is to have been commenced; and that the individual who took the lead in this speculation, having previously become acquainted with this chief, was only prevented from accomplishing his purpose by the most untoward circumstances. The supreme government went even so far as to consult with a Dutch chief upon the feasibility of dispatching young men to the mother country, that they might be instructed in ship-building. These well authenticated facts may stand as counterparts to the continual cant, that there can be nothing done for this country. This, however, is certain, that hitherto nothing has been done. We conclude our prefatory remarks with the observation of a Japanese writer, who, in the preface to his Dutch-Japanese dictionary tell his countrymen: "that Asiatics, in general, are to be compared with wood, whilst Europeans resemble iron; now as the former will remain a shapeless block, unless it is fashioned by iron, so also the Asiatics, without intercourse with the Europeans, will continue rude and uncivilized tribes."

After this long digression, we proceed now to speak of the language of the Japanese. We ought, however, to inform the reader, that our remarks will be confined to the oral medium, from which the language of books differs very considerably. In performing this task we are not the first to venture upon this ground. The Jesuits of olden time have bequeathed numerous vocabularies, dictionaries, and grammars, the only fault of which is, that they make the Japanese assume the garb of the Latin. The language, moreover, has been amply cultivated by the natives themselves, who have compiled dictionaries and grammars in European fashion, and of their own accord published Chinese and Dutch dictionaries with explanations in their own tongue. In this matter they have far excelled the celestials, whom in the way of reciprocal compliment, they honor with the title *barachs* or barbarians. The Dutch themselves have also written a few works, or compiled them, in conjunction with natives; but of all these we have seen very little. The Japanese may be said to be an original language, which coincides somewhat, in its grammar, with the Mantchou, bears some affinity to the Corean, has imported a great number of words from China, and is, on the whole, the most polished and perfect language spoken by any of the inhabitants of Eastern Asia. Language constitutes the best clue for tracing out the origin of nations. We were rather astonished to find so much similarity in its sounds to those of the Mantchou, and therefore concluded, that the great and original stock of the inhabitants of Japan came from Tartary. As this emigration, however, took place in remote antiquity, we shall not enter upon a disquisition for determining the exact period. Though the Chinese language is of a most uncongenial nature, and might as easily conform to the idioms of the Japanese, as the Greek mix with the Russian, yet it has in some measure been amalgamated with the Japanese. For this process it has undergone far greater changes then the Latin, in the dialects of Southern Europe, and but few words have entirely escaped the general lot. China, according to the best authenticated accounts, sent a colony to that country as early as 300 B. C. The further progress of the intercourse is hidden in the darkness of ages, long past. Yet at the time of the introduction of Chinese civilization, the natives must have been in a rude state, the majority of abstract words being all Chinese: in numbers, there are no original words for a hundred and upwards, and all the arts and sciences have received a Chinese nomenclature, though now scarcely to be recognized as such.

---

ORIGINAL TRANSLATION.

### THE MINISTER HUNGMING.

On Hungming's return to the principal encampment he ordered the soldiers to dig wells and search for water. Having dug several more than 20 chung (about 230 ft.) deep without finding any water, they tried in other places, but with no better success, so their hearts began to fail them.

Hungming, fully sensible of the dreadful situation in which he and his army were placed, one night prepared an offering of incense, and addressed the following prayer to heaven;

"Altho' I, the statesman Leung, possess no talents, yet have I the felicity to be a servant of the glorious Han dynasty. In obedience to order I am now on my march to subjugate the *barbarians (man)*. Having halted in this plain, I can find no water, and my men and horses are withered with thirst. Do not, O ye mighty heavens, entirely exterminate the glorious Han dynasty, by longer withholding water from servants for if you relent not, I, the statesman, and my army shall never leave this place, alive."

He then concluded his devotion, and retired to his tent. When he rose the next morning from a sleepless couch, he discovered to his great joy, that all the wells were overflowing with beautiful water.

A Scholar, on hearing of this wonderful occurrence, composed the following stanzas:—

He marched, with gallant armament,
The rebels to subdue;
He chased them to their barb'rous lairs,
He routed and he slew.

The victory gain'd, the troops recalled,
His head prostrated low,
"Where e'er the Gods direct my steps,"
He vowed, "there will I go."

Guided by them, he pitched his tents
On a wide and barren plain,
Where the herbs and trees were withered up—
For the Gods denied them rain.

His warrior's bold, and gallant steeds,
Invincible in fight,
By maddening thirst, were driven, soon
To mutiny and flight.

When darkness o'er the camp had spread,
An offering he prepared;
In prayer he lifted up his voice
"O let my troops be spared!"

The morning comes; with the gushing springs
They mingle joyful tears;
"The generals' prayers are heard" they shout
"May he live ten thousand years."

F.

---

## NEW BENGAL POST REGULATIONS.

*Books, Pamphlets, Packets of Newspapers and any written, printed or engraved Papers sent by the Public Bungky, not exceeding 40 Tolas in Weight and packed in short covers open at each end.*

| Not exceeding Miles. | Not exceeding 20 Tolas. | Exceeding 20 Tolas and not exceeding 40 Tolas. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Annas.* | *Rupees.* | *Annas.* |
| 100 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| 200 | 3 | 0 | 6 |
| 300 | 4 | 0 | 8 |
| 400 | 5 | 0 | 10 |
| 500 | 6 | 0 | 12 |
| 600 | 7 | 0 | 14 |
| 700 | 8 | 1 | 0 |
| 800 | 9 | 1 | 2 |
| 900 | 10 | 1 | 4 |
| 1,000 | 11 | 1 | 6 |
| 1,100 | 12 | 1 | 8 |
| 1,200 | 13 | 1 | 10 |
| 1,300 | 14 | 1 | 12 |
| 1,400 | 15 | 1 | 14 |
| Upwards. | 1 Rupee. | 2 | 0 |

B.

*Ship Postage to be levied in addition to Land Postage on letters received or sent by Sea.*

| Letters. | | Newspapers, Pamphlets and other printed Papers packed in short covers open at each end. | Parcels for exceeding 300 Tolas Weight. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Outward. | Inward | | |
| Not exceeding 3 Tolas. | Not exceeding 3 Tolas. | Not exceeding 6 Tolas Weight. | Not exceeding 100 Tolas up to 300 Tolas, beyond which no Parcel will be received. |
| *Annas.* 2 | *Annas.* 3 | *Annas.* 1 | *Annas.* 2 |
| An Anna being added for every additional Tola. | | An Anna being added for every additional 6 Tolas Weight | Two Annas being added for every additional 100 Tolas up to 300 Tolas, beyond which no Parcel will be received. |

---

## PORTUGAL.

LISBON, MARCH 1.

Since my last communication to you on the 23d inst., Ministers have succeeded in contracting a loan for 900 contos out of the 900, at a great sacrifice, with a M. Borges, who is to pay down one-half in cash, and the remainder in promissory notes, passed to the public employes during Don Miguel's time. These notes being of little or no value to the holders, he bought up at the very reduced price of 8d. and 10d. for each 100d. As a security for the payment of the sum he is to receive bills upon the Lisbon Custom-house, a commence payment on the 1st of June next, and he has the option of employing any quantity of the bills in the purchase of national property. But M. Borges re-considering that the number of bills already issued upon that department would preclude the possibility of his being paid for a considerable length of time, unless its revenue should increase far beyond the amount at which it is at present calculated, prevailed upon the Minister of Finance to sell immediately a portion of the national property situated in the Alemtejo, which he has for some time past had in view. This has been an exceedingly advantageous transaction for him, as he will realize nearly 100 per cent. in the space of two months.

A rumour has been in general circulation that the 4th Regiment of Infantry, stationed at Elvas, had sacked the city; but on inquiry I find it requires confirmation. Luiz Mousinho d'Albuquerque and M. Pastana, the deputies elected for the Island of Madeira, have refused to take their seats in the Cortes, alleging as an excuse that they cannot conscientiously take the oath to the constitution of 1890. M. Francisco Antonio de Campos, well-known from the circumstance of his having been twice secretary for the Finance Department, and at present residing in Paris, has been created Baron de Villa Nova de Fossoa, a town in the province of Tras-os Montes.

The British brig of war Chameleon sailed yesterday for St. Ubes, as a disturbance is apprehended there, in consequence of the Government not having, as yet, applied any measures to take up the quantity of counterfeit copper coin in circulation there, and which presses heavily upon the poor and labouring classes; and the Pearl corvette this morning, with secret orders, it is conjectured, for the coast of Algarve.

The Linnet and Camden packets have arrived, the former on the 26th ultimo, and the latter on the following day. These being three packets now in this river is the cause of a mail closing this night for the Nightingale by which this goes.

His Majesty's ship Pembroke sailed on the 27th for Cadiz, Gibraltar, and Malta.

Foreign Ships of War in the Tagus.—British, Hastings, Malabar, Russell, and Minden, and Linnet and Camden packets. French frigate, Dryad.

Exchange on London, at 30 days' sight, 35½, per milrei. Discount on paper-money, 37 per cent.

A. Y.

P. S.—Antonio Esteves Costa (a banker), a very rich capitalist, who was created Baron of Piccas by Don Miguel, and Viscount of that title by Don Pedro, died last evening intestate. It is said he has left about 600,000£ sterling, which will be divided among his sisters and nephews.

Brigadier Baron do Rio Sabrosa (Pinto Pizarro), who was confined in the Tower of Belem for a considerable time after the restoration, for writing a pamphlet against the Regency of Don Pedro, is appointed to command the forces, about 3,000, destined for the Algarva.—*Times, March 13th 1837*

A. Y.

---

### DEATH OF MR. DAVIDSON THE ARMENIAN TRAVELLER.

The following paragraph, sent to us last night confirms the melancholy intelligence (which we had some slight hope might prove undounded) of the death of Mr. Davidson;—"At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society yesterday evening the melancholy intelligence of the death of Mr. Davidson, on his way to Timbuctoo, was confirmed by letters of the 15th of February received the previous morning at the Foreign—office from that British Vice-Consul Mr. Willshire. It appears from the letter read to the society that the traveller was committed on the 19th or 19th of December by the El Herth tribe, at about 56 days' journey from Timbuctoo"—*Bombay Courier, June 10th.*

---

ENGLAND.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

*(From February Papers.)*

It was observed by a member of the long robe, on the commencement of the great Conservative victory at Evesham, that Lord Mowbray Hill, inhabited the old English proverb, "They who play at bowls must expect rubbers".

SINGULAR CONTRADICTION.—It is not strange that one of the oddest animals in the Zoological Gardens is the *ostrich*, *Minerva*.

A PUN OF THE LATE JOHN BANNISTER'S.—"Dr. Spurzheim was lecturing one day on phrenology in the presence of this facetious comedian. What is considered to be the organ of amusement?" said the professor; "the beard organ," promptly answered our actor.

NAVAL ANECDOTE.—After the capture of Guadeloupe by Admiral Sir A. Cochrane and General Sir G. Beckwith, in the year 1810, the governor of the French Isle of Bourbon, in the name of the French King, demanded the restitution of the island. The British attention was arrested by a single word in the letter, which painted "*Bons citoyens et peuple.*" The British commander, upon whom was chosen interpreter, who thus explained it—"*Some stewed and fried.*"

ONE OF LORD JOHN'S WOULD BE RIGHTERS.—"The following *tit-my* production is not less than a curiosity of literature, sent by the author (who, from his high mental qualifications, is necessary to us Union) to the guardians of the poor of a parish on the south-east side of Blackfriars-bridge; and a genuine specimen our readers will find it:—

'SIR,—I beg most respectfully to solicit the favour of Your vote at the ensuing election for Registrars of Births and Deaths. The Parish having been divided, I intend becoming a candidate for the Borough Road District. I have resided in the Free-hom 3 years, nearly twenty four Years and have been a ratepayer for nearly twenty six should I be so fortunate has to obtain your Vote and be Elected, no effort on my part shall be wanting to fulfil the Office with every degree of Credit to myself and satisfaction to the Parish.

'I am Sir Your obedient Servant,

* * * *

'*January 27th.*'

ELECTRO VEGETATION.—A salad consisting of mustard and cress (says a recent writer), may be produced by means of the following process:—Saturate the seed for two or three days in diluted aquafortis acid, after which sow it in a very light soil, and place over it a metallic cover; on being it in contact with the electric machine, and the plants will be produced in a few minutes: by the same agents which are employed in this process, eggs may be hatched in a few hours; rain-water, apparently free from animalcules, in an hour can be rendered full of living insects; water, in a short period, separated into its two component parts, oxygen and hydrogen, and by the same power restored to its former state; and plating, the most difficult of the metallic arts, is performed and completed by the discharge of an electric battery. An hour later, by the discharge of a sufficient accumulation of the electric fluid, will become magnetic to such a degree as to lift more than its own weight; and if a pound of red lead and a pound of sulphur be mixed together into a mass, which no human ingenuity can separate, by exposing it to a stream of the electric fluid, it will, instantly be restored to its component parts.—*The Englishman, June 3rd.*

---

## BOMBAY.

*(From the Bombay Gazette, 11th June.)*

We have to record the occurrence of the severest gale that has visited Bombay within the memory of man. The wind which was at E. on the morning of Thursday last, freshened up about 3 o'clock A. M. and it veered round to S. S. and S. S. E. and gradually increased 'till about 2 past 8, when it blew a terrible hurricane; the Wonder in the Harbour drove at their moorings,—ran foul of each other, and several of them unfortunately swelled on shore. No language can describe the scene of confusion that the harbour presented about 9 P. M. when the gale abated a little; the bay was strewed with bales of cotton and part of the wrecks of boats and ships; in the back bay the dead were washed out of their graves and floated about the shore, the roofs of houses were

torn off, trees blown down, and buggies and other conveyances were capsized. There was scarcely a dry house on the Island; and goods to a great amount destroyed in the godowns. But, perhaps, nothing can shew the strength of the wind more than the state of the ligh thouse during the gale, for strongly built as it is, it tottered on its base, and seemed momentarily on the point of falling. The officer in charge was blown off his legs, and the copper roof of his Powder Magazine forced off entire, and pitched on the roof of an adjoining guard-room, which it completely demolished.

The Buggies and other conveyances that attempted to cross the green in the morning, were forced back by the strength of the gale, and the rain cut once face like a hail-storm in Europe; Indeed no house could or would face it; the roofs of some terraces were carried away in the mass, and were to be seen floating along on the wind as if they had been but mere pulicat handkerchiefs.

The following is a list of Vessels bilged & injured:

*Edinburgh* 1,414 tons.—On shore at the Borah Bunder, discharging cargo.

Ship *John Stamp* 400.—On shore at Borah Bunder, taking in water also discharging cargo.

*Adelaide* 338.—On shore at Borah Bunder, with loss of Main and Mizen masts and rudder; bilged.

*Aurora* floating Church.—On shore at Borah Bunder, with loss of rudder;—bilged.

Ship *Ranger* 516.—On shore at Juren Bunder, totally dismasted and broken up.

*Great Harwood* 400.—On shore close to flag staff shoal, bilged; full of water.

*Hind* 476.—On shore close to the Mint; total wreck.

Brig *Corsair* 127.—Dismasted—afloat, but making water.

Ship *Mary Dugdale* 375.—On shore, to the North of Masagone, bilged, discharging cargo.

*Richard Webber* 381.—On shore near Ship *Ranger* totally dismasted Rudder gone, broken quadships,—complete wreck.

Brig *Rapid* 282.—On shore off Muajid bunder, bilged, with loss of rudder.

*Northumberland*.—On shore at the Custom House bunder; bilged.

E. I. C. *S. Hastings*.—On shore at the Custom House bunder, loss of rudder; making water.

Ship *Briton* 503.—On shore at Colaba near the Gun carriage manufactory, total wreck, with loss of 3 men and 1 passenger, Mr. Campbell, late of the Steamer *Atalanta*.

E. I. C. Brig *Tapter*,—Dismasted.

E. I. C. Steamer *Hugh Lindsay*.—Parted her moorings; got foul of the *Berenice*, lost her paddle boxes, cut water, figure head, and suffered other severe damage.

E. I. C. Steamer *Berenice*,—Parted her moorings, was fouled by the *H. Lindsay*. lost her figure-head, boats, and suffered other serious damage, run up to Masagon.

*Julia*.—On side, but got off this morning, about 11 A. M. Damage sustained not precisely known, but supposed to be trifling in comparison with the others,

---

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

On Wednesday evening the weather suddenly assumed a threatening aspect, and about half past 9 on the Thursday morning the monsoon seemed thoroughly set in with a degree of severity greater than what has been experienced here for many years, even in the memory of that gentleman of never failing recollection—the oldest inhabitant. During the course of the day the storm increased to a perfect hurricane, the effects of which have left this harbour a picture of its desolating influence. Viewed from any of the piers, out of nearly 80 vessels which, three days ago lay, to all appearance, secure, scarcely more than are to be found which have not to all appearance more or less suffered from the gale. Among those which were driven from their moorings, the *Northumberland*, a Liverpool Trader, now lies abreast of the Custom-house steps, and the *Hastings* receiving Ship, which at one time had seven feet water in her hold, is at the old Bunder Head opposite to the Dock pier—some idea may be formed of the manner in which the latter vessel laboured, even when brought so close in shore, from her having destroyed a large portion of the old Bunder pier, to which she lay so near that one might step with ease upon her deck from the shore. The *Bellow* outward bound is a total wreck; the cotton with which she was principally laden having swoln from being wet she may literally be said to have burst. A young Officer who was proceeding Home in her for the benefit of his health has perished as well as three European seamen. Three others we have been given to understand after coming on shore died in the European General Hospital. The *Mary Dugdale*, *Richard Webber* and *Ranger*, with the exception of no lives having been lost, have suffered in an equal degree. The *Rapid*, *Great Harwood*, *Hind*, *Edinburgh*, *John Stamp*, *Adelaide*, *Floating* Chapel *Aurora*, *Corsair*, and *Tapter*, have all suffered, some partially, others very seriously. The *Hugh Lindsay* and *Berenice*, having been driven against each other are much shattered Enormous sums were offered by Commanders desirous of going on board their ships, but in no case could a single boatman be prevailed upon to push off from the land. Nor was the fury of the elements confined to things afloat. Upwards of 600 houses in the Native town have been destroyed, and in the Fort, the Courier office and that of Messrs. Ritchie, Stewart & Co. have been materially injured. The proceedings of the Supreme Court were suspended, the Chief Justice upon his arrival in Town having adjourned business to next day. Upwards of 200 European seamen will, we hear, be thus thrown destitute, a circumstance which we hope it is only necessary to mention to excite that sympathy with their distressed condition, which Bombay has so often displayed upon every similar occasion.

*Communicated from Singapore.*

---

STRAITS TIN.

The merchants of Singapore have, we know, more than once had reason to complain of the treatment which their consignments of Tin have experienced in Canton and Calcutta, but more particularly at the former port, where a great deal of pains has been ur- sentence taken to bring the whole into disrepute, and to reflect injuriously upon the shippers of it, and where also the interest of the Singapore constituent has been frequently subjected to the most inordinate sacrifice, in consequence of some alleged impurity in the shipments of Tin which he has made to that quarter. Of this the following interesting particulars of a case of which we have been put in possession, enable us to lay before our readers a startling example.

In the month of January last, Messrs A L. Johnston & Co. of this place bought from Messrs. Hamilton, Gale & Co. a quantity of Tin, which the former shipped on board, of the *Rob*, and consigned to Messrs. Shaw & Co. Canton. The Tin was from Junk Ceylon, and in small square pieces, and at the time of the bargain being made between the parties for the purchase and sale of the Tin, Messrs H. G. & Co. were in the act of smelting it so as to have it run into slabs of the usual size, and 58 were completed, stamped on the bottom with the initials of that firm, and also marked "Pure," the purchasers dispensed with the remainder being examined, and shipped the whole parcel, the small unmelted pieces being cast into packages of gunny. On arrival in China the Tin was sold at Dls. 28 per picul; but when the purchaser, Mowqua, was in the act of receiving it, he objected to the 58 slabs on the ground of their being of inferior quality, and claimed a reduction at the rate of 1 ms. 13 per picul on the rejected portion, which was allowed by the consignees.

A paper in the Chinese language, stated to be a certificate as to the inferior quality of the 58 slabs refused, was sent down here to Messrs. A. L. J. & Co., accompanied with 5 pieces of Tin as musters of the whole consignment, four of them being of the rejected Tin, and one of that which was received as unexceptionable. These musters were marked A, B, C, D, & E,—B being the mark of that portion of the shipment which was approved of in China; and together with a muster of Penang and another of Banca Tin procured here, and marked F. & G. were forwarded by that firm to Mr. Prinsep the Assay-Master of the Mint in Calcutta, to be analysed and reported on. That gentleman's report was received here a few days ago by the parties who handed it to us, and we have much pleasure in publishing it below. The report proves that the analysis of all the musters submitted has been carried to the greatest possible nicety—and establishes in the most satisfactory manner the utter impropriety of placing any reliance upon the Chinese broker's reports as a criterion of the purity of Tin. Their opposite is, we apprehend, ultimately more to be questioned than that of the worst Tin ever received by them from this—and to suppose after a perusal of the Report, that the pretended discovery of inferiority in the 58 slabs, to such an extent as demanded a reduction of nearly one half its price, was any thing but a gross imposture, would, it appears to us, argue a degree of confidence in Chinese probity much beyond what the occasion demands. If Mowqua the purchaser of the Tin, and who is a Hong merchant, has any regard for his character, he will, if called upon so to do, before now will be, refund the full amount of the reduction which he pocketed by such unfair means—we will not say put in practice by himself, but by those under him, or about him.

---

Analysis of seven specimens of Tin from A. L. Johnston Esq Singapore, and forwarded by J Cullen Esq.

27th May 1837.

Specimen Marked A (Rejected in China)

Specific Gravity 7. 351

Composition.

| | In 10 parts. | | In 100 parts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tin | 9. 7 | | 97 0 |
| Bismuth | 0 0 | | — — — |
| Lead | 0. 3 | or | — — — |
| Zinc | 0. 1 | | 3. 0 |
| Cobalt | Trace. | | Trace. |
| | 10. 1 | | 100. 0 |

Specimen Marked B (pronounced good and received in China)

Specific Gravity 7. 359

| | In 10 parts. | | In 100 parts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tin | 9 9 | | 99. 0 |
| Bismuth | 0. 0 | | — — — |
| Lead | 0 0 | or | — — — |
| Zinc | 0. 1 | | 1. 0 |
| Cobalt | Trace. | | Trace |
| | 10. 0 | | 100. 0 |

Specimen Marked C (Rejected in China)

Specific Gravity 7. 445

Composition

| | In 10 parts | | In 100 parts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tin | 9. 6 | | 96. 3 |
| Bismuth | 0 00 | | — — — |
| Lead | 0 20 | or | 2. 0 |
| Zinc | 0 17 | | 1. 7 |
| Cobalt | 0 00 | | — — — |
| | 10. 03 | | 100. 0 |

Specimen Marked D. (Rejected in China)

Specific Gravity 7. 388

Composition.

| | In 10 parts. | | In 100 parts |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tin | 9 67 | | 95. 7 |
| Bismuth | Slight trace | | Trace. |
| Lead | 0 20 | or | 2. 0 |
| Zinc | 0. 26 | | 2. 6 |
| Cobalt | 0 00 | | — — — |
| | 10. 13 | | 101 3—1.3 Excess? (probably zinc overrated.) |

Specimen Marked E Rejected in China)

Specific Gravity 7. 393

Composition.

| | In 10 parts. | | In 100 parts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tin | 9 78 | | 97. 8 |
| Bismuth | 0 00 | | — — — |
| Lead | 0 15 | or | 1. 5 |
| Zinc | Trace. | | Trace. |
| Cobalt | 0 00 | | — — — |
| | 9 93 | | 99. 30 |
| Loss | 0 07 | | |
| | 10 00 | | |

---



SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—*British*, *Rosalind*, Crouch, from London, left the downs on the 19th March. *Lord Castlereagh*, Tuite, from Bombay 23d June, and Singapore 19th July.

SAILED.—None

The *Motichund Amichund* arrived at Bombay on the 19th June. The *Charles Grant* and *Claverig* left Bombay for China the 17th June.

The *Sylph*, Vyall, arrived in Singapore from here on the 19th July, just when the *Castlereagh* was coming away, after a passage of only 28 days.

It is said that a Brig, supposed to be the *Princess Ann* from Liverpool has arrived at the mouth. We do not know whether there is good foundation for for this report.

The *Reform*, for Manila is to be despatched this afternoon at 3. P. M.

---

Vessels passed Anjer.—June 15th Dutch, Spring, Sherman, from Batavia for Penang; John Cockerell, F. Bibbie, from Batavia for Amoy; 16th Ship, Bute, Ann, Pinkney, from Batavia for Bombay; 18th Dutch, Frank, from Batavia for Amoy; 19th Dutch, Hoffman, from Batavia for Macao; 20th Dutch, Hoffman, from Batavia for Batavia; 21st Ship, Adam, Stephens, from Chusan; 22d Ship, Ann, Pinkney, from Chusan; 23d Ship, Bute, Pinkney, from Chusan; 24th Ship, Ann, Pinkney, from Chusan; 25th Ship, Bute, Pinkney, from Chusan; 26th Ship, Ann, Pinkney, from Chusan; 27th Ship, Bute, Pinkney, from Chusan; 28th Ship, Ann, Pinkney, from Chusan; 29th Ship, Bute, Pinkney, from Chusan; 30th Ship, Ann, Pinkney, from Chusan; July 1st Ship, Bute, Pinkney, from Chusan; 2d Ship, Ann, Pinkney, from Chusan; 3d Ship, Bute, Pinkney, from Chusan; 4th Ship, Ann, Pinkney, from Chusan; 5th Ship, Bute, Pinkney, from Chusan; 6th Ship, Ann, Pinkney, from Chusan; 7th Ship, Bute, Pinkney, from Chusan; 8th Ship, Ann, Pinkney, from Chusan; 9th Ship, Bute, Pinkney, from Chusan; 10th Ship, Ann, Pinkney, from Chusan; 11th Ship, Bute, Pinkney, from Chusan; 12th Ship, Ann, Pinkney, from Chusan; 13th Ship, Bute, Pinkney, from Chusan; 14th Ship, Ann, Pinkney, from Chusan; 15th Ship, Bute, Pinkney, from Chusan; 16th Ship, Ann, Pinkney, from Chusan; 17th Ship, Bute, Pinkney, from Chusan; 18th Ship, Ann, Pinkney, from Chusan; 19th Ship, Bute, Pinkney, from Chusan; 20th Ship, Ann, Pinkney, from Chusan; 21st Ship, Bute, Pinkney, from Chusan; 22d Ship, Ann, Pinkney, from Chusan; 23d Ship, Bute, Pinkney, from Chusan; 24th Ship, Ann, Pinkney, from Chusan; 25th Ship, Bute, Pinkney, from Chusan; 26th Ship, Ann, Pinkney, from Chusan; 27th Ship, Bute, Pinkney, from Chusan; 28th Ship, Ann, Pinkney, from Chusan; 29th Ship, Bute, Pinkney, from Chusan; 30th Ship, Ann, Pinkney, from Chusan; 31st Ship, Bute, Pinkney, from Chusan; 1st Ship, Ann, Pinkney, from Chusan; 2d Ship, Bute, Pinkney, from Chusan; 3d Ship, Ann, Pinkney, from Chusan; 4th Ship, Bute, Pinkney, from Chusan; 5th Ship, Ann, Pinkney, from Chusan; 6th Ship, Bute, Pinkney, from Chusan; 7th Ship, Ann, Pinkney, from Chusan; 8th Ship, Bute, Pinkney, from Chusan; 9th Ship, Ann, Pinkney, from Chusan; 10th Ship, Bute, Pinkney, from Chusan; 11th Ship, Ann, Pinkney, from Chusan; 12th Ship, Bute, Pinkney, from Chusan; 13th Ship, Ann, Pinkney, from Chusan; 14th Ship, Bute, Pinkney, from Chusan; 15th Ship, Ann, Pinkney, from Chusan; 16th Ship, Bute, Pinkney, from Chusan; 17th Ship, Ann, Pinkney, from Chusan; 18th Ship, Bute, Pinkney, from Chusan; 19th Ship, Ann, Pinkney, from Chusan; 20th Ship, Bute, Pinkney, from Chusan; 21st Ship, Ann, Pinkney, from Chusan; 22d Ship, Bute, Pinkney, from Chusan; 23d Ship, Ann, Pinkney, from Chusan; 24th Ship, Bute, Pinkney, from Chusan; 25th Ship, Ann, Pinkney, from Chusan; 26th Ship, Bute, Pinkney, from Chusan; 27th Ship, Ann, Pinkney, from Chusan; 28th Ship, Bute, Pinkney, from Chusan; 29th Ship, Ann, Pinkney, from Chusan; 30th Ship, Bute, Pinkney, from Chusan; 31st Ship, Ann, Pinkney, from Chusan;

torn off, trees blown down, and buggies and other conveyances were capsized. There was scarcely a dry house on the Island; and goods to a great amount destroyed in the godowns. But, perhaps, nothing can shew the strength of the wind more than the state of the ligh thouse during the gale, for strongly built as it is, it tottered on its base, and seemed momentarily on the point of falling. The officer in charge was blown off his legs, and the copper roof of his Powder Magazine forced off entire, and pitched on the roof of an adjoining guardroom, which it completely demolished.

The Buggies and other conveyances that attempted to cross the green in the morning, were forced back by the strength of the gale, and the rain cut ones face like a hail-storm in Europe; indeed no horse could or would face it; the roofs of some terraces were carried away in the mass, and were to be seen floating along on the wind as if they had been but mere pulicat handkerchiefs.

The following is a list of Vessels bilged & injured:

*Edinburgh* 1,414 tons.—On shore at the Borah Bunder, discharging cargo.

Ship *John Stamp* 400.—On shore at Borah Bunder, taking in water also discharging cargo.

*Adelaide* 338.—On shore at Borah Bunder, with loss of Main and Mizen masts and rudder; bilged.

*Aurora* floating Church.—On shore at Borah Bunder, with loss of rudder;—bilged.

Ship *Ranger* 516.—On shore at Juron Bunder, totally dismasted and broken up.

*Great Harwood* 820.—On shore close to flag-staff shoal, bilged; full of water.

*Hind* 476—On shore close to the Mint; total wreck.

Brig *Corsair* 127.—Dismasted—afloat, but making water.

Ship *Mary Dugdale* 375.—On shore, to the North of Mazagone, bilged, discharging cargo.

*Richard Walker* 381.—On shore near Ship *Ranger* totally dismasted. Rudder gone, broken amidships,—complete wreck.

Brig *Rapia* 282.—On shore off Muzjid bunder, bilged, with loss of rudder.

*Northumberland.*—On shore at the Custom House bunder; bilged.

E. I. C. *S. Hastings.*—On shore at the Custom House bunder, loss of rudder; making water.

Ship *Briton* 505.—On shore at Colaba near the Gun carriage manufactory, total wreck, with loss of 3 men and 1 passenger, Mr. Campbell, late of the Steamer *Atalanta*.

E. I. C. Brig *Tapiee*.—Dismasted.

E. I. C. Steamer *Hugh Lindsay*.—Parted her moorings; got foul of the *Berenice*, lost her paddle boxes, cut water, figure head, and suffered other severe damage.

E. I. C. Steamer *Berenice*,—Parted her moorings, was fouled by the *H. Lindsay*. lost her figure-head, boats, and suffered other serious damage, run up to Mazagon.

*Julia.*—On side, but got off this morning, about 11 A. M. Damage sustained not precisely known, but supposed to be trifling in comparison with the others,

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

On Wednesday evening the weather suddenly assumed a threatening aspect, and about half past 2 on the Thursday morning the monsoon seemed thoroughly set in with a degree of severity greater than what has been experienced here for many years, even in the memory of that gentleman of never failing recollection—the oldest inhabitant. During the course of the day the storm increased to a perfect hurricane, the effects of which have left this harbour a picture of its desolating influence. Viewed from any of the piers, out of nearly 50 vessels which, three days ago lay, to all appearance, secure, scarcely more than six are to be found which have not to all appearance more or less suffered from the gale. Amongs those which were driven from their moorings, the *Northumberland*, a Liverpool Trader, now lies abreast of the Custom-house steps, and the *Hastings* receiving Ship, which at one time had seven feet water in her hold, is at the old Bunder Head opposite to the Dock pier—some idea may be formed of the manner in which the latter vessel laboured, even when brought so close in shore, from her having destroyed a large portion of the old Bunder pier, to which she is so near that one might step with ease upon her deck from the shore. The *Briton* outward bound is a total wreck; the cotton with which she was principally laden having swoln from being wet she may literally be said to have burst. A young Officer who was proceeding Home in her for the benefit of his health has perished as well as three European seamen. Three others we have been given to understand after coming on shore died in the European General Hospital. The *Mary Dugdale*, *Richard Walker* and *Ranger*, with the exception of no lives having been lost, have suffered in an equal degree. The *Rapid*, *Great Harwood*, *Hind*, *Edinburgh*, *John Stamp*, *Adelaide*, *Floating Chapel Aurora*, *Corsair*, and *Tapiee*, have all suffered, some partially, others very seriously. The *Hugh Lindsay* and *Berenice*, having been driven against each other are much shattered Enormous sums were offered by Commanders desirous of going on board their ships, but in no case could a single boatman be prevailed upon to push off from the land. Nor was the fury of the elements confined to things afloat. Upwards of 400 houses in the Native town have been destroyed, and in the Fort, the Courier office and that of Messrs. Ritchie, Stewart & Co. have been materially injured. The proceedings of the Supreme Court were suspended, the Chief Justice upon his arrival in Town having adjourned business to next day. Upwards of 200 European seamen will, we hear, be thus thrown destitute, a circumstance which we hope it is only necessary to mention to excite that sympathy with their distressed condition, which Bombay has so often displayed upon every similar occasion.

*Communicated from Singapore.*

## STRAITS TIN.

The merchants of Singapore have, we know, more than once had reason to complain of the treatment which their consignments of Tin have experienced in Canton and Calcutta, but more particularly at the former port, where a great deal of pains has been sometimes taken to bring the article into disrepute, and to reflect injuriously upon the shippers of it, and where also the interest of the Singapore constituent has been frequently subjected to the most inordinate sacrifice, in consequence of some alleged impurity in the shipments of Tin which he has made to that quarter. Of this the following authentic particulars of a case of which we have been put in possession, enable us to lay before our readers a striking example.

In the month of January last, Messrs. A. L. JOHNSTON & Co. of this place bought from Messrs. HAMILTON, GRAY & Co. a quantity of Tin, which the former shipped on board of the *Ruby* and consigned to Messrs. DENT & Co. Canton. The Tin was from Junk Ceylon, and in small square pieces; and at the time of the bargain being made between the parties for the purchase and sale of the Tin, Messrs. H. G. & Co. were in the act of smelting it so as to have it run into slabs of the usual size, and 58 were completed, stamped on the bottom with the initials of that firm, and also marked "Pure." The purchasers dispensed with the remainder being smelted, and shipped the whole parcel, the small unsmelted pieces being put into packages of gunny. On arrival in China the shipment was sold at Drs. 28 per picul; but when the purchaser, Mowqua, was in the act of receiving it, he objected to the 58 slabs on the ground of their being of inferior quality, and claimed a reduction at the rate of Drs. 13 per picul on the rejected portion, which was allowed by the consignees.

A paper in the Chinese language, stated to be a certificate as to the inferior quality of the 58 slabs refused, was sent down here to Messrs. A. L. J. & Co., accompanied with 5 pieces of Tin as musters of the whole consignment, four of them being of the rejected Tin, and one of that which was received as unexceptionable. These musters were marked A, B. C, D, & E;—B being the mark of that portion of the shipment which was approved of in China; and together with a muster of Paharg and another of Banca Tin procured here, and marked F. & G, were forwarded by that firm to Mr. PRINSEP the Assay-Master at the Mint in Calcutta, to be analysed and reported on. That gentleman's report was received here a few days ago by the parties who handed it to us, and we have much pleasure in publishing it below. The report proves that the analysis of all the musters submitted has been carried to the greatest practicable nicety—and establishes in the most satisfactory manner the utter absurdity of placing any reliance upon the Chinese broker's reports as a criterion of the purity of Tin. Their own *purity* is, we apprehend, infinitely more to be questioned than that of the worst Tin ever received by them from this—and to suppose after a perusal of the Report, that the pretended discovery of inferiority in the 58 slabs, to such an extent as demanded a reduction of nearly one half its price, was any thing but a gross imposture, would, it appears to us, argue a degree of confidence in Chinese probity much beyond what the occasion demands. If Mowqua the purchaser of the Tin, and who is a Hong-merchant, has any regard for his character, he will, if called upon as he doubtless now will be, refund the full amount of the reduction which he pocketed by such unfair means —we will not say put in practice by himself, but by those under him, or about him.

ANALYSIS OF SEVEN SPECIMENS OF TIN FROM A. L. JOHNSTON ESQ. SINGAPORE, AND FORWARDED BY J. CULLEN ESQ.

27TH MAY, 1837.

Specimen Marked A (Rejected in China)

Specific Gravity 7. 351.

Composition.

| | In 10 parts. | | In 100 parts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tin | 9. 7 | | 97. 0 |
| Bismuth | 0. 0 | | |
| Lead | 0. 0 | or | |
| Zinc | 0. 3 | | 3. 0 |
| Cobalt | Trace. | | Trace. |
| | 10. 0 | | 100. 0 |

Specimen Marked B (pronounced good and received in China)

Specific Gravity 7. 359

| | In 10 parts. | | In 100 parts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tin | 9. 9 | | 99. 0 |
| Bismuth | 0. 0 | | |
| Lead | 0. 0 | or | |
| Zinc | 0. 1 | | 1. 0 |
| Cobalt | Trace. | | Trace. |
| | 10. 0 | | 100. 0 |

Specimen Marked C (Rejected in China)

Specific Gravity 7. 445

Composition.

| | In 10 parts. | | In 100 parts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tin | 9. 36 | | 96. 3 |
| Bismuth | 0. 00 | | |
| Lead | 0. 20 | or | 2. 0 |
| Zinc | 0. 17 | | 1. 7 |
| Cobalt | 0. 00 | | |
| | 10. 00 | | 100. 0 |

Specimen Marked D. (Rejected in China)

Specific Gravity 7. 388

Composition.

| | In 10 parts. | | In 100 parts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tin | 9. 67 | | 95. 7 |
| Bismuth | Slight trace | | Trace. |
| Lead | 0. 20 | or | 2. 0 |
| Zinc | 0. 26 | | 2. 6 |
| Cobalt | 0. 00 | | |
| | 10. 13 | | 101. 3—1.3 Excess? (probably zinc overrated.) |

Specimen Marked E (Rejected in China)

Specific Gravity 7. 393

Composition.

| | In 10 parts. | | In 100 parts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tin | 9. 78 | | 97. 8 |
| Bismuth | 0. 00 | | |
| Lead | 0. 15 | or | 1. 5 |
| Zinc | Trace. | | Trace. |
| Cobalt | 0. 00 | | |
| | 9. 93 | | 99. 30 |
| Loss | 0. 07 | | |
| | 10. 00 | | |

Specimen Marked F (Paharg Tin)

Specific Gravity 7. 342.

| | In 10 parts. | | In 100 parts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tin | 9. 80 | | 98. 0 |
| Bismuth | 0. 0 | | |
| Lead | 0. 0 | or | |
| Zinc | 0. 28 | | 2. 8 |
| Cobalt | 0. 0 | | |
| | 10. 08 | | 100. 8 |

Specimen Marked G (Banca Tin)

Specific Gravity 7. 388

Composition.

| | In 10 parts. | | In 100 parts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tin | 9. 9 | | 99. 0 |
| Bismuth | 0. 0 | | |
| Lead | slight trace | or | Trace. |
| Zinc | 0. 1 | | 1. 0 |
| Cobalt | 0. 0 | | |
| | 10. 00 | | 100. 00 |

N. B. Ten Troy Grains were taken from each Specimen for Analysis.—*Singapore Free Press*, 13 *July*.

# CANTON PRESS,

August 5th 1837.

We have during the week received by way of Batavia accounts from England to the middle of the month of April and we regret to find that they are as disheartening as can well be. The scarcity of money among the merchants continued very great, and discount ranged at between 7 to even 13 and 14 per Cent. The bank refused to discount even the very best bills at a longer date than two months, which measure is said to have thrown the City into great confusion. Five of the largest houses, chiefly engaged in the American trade had, it is said, applied to the bank for assistance, and received two Millions Sterling from them. The acceptances of these houses were said to amount to 18 Millions. In Glasgow an extensive manufacturer had failed for £ 500,000, and one in Liverpool for £ 200,000. These are the only failure of any notes reported.

Produce of all kinds was almost unsaleable; Raw Silk was in no demand except here and there for a few bales for immediate consumption; the of the better descriptions of tea had begun to improve a little.

Consols continued as high as ever; this high rate proves with what distrust commercial affairs are looked upon; capitalists preferring the comparatively low interest government security affords to the much higher rates they would have upon commercial securities which have hitherto been unexceptionable.

Of political news none have been received to a later date than the 14th of March, per *Rosalind*, and per *Castlereagh* via Bombay. Our Singapore news reach to the 19th June and several extracts will be found in our columns from the *Free Press* of the 13th ulto., no *Chronicle* of a later date than the 8th, with which we were favored by a friend having come to hand. The *David Clark* had arrived there after a passage of just two months from Macao. We observe from the *Free Press* that in February last, a petition, signed by merchants, mariners etc. at Calcutta, for the establishment of lighthouses in the straits had been presented to the India Government. We hope that this petition may have the desired effect and with the different collections made towards the erection of a fit monument to honor the memory of the late Capt. Horsburgh, we suppose that the expense of these buildings will fall comprratively light on Government. In England also a meeting had been held to erect a monument to Capt. Horsburgh; it is to be hoped that when the news of the subscriptions made in Canton reaches home the monies there collected will be reserved for the same purpose, for which the sums here were collected.

Rumours were afloat at Singapore that the Dutch intended to take possession of the Island of Lingin. A frigate and a gunboat from Rhio had actually arrived at that Island, with. it was said the intention of taking possession of it. If this rumour should prove to be true, it would affect a valuable branch of the trade of Singapore, as, under the exclusive system of the Dutch Colonial Government, the free intercourse now existing between Singapore and Lingin, would probably no longer be tolerated.

We give in another column the report of Mr. Prinsep, the muster of the mint in Calcutta, of the assays he made of several musters of tin of a parcel shipped to this port from Singapore and refused here as being adulterated. It will be found from the assay that the rejected masters all are from one to three per cent worse than that which was pronounced to be good here, and than a muster of Banca tin assayed at the same time, though the numbers are, in many instances, apparently so incorrectly copied that we cannot well rely on them. We believe that the chinese here chiefly go upon the color and sound of tin, and according as they find the tin to be possessed of these qualities to their satisfaction, the article becomes marketable. To us it therefore appears that an addition of ever so small a quality of zinc or lead may injure both these qualities, and it is clear from the assay that on smelting down the 58 slabs some slight addition of either of these metals must have been made, or how comes it that both the Banca tin and that in small square pieces had only one per cent alloy, and the other four musters which were refused here contained from between three to four per cent with the exception of one muster of which an imperfect assay seems to have been made? We are far, very far indeed, to suppose that this comparatively trifling adulteration has been made with the knowledge of those who ordered the Tin to be smelted, but not even the smallest profit comes amiss to a native, and he will consider it a very good profit to have two catties of tin out of every hundred, for so many of spelter or lead, hoping at the same time that the smallness of the fraud will preclude detection.

## THE FAIRY.

At length that part of the crew of this ill-fated vessel, which reached the Chinese coast, have arrived in Canton, and the accountsone of which has given us of the cutting off of the Brig tallies pretty well with what has been stated before. Our examination of this man elicited the following particulars.

The weather had been very bad during two days, squally and with contrary winds; the crew had been worked very hawd in consequence; fair weather came on after and much fatigued all hands were asleep during the night following, when as our informant states, he and others were awakened by a scuffle between the Captain and the Manila men of whom there were six on board. The crew, as has been often done on such occasions jumped up the rigging, from whence the darkness of the night prevented them to discern what was going on on deck. After the Manila men had done their bloody work by murdering Capt. Mackay, an English boy, and probably several others, among whom the Serang, they beckoned those in the rigging to come down, promising to spare their lives. The men came down and the long-boat was given them, into which all the survivors went, among them six or seven wounded, most of them badly; the serang was not among these. When the boat put off the night was still quite dark, and they did not long continue alongside the vessel, being threatened to be sunk with cannonshot by the murderers if they did not put off immediately. The Brig, with a fair wind; and having all sail set when the dead was committed, the people in the boat soon lost sight of, nor could they when daylight came see any land. Without compass, they allowed themselves to be drifted along by the tide, and after about 24 hours came near the land, where their boat was capsized in the surf, and many of the wounded and some others were drowned, while fifteen reached the shore in safety. Our informant did not exactly know how many of them originally got into the boat, but judging that only one wounded man, a Portuguese from Macao, we believe, reached the shore, the 5 or 6 others and probably some others must have lost their lives on this occasion.

They landed, as we understood our informant, somewhere near Chinchew, when the Chinese, with threatening gestures, pressed them to state why they had come, to which they answered that, having come with a cargo of rice from Java, they had been shipwrecked off the coast and wished to go to Canton to be able to return to their own country. They were however taken to Fuh-chow-foo, and there imprisoned in a temple, where they staid upwards of 3 months, and where they were almost every day examined before the mandarins, particularly after the linguist from Canton had arrived. These examinations began at break of day and frequently lasted till eight and even ten o'clock at night, and the men whilst being interrogated, were made to kneel without being allowed to look up to their judges. The linguist chiefly addressed his question to one of the lascars who knew English. We know not what the nature of the evidence may have been, but from the generally kind treatment these men experienced, we suppose that nothing injurious to them in the eyes of the Mandarins can have transpired. They were provided with clothing and sufficient food, though not allowed to leave the Joss-house or having otherwise any intercourse with the people. The wounded man was taken care of and has now recovered. At the end of the eight months during which their examination lasted, they were under an escort of four mandarins and many soldiers conveyed on their way to Canton and each of the fifteen men had a sedan chair in which he was carried by two coolies, nor were they made to walk on foot a single day's journey; a comfortable enough way of travelling, the recollection of which our informant seemed to recall to his memory with particular satisfaction. After having thus travelled one month and a day, they embarked on board a boat, and after six days arrived in Canton, where they have been released from further surveillance or captivity.

Thus far our informant's story; natives are not implicitly to be relied on, but we see no particular reason why we should not give credit to it. The whole of the men are, we hear, to be sent to Manila, there to be tried for piracy by the competent authorities, accompanied by the depositions made here before Captain Elliott. Our readers will hear not without satisfaction, that the perpetrators of the atrocious murder on board the Fairy, have, at least part of them, met with their deserved punishment. The Brig, as we stated on a former occasion, made her way to the Soo-loo islands, where probably she way sunk and the men went on shore at Port Santa Maria in Mindanao where their being provided with a great many dollars and Chinese gold bars fixed suspicion on them. Four of then were afterwards secured, three, we believe in Manila, where they had gone, and one in Port Santa Maria. After having undergone their trial, they were executed at Manila about two months ago.

It is with much pleasure that we give in another column a short extract of the new Postage regulations in Bengal. It will therefrom be seen that the Postage hitherto levied on newspapers has been very much reduced, so much so in fact as to be at present no very serious obstacle to the sending by post foreign newspapers, which have hitherto been every thing but excluded from Bengal by the high postage levied on them.

We give an abstract of the destruction caused to the shipping at Bombay during the most severe gale ever experienced there. We hear that no less than 21 ships have been, some totally, and others more or less damaged. Freights to China had, in consequence of this misfortune risen considerably.

We find in the *Jarascha Courant* of 21st June, that Gustavus IV., formerly King of Sweden and latterly known by the name of Colonel Gustavson died some time in February last, which event put the Dutch court in mourning.

The same papers also mention new losses the Christinos have lately sustained near Bermani.

# STATEMENT.

*Of Teas Shipped to Great Britain and Ireland. From 1st October 1836, to this date.*

| Date. | Ships. | Destination. | Tonnage. | BLACK TEAS. Peculs | | | | | | | | GREEN TEAS. Peculs. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Canton Bohea. | Foken Bohea. | Congo. | Capar. | Souchong | Campoi. | Ankoi. | Hoaymoy. | Pekoe. | Orange Pekoe. | Hyson. | Young Hyson. | Hyson Skin. | Twankay | Gunpowder. | Imperial. | Raw Silk |
| May 14 | Mary Walker,.. | Glasgow, | 190 | | | 1216 | 20 | | | 40 | 16 | 110 | | 107 | | | 114 | 46 | 21 | |
| ,, 28 | John Fleming,... | London, | 503 | | | 4382 | 115 | 195 | | 36 | 8 | 52 | | 10 | | | 160 | | | |
| ,, 31 | John Dugdale,.. | Livpool. | 313 | | | 1727 | 66 | 106 | | 32 | 121 | | | 118 | | 89 | 259 | 104 | 27 | 42 |
| June 15 | Bencoolen,..... | ,, | 417 | | | 1167 | | 246 | 215 | | 162 | 122 | 43 | 520 | 234 | | 270 | 92 | 64 | |
| | | | 1423 | | | 8492 | 201 | 547 | 215 | 109 | 307 | 284 | 43 | 755 | 434 | 89 | 793 | 242 | 108 | 25 |
| | Quantity 1st May. | | 31209 | 679 | | 170132 | 4273 | 17786 | 72 | 1137 | 3677 | 2665 | 7035 | 18938 | 4782 | 2699 | 30230 | 4288 | 2964 | 13067 |
| | | | 32632 | 679 | | 178644 | 4474 | 18333 | 287 | 1245 | 3984 | 2949 | 7078 | 19738 | 5016 | 2698 | 31023 | 4530 | 3144 | 13782 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Black Tea | Peculs | 217,670 | Lbs. 29,022,666 |
| Green Tea | ,, | 66,141 | ,, 8,818,800 |
| Total | Peculs | 283,811 | Lbs. 37,841,466 |

General Chamber of Commerce
Canton, 15th June, 1837.

WILLIAM SCOTT.
*Secretary.*

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

**ARRIVED.**—British, *Rosalind*, Crouch, from London, left the downs on the 19th March. *Lord Castlereagh*, Tonks, from Bombay 22d June, and Singapore 19th July,

**SAILED.**—None

The *Motichund Amichund* arrived at Bombay on the 19th June. The *Charles Grant* and *Clewelg* left Bombay for China the 17th June.

The *Sylph*, Vyall, arrived in Singapore from here on the 19th July, just when the *Castlereagh* was coming away, after a passage of only 25 days.

It is said that a Brig, supposed to be the *Frances Ann* from Liverpool has arrived at the moon, We do not know whether there is good foundation for for this report.

The *Reform*, for Manila is to be despatched this afternoon at 3. P. M.

Vessels passed Anjer.—June 16th Dutch. *Borneo*, Hermsen, from Samarang for Palembang; *Anne Catherine*, P. Hobbe, from Batavia for Amsterdam. 16th Brit. Ship *Ann*, Pearson, from Singapore for Bombay. 18th Dutch. *Fidelidad*, Uil, from Batavia 1st March for Batavia. 18th Brit. Schoon. *Mindanao*, from China, 2nd May, for London. 19th Amer. Ships, Norman, from Canton 27th April for Newyork. 27th Brit. *Ann*, Pearson, from Canton 20th May, for London. *St. Clair*, Malcolm, from China for Bombay. 30th Amer. Ships' Forbes, from China for Newyork. 1st April, Brit. Ship *E. Gaskell*, from Manila, for London. *Cassius*, Richard, from Liverpool 1st April, for Batavia. 20th French. *Steward*, from Singapore for Nantes. Amer. Cutter, *Tripp*, from China 10th May for Newyork. Brit. Ship *Mary Hatter*, Pollock, from China 16th May, for Calcutta. July 1st; Brig. *Mentor*, Worthington, from Newyork, for Batavia. July 3rd Amer. Ships, from Manila to Boston.

The *Lady Grant* has, we hear, been spoken by the *Hannibal* in the straits of Sunda.

Lascar Depot, from Bengal, 24th April via Batavia. United States 8th January via Gibraltar. Calcutta, 22nd June ✓ Ann, Singapore, 30th 10th ✓ *Lord Castlereagh*, Java, 9th July, Singapore, Harmon, 26th July via Macao, Bombay, 22nd June ✓ *Lord Castlereagh*.

**VESSELS EXPECTED.**—From England, *Ann*, Rayster, *Rhoda*, Gibson, *Prudentia*, Ann, Calcutta, *Bob Roy*, Grandpre *Pandora*, Ann, General Hill, *Red Rover*, Lord Castlereagh, Thomas, *Edinburgh*, Gleeds, *Mary Stephens*, Sister Castle, *Coromandel*, Great Harwood, Ann, Charles Grant, *Duchess Sutherland*, Java, *Fingalian*, Theodore, Brunel, *Lady Monnington*, Manilla, Ships and Barks.

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash, for Bills upon the Supreme Government of India, at the Exchange of Two hundredand sixteen (216) Company's Rupees, per one hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after sight.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
,, H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company

Canton, 2nd August, 1837.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to request that all parties indebted to the Estate of her late husband, will furnish their accounts to her; and all persons having Claims on the said Estate will please forward the same for adjustment to

C. CROCKETT.
Administratrix to the Estate of the late CAPTAIN JOHN CROCKETT.

Macao, 26th July, 1837.

NOTICE.—The Secretary of the Canton Book Society requests information concerning the following publications belonging to the Society.

Jesse's Anglers Rambles.
Penny Magazine No. 83.

NOTICE.—Mr. John Smith has this day been admitted a partner in my Establishment which will continue to be carried on in Commission, Ware-house keeping, and Auctioneering under the firm of Markwick & Smith. CHARLES MARKWICK.

Canton, 1st July, 1837.

NOTICE.—Referring to the above advertisement Charles Markwick and John Smith beg leave to solicit from their friends and the Public, a continuance of the Patronage that has heretofore been given to the Ware-house keeping and Auctioneering of the late Establishment of MARKWICK EDWARDS & Co.

Canton, 1st July 1837. (No. 3 Imperial Hong.)

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. F. M. Gillanders and Mr. W. K. Ewart in our establishment ceased yesterday. Mr. Peter Ewart and Mr. Edward Lyon have become partners in our establishment this day.

GILLANDERS EWART & Co.

Bombay, 1st May, 1837.

NOTICE.—Samuel Wetmore Jr., is this day admitted a partner in our establishment,

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, February 1st 1837.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the PERSIAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF BOMBAY are prepared to receive application for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the office they are authorized to take.

H. & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton, 2d May, 1837.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } ₱ 100 ₱1
,, Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c..... ,, ,, ,, 1. 50.
,, Policies and folio pages. ,, ,, ,, 5.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

NOTICE.

THE interest of Samuel Russell and Augustine Heard in our house ceased on the 31st December 1836. RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, January 2nd.

INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE subscribers are duly authorised to grant Policies on account of this Company, payable in Canton Calcutta, or London. RUSSELL & Co.

Canton July, 6th 1837.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON,

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any valuable Cargo is put on board.

*The Agents for the Society are from this day,*

In London,—Mess. Palmers Mackillop Dent & Co.
,, Calcutta, Mess. Mackillop Stewart & Co.
,, Bombay,—Mess. Forbes & Co,
,, Singapore, Mess. A. L. Johnston & Co,
,, Manila,—Mess. Russell & Sturgis,

DENT & Co,

Canton, 1st, July, 1836. *Secretaries.*

FOR THE STRAITS AND CALCUTTA.

THE new fast sailing Ship Shah Allum, of 851 Tons, E. Evans, Commander will be despatched positively from Whampoa on the 15th September. For Freight apply to

MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE.
No. 4 Chow-Chow Hong.

FOR GAP-SHUY-MOON & BATAVIA.

THE Ship London, Captain Beach, will leave Whampoa on the 13th inst. For Freight apply to,

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, August 4th, 1837.

FREIGHT FOR NEW-YORK.

THE Champlain, Capt. Ritchie, can take 150 tons on freight. Apply to

WETMORE & Co.

1st August, 1837.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship Charlotte, C. L. Liebschwager Commander to sail from Whampoa on the 1st Oct. For Freight apply to

TAMOOLJEE RUSTOMJEE,
and
COWASJEE SAPOORJEE.
No. 5 Foongtay Hong.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE "Caledonia," J. T. Lancaster, Commander will leave Whampoa on the 15th Proximo, for freight apply to

SHAWUXSHAW RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 6th July, 1837.

FOR STRAITS & BOMBAY.

THE Ship "Charles Forbes," Capt. Thomas Wills, will leave Whampoa on the 20th September next, for freight apply to

DHUNJEEBHOY MUNCHERJEE,
and
HORMUSJEE FRAMJEE.
No. 5 Powshong Hong.

Canton, 7th July, 1837.

FOR SALE.

THE Barque San Francisco de Paula, now in Macao harbour, with masts, rigging, etc. For particulars apply to

PEREIRA & Co.

Canton, 4th August, 1837.

ON SALE.

THE fast Sailing Clipper Formidable 335 Tons Register, length from the fore part of the main stem to the after part of the Stern post aloft 112 feet 6 in.
Breadth ot the broadest part taken above the main wales 26 feet 3 in.
Depth of hold 12 feet. Apply to

ROBT. WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co.

Canton, 31st July, 1837.

FOR SALE.

THE new Brig. "Rose," of 145 Tons Register, built in the United States in a superior manner, and fast. For terms apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, May, 4th 1837.

TO LET.

A Two-storied house in Macao, cool and commodious, situated in the rua de San Antonio. Persons desirous of taking the house are requested to apply to it's owner Major ALMADA in Macao.

WANTED.

BY a young Englishman, a situation in a merchant's counting-house. He is well acquainted with several of the European languages, and with bookkeeping. For reference apply to THE CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

FOR SALE ON BOARD THE BARQUE ISABELLA.

ROUGH spars of various sizes, lower masts, topmasts, jib-booms and other spars.
200 Teak sheathing boards 4 and 3 Inch thick,
20 Teak wide boards, 11 feet long and 21 Inches wide.
Also: all kinds of ship's stores.
Apply to Capt. Hillar on board, or

Stanford & Marks, at Canton

Canton, 14th September, 1836

TO LET.

FROM the first of September next, the house on the S. E. side of Praya Grande, formerly the Spanish Factory, and now occupied by Da. Anna Joaquina Lopez, with large cool apartments. Any Gentleman wishing to take the said house, will please to address to Januario Joze Lopez, at Macao.

Macao, 15th August, 1836.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Price and Price Current.
For one year payable in advance..... $ 12
For six Months..... ,, ..... $ 7
For three ,, ..... $ 4
Single numbers of the Price Current may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory, at 50 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each, of at Messrs. Markwick & Smith in Canton.

## SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

| Vessel's Name. | Flag. | Commander. | Tons | Where from. | Consignees. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hospital Ship .... | | | 900 | | |
| Champlain .... | Ameri. | Ritchie .... .... | | Batavia .... .... | Wetmore & Co. |
| Scaleby Castle.... | British | Morgan .. .... | 1286 | Bombay .... .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Fort William .... | ,, | Fraser .... .... | 1040 | Bombay .. .... | ,, |
| Caledonia .... | ,, | Lancaster .... | | ,, .... .... | Shawuxshaw Rustomjee. |
| Horatio.... .... | Ameri. | Howland .... .... | 460 | Manila.... .... | F. B. Hathaway. |
| Duncan.... .... | ,, | Randall.... .... | | Batavia .... .... | Russell & Co. |
| Chas. Forbes .... | British | T. Wills .... | 917 | Bombay .... .... | D'Monmbynd H Framjee |
| Shah Allum .... | ,, | Evans .... .... | 851 | ,, .... .... | Muncherjee Jamsetjee. |
| Bombay Castle .. | ,, | Baxter .... .... | 900 | ,, .... .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Isabella .. .... | ,, | Robertson .... | 403 | ,, .... .... | ,, |
| Allalevie .. .... | ,, | Clark .... .... | | Calcutta .. .... | H. & N. Cursetjee. |
| Earl Balcarres.... | ,, | Vaux .... .... | 1400 | Bombay .. .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| London .. .... | Ameri. | ——— .... | | Batavia .. .... | Russell & Co. |
| Asia.. .... .... | ,, | Cole .... .... | | Batavia .. .... | Russell & Co. |
| Charlotte .. .... | British | Liebschwager .. | | Bombay .. .... | T Rustomjee & C Sapoorjee |
| Lowjee Family .. | ,, | Rowland .. .... | | ,, .... .... | Lindsay & Co. |

## SHIPPING AT LINTIN &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Ann*, ——, *Lord Amherst*, Rees; *Aurelia*, Reeves to Dent. & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Austen*, Rees; *Col Young*, ——; *Jardine*, Strathan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macomber to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, ——; to D. & M. Rustomjee. *Isabella*, Paterson, to Robert Edwards.

| Vessel's Name. | Flag. | Commander. | Tons | Where from. | Consignees. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rosalias .. .... | Ameri. | Carter .... .... | | Sandwich Islands | |
| Cornwallis .... | British | Clark .... .... | 807 | Bombay .... .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Governor Findlay | ,, | Jauncey .. .... | | ,, .... .... | ,, |
| Psyche .... .... | ,, | G. Kennedy .... | 160 | Calcutta .... .... | ,, |
| Rose .... .... | Ameri. | Foster .... .... | 143 | Lima .. .... .... | Russell & Co. |
| Diana, .... .... | ,, | Carter .... .... | | Manila .... .... | ——— |
| Eleanor.... .... | British | Lyons .... .... | | ,, .... .... | Dirom & Co. |
| Isabella Robertson | ,, | Hudson .... .... | 380 | Calcutta .... .... | Prellers & Co. |
| Porcia .... .... | Ameri. | Swift .... .... | | Lima .... .... | F. B. Hathaway. |
| Mavis .... .... | British | Robertson..... | 160 | Calcutta .... .... | Dent & Co. |
| Muhammedee .... | ,, | Wilson .... .... | | Bombay .... .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Syed Khan .... | ,, | Gallie .... .... | 380 | ,, .... .... | Prellers & Co. |
| Reform .. .... | Hamb. | Schildknecht .... | | Singapore .... | C. C. Schwabe. |
| Emily Jane .... | British | Rundle .. .... | | ,, .... .... | Dent & Co. |
| Formidable .... | ,, | Sturgis .... .... | 335 | Singapore.. .... | R. Wise Holliday & Co. |
| Anna .... .... | Port. | Aguiar .... .... | | Macao .... .... | H. Rustomjee. |
| Rosalind .. .... | British | Crouch .... .... | 370 | London .. .... | Turner & Co. |
| Lord Castlereagh... | ,, | Tonks .... .... | 700 | Bombay .... .... | |

# THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abbreviations (Pl.) Picul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T.) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods = 1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Picul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—1⅓ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Spm. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 2d. No. 48. CANTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST, 5TH, 1837. No. 100.

## IMPORTS.

| | PER. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **COTTON MANUFACTURES.** | | | |
| Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in. | Pce. | $ 3. a 4. | |
| Chintzes - - 28 ,, - in. | ,, | 4 a 6 | |
| Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet - | ,, | 2.25 a 2.50 | dull. |
| ,, ,, blue - - - | ,, | 1.25 a 2 | |
| Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 in | ,, | 4½. a 6. | |
| ,, ,, 80 ,, - - | ,, | 10. a 12. | |
| ,, grey - 40 ,, 38 in | ,, | 5½. a 6. | in demand. |
| ,, ,, - 60 ,, 38 in | ,, | 6½. a 9. | |
| ,, ,, - 80 ,, 38 in | ,, | 9. a 12. | |
| Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in | ,, | 3. a 3.10. | |
| Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in | Pl. | 40 | |
| ,, ,, ,, 30 @ 32 in | ,, | 40 a 43 | |
| Calcutta - - - 18 @ 24 in | ,, | 34 a 35. | |
| **WOOLLENS.** | | | |
| Broadcloth Ex. Sup^r 60@62 in | Yrd. | 1.90 a 2.80. | |
| ,, Span^h Stripes 60@62 in | ,, | 1.15 a 1.35. | |
| ,, Supers - - 58@60 in | ,, | 80 a 90. | |
| ,, Worsteys - - | ,, | 60 cts. | |
| ,, Worleys - 28 yds. in | Pce. | 11 a 11½. | No sale. |
| ,, Sup^r Selct. Cutgs large | Pl. | 30 a 40. | Cts. dull. |
| Flannel - - - - - | yd. | 15 a 20. | |
| Cambiets, double 56 yds. 30 in | Pce. | | |
| Fine singles - - - - | ,, | 24 a 28. | dull. |
| Second - - - - - | ,, | | |
| Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in | ,, | 28 | |
| ,, - - - 40 ,, 28 ,, | ,, | 22 | No demand. |
| Bombazets - - - - | ,, | 7 a 8 | |
| Longells scarlet - - - | ,, | 8½ | |
| Assorted colors - - - | ,, | 9½ | |
| Woollen yarn - - - - | ,, | 70 a 90. | Limited demand. |
| **COTTON.** | | Tael. | |
| Bengal old or inf^r. - - - | Pl. | 7.5 à 10.5 | |
| ,, sup^r and fine - - | ,, | | |
| Bombay old or inf^r. - - | ,, | 7. a 10.5 | |
| ,, sup^r. and fine - - | ,, | | |
| Madras - - - - - | ,, | 7.7 a 11. | Nominal. |
| Manila - - - - - | ,, | | None. |
| **METALS.** | | | |
| Copper Shea^g. 16 oz. @ 32 oz. | Pl. | $ 34½. | |
| ,, S. American slab - - | ,, | 24. | None. |
| ,, nails assorted - - | ,, | 40. | |
| ,, old - - - - | ,, | 18. | |
| Lead English Pig - - - | ,, | 6 a 6½ | |
| ,, Spanish ,, - - - | ,, | | |
| Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - - | ,, | 2. | |
| ,, Rod ½ @ in - - - | ,, | 3.50. | |
| ,, Nailrod ½ and under - | ,, | | |
| ,, Hoop. - ½ @ in - - | ,, | | |
| ,, Scrap - - - - | ,, | 1. a 1.20 | Not Saleable. |
| Steel English - - - - | ,, | | |
| ,, Swedish - - - - | Tub | 3½ a 4 | |
| Spelter English - - - - | Pl. | 6. | |
| Tin Plates - - - - - | Box | 7½ | Large stock. |
| Quicksilver - - - - - | Pl. | 112. | |
| SKINS. Rabbit - - - - | 100 | 40. a 55. | |
| Beaver - - - - - | each | 4. a 6. | |
| ,, Fox - - - - - | ,, | 1. a 1.15. | |
| Otter-Sea - - - - - | ,, | 40. a 55 | |
| ,, tails - - - - | ,, | 2.50 a 3 | |
| ,, Land - - - - - | ,, | 5. a 7. | |
| Seal - - - - - - | ,, | 2. a 2.50 | |
| OPIUM Patna old - - - | Ch. | 700 | |
| ,, ,, new - - - | ,, | 670 | |
| Benares old - - - - | ,, | 740 | |
| ,, new - - - - | ,, | 670 | Nominal. |
| Malwa old - - - - | ,, | | |
| ,, new - - - - | ,, | 590 | |
| Turkey - - - - - | ,, | 590 | |
| RICE Bengal - - - - | Pl. | 1.60 a 1.70 | |
| ,, Java - - - - - | ,, | 1.30 a 1.40 | |
| ,, White table - - - | ,, | 1.60 | |
| ,, Manila - - - - | ,, | 1.30 a 1.40 | |
| ,, Paddy - - - - | ,, | 90 pct lss. | Than Rice. |
| **STRAITS PRODUCE &c.** | | | |
| Bird's nest, fine white - - | Cy. | 30. | |
| ,, ,, inf^r. ,, - - | ,, | 11. a 16. | |
| ,, ,, black - - - | ,, | 1½. a 5. | No demand. |
| Bees Wax - - - - - | Pl. | 26. a 28. | |
| Betel nut - - - - - | ,, | 3. a 3½. | |
| Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24 | ,, | 34. | Molucca. |
| ,, Mother - - - - | ,, | 10. a 12. | Overstocked. |
| Camphor Baroos - - - | Cy. | 6. a 25. | |
| Gambir - - - - - | Pl. | 2½. a 3. | |
| Mace - - - - - - | ,, | | |
| Nutmegs - - - - - | ,, | | |
| Pepper - - - - - | ,, | 8. | |
| Rattans - - - - - | ,, | 3½. | In demand. |
| Tin Banca - - - - - | ,, | 19. | |
| ,, Singapore &c. - - - | ,, | 18. | First quality. |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | | |
| Amber large 1st quality - - | Cy. | 3. a 13 | |
| ,, small fragments - - | ,, | 20 cts a 1½. | |
| Assafœtida - - - - - | Pl. | 4½. | |
| Bichdemar - - - - - | ,, | 12. a 30. | |
| ,, good - - - - - | ,, | 36. a 50. | |
| Cochineal - - - - - | ,, | 130. a 180 | Dull. |
| Coral large beads or pieces - | Cy. | | |
| ,, fragments - - - - | Pl. | 40. a 50. | |
| Cow Bezoar - - - - - | Cy. | 16. a 25. | No demand. |
| Cudbear - - - - - - | Pl. | 12. | |
| Dutch Pegue - - - - - | ,, | 4. a 4½. | |
| Elephants Teeth or Ivory - | ,, | 70. a 100. | |
| ,, ,, cuttings - - | ,, | 60. a 65. | |
| Fish-maws - - - - - | ,, | 25 a 55. | |
| Flints - - - - - - | ,, | 40 cents. | |
| Ginseng crude - - - - | ,, | 15. | |
| ,, clarified. - - - - | ,, | 100 | None in mkt. |
| Mother of Pearl Shell - - - | ,, | 8. a 16. | |
| Myrrh - - - - - - | ,, | 3. a 4. | |
| Nibbanum - - - - - - | ,, | 3½. a 6. | Large stock. |
| Putchuck - - - - - - | ,, | 18 a 20 | Little demand. |
| Rose Maloes - - - - - | ,, | | |
| Saltpetre at Lintin - - - | ,, | 8. a 9. | Nominal. |
| Shark's fins - - - - - | ,, | 15. a 25. | |
| Smalts - - - - - - | ,, | 30. a 45. | Limited demand. |
| Stock fish - - - - - - | ,, | 3½. a 6. | Large stock. |
| Thread Gold and Silver - - | Cy. | 25 a 35 | Large stock. |
| Wood Ebony Mauritius - - | Pl. | 3. | |
| ,, ,, Ceylon - - - | ,, | 2. | dull. |
| ,, Sandal Indian - - - | ,, | 26 a 28 | In demand. |
| ,, ,, Timor - - - - | ,, | 18. a 20 | |
| ,, ,, Sand^l Islands - - | ,, | 10. a 12 | |
| Sopan ,, - - - | ,, | 1.50 | |

## EXPORTS.

| | WT. in T. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SILK MANUFACTURES.** | | | |
| Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in | 36 | $ 13 | |
| ,, col'd ,, ,, by ,, | 30 | 15. | |
| Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine | 17 | 5.70. a 6. | |
| ,, fringed 45 in | | | |
| ,, 7-8 ,, ,, | 15 | 5.10 a 5.50 | |
| Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - - | 11 | 7. | |
| ,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk | | | |
| ,, ,, Canton - - - | — | 6½ | |
| Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in | 18 | 7.75 a 7.80 | |
| ,, ,, ,, 30 ,, | 16 | 6.60 a 6.70 | |
| ,, figured ,, 32 ,, | 20 | 10. | |
| ,, ,, ,, 30 ,, | 18 | 9. | |
| Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 | 24 | 12.50 | |
| ,, ,, 30 ,, 29 | 32 | 16.50 a 16.75 | |
| ,, black ,, ,, 24 | 24 | 10.75 a 11.50 | |
| ,, ,, ,, 29 | 30 | 12.75 a 13. | |
| Satins Levantines 30 29 | 33 | 14.75 a 15. | |
| ,, ,, ,, 24 | 30 | 13. | |
| Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 | 18 | 7.10 a 7.20 | |
| ,, black ,, ,, 29 | 28 | 10.30 a 10.50 | |
| Pongees white 30 ,, 30 | 30 | 11.75 a 12 | |
| ,, ,, 30 ,, 29 | 29 | 11.30 a 11.75 | |
| ,, ,, 30 ,, 32 | 32 | 13. a 13.50 | |
| ,, Suechuen 19 ,, 19 | 27 | 3.75 a 3.90 | |
| Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29 | 27 | 11.40 a 11.75 | |
| ,, ,, C. ,, ,, 29 | 25 | 10 a 10½ | |
| ,, ,, ,, ,, 29 | 22 | 7.80 a 8.10 | |
| ,, white 60 ,, 29 | 34 | 17 a 17.80 | |
| ,, colored 30 ,, 29 | 21 | 12.40 a 12.60 | |
| ,, crossbarr'd ,, 24 | 18 | 10.75 | |
| Satins black 18 ,, 29 | 44 | 17 a 17.50 | |
| ,, ,, 18 ,, 29 | 36 | 14.25 a 14.50 | |
| ,, colored 18 ,, 29 | 33 | 17.20 a 17.40 | |
| ,, high ,, 18 ,, 29 | 36 | 18.75 a 19 | |
| ,, damasked crimson | 38 | 21 a 22. | |
| ,, ,, colored | 38 | 20 a 21. | |
| Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 | 44 | 15 a 15.50 | |
| ,, ,, colored ,, ,, | 33 | 16 a 16.40 | |
| ,, ,, ,, 29 | 36 | 17 a 17.50 | |
| ,, Canton black 29 ,, | 33 | 10 a 10.20 | |
| Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st | Pl. | 4.70 a 4.80 | |
| ,, ,, black - - - - | | 4.30 a 4.40 | |
| Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. - - | 7 | 3.40 | |
| ,, ,, 5-4 @ 56 in - | 5½ | 2.90 | |
| ,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63 - | 6 | 2.15 a 2.25 | |
| ,, 7-4 ,, ,, - - | 4 | 1.85 | |
| ,, ,, damasked silk 54 @ 47 | 6 | 2.50 | |
| Water silks col'd. 18 y. - 29 in | 32 | 15.45 | |
| **BLACK TEAS.** | Pl. | Tael. | |
| ,, Bohea Canton - - - | ,, | 11 a 13 | |
| ,, Fokeen - - - - | ,, | 14 | Low quality. |
| ,, Congou Souq. k'd. - - | ,, | 18 a 22 | |
| ,, Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd. - - | ,, | 20 a 26 | |
| ,, Campoi - - - - - | ,, | 28 a 38 | |
| ,, Souchong - - - - - | ,, | 40 a 56 | |
| ,, Hung muey - - - - | ,, | 23 a 40 | |
| ,, Pekoe - - - - - | ,, | 60 a 90 | |
| ,, Ning Yong - - - - | ,, | 24 a 27 | Nominal. |
| ,, Ankoi - - - - - | ,, | 16 a 22 | |
| ,, ,, Pouchong - - - | ,, | | |
| ,, Orange Pekoe - - - | ,, | 23 a 55 | |
| ,, Caper - - - - - | ,, | 24 a 30 | |
| **GREEN TEAS.** | | | Canton Tea. |
| ,, Twankay - - - - - | ,, | 25 a 30 | |
| ,, Skin - - - - - - | ,, | 20 a 36 | 10 a 11. |
| ,, Hyson - - - - - - | ,, | 42 a 58 | 28 a 30. |
| ,, Young Hyson - - - - | ,, | 26 a 38 | 18 a 22. |
| ,, Imperial - - - - - | ,, | 50 a 58 | 32 a 38. |
| ,, Gunpowder - - - - | ,, | 53 a 61 | |
| **RAW SILK. Canton No. 1** | ,, | T. | |
| ,, ,, ,, ,, 2 | ,, | | |
| ,, ,, ,, ,, 3 | ,, | 235 | |
| ,, ,, ,, ,, 4 | ,, | 165 | |
| ,, ,, ,, ,, 5 | ,, | $ 82 | |
| Nankin Tastlee - - - - - | ,, | 400 | |
| ,, Teysaam- - - - - | ,, | 320 a 335 | Nominal. |
| **SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st.** | ,, | T. 5.5 | |
| ,, ,, ,, 2d. | ,, | 5.2 | |
| ,, Pingfa - - - - - | ,, | 6.4 | |
| ,, Candy Canton - - - | ,, | 6.8 | |
| ,, ,, Chinchew - - - | ,, | 14 | |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | | |
| Alum - - - - - - - | ,, | 1.85 a 1.95 | at Macao. |
| Aniseed star - - - - - | ,, | 10½ a 11 | |
| Camphor - - - - - - | ,, | 33 a 34 | |
| Cassia at Whampoa - - - | ,, | 11.50 a 12 | |
| ,, Lintin - - - - - | ,, | 9. | |
| ,, buds - - - - - | ,, | 14 a 15 | |
| Canes bamboo - - - - - | 1000 | 10 a 14 | |
| ,, Wangees - - - - - | ,, | 7 a 12 | |
| China Root - - - - - | Pl. | 34 | |
| Cubebs - - - - - - | ,, | 17 a 18 | |
| Dragon's blood - - - - | ,, | 80 a 100 | |
| Galangals - - - - - - | ,, | 3½ a 3½ | |
| Gamboge - - - - - - | ,, | 65 a 70 | None good. |
| Glass beads - - - - - | ,, | 17 a 22 | |
| Glue - - - - - - - | ,, | 9 a 11 | |
| Ginger in Jars - - - - | Case | 5 a 5½ | |
| Hartall or Orpiment - - - | Pl. | 15 a 18 | |
| Lead white - - - - - | ,, | 9 a 10 | |
| ,, red - - - - - - | ,, | 10 | |
| Mo. of Pear' Shells Sooloo large | Pl. | | |
| ,, blue edged small | | | No demand. |
| Musk warranted - - - - | Cy. | 45 a 60 | |
| Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in | 100 | 92 | |
| ,, 9½ yds. 12 in - - - | Pc. | 85 | |
| ,, Canton made - - - - | ,, | 79 | |
| ,, ,, large - - - - | ,, | 82 | |
| ,, ,, small - - - - | ,, | 63 | None. |
| Yellow yds. in 1st. st. | ,, | 79 a 80 | |
| ,, ,, 2d. ,, | ,, | 66 a 70 | None. |
| ,, ,, 3d. ,, | ,, | 58 | |
| ,, small ,, ,, | ,, | 55 a 85 | Wanted. |
| ,, white ,, ,, | | | |
| Oils Aniseed - - - - - | Cy. | 1.10 a 1.20 | |
| ,, Cassia - - - - - | Pl. | 1.65 | |
| Rhubarb - - - - - - | Pl. | | |
| ,, Dutch cut - - - - | ,, | 5 a 8 | |
| Soy in Jars - - - - - | Case | 14 a 15 | |
| Tobacco in baskets - - - | Pl. | | |
| Tortoiseshell - - - - - | P. | | |
| Turmeric - - - - - - | ,, | | |
| Vermillion 50 catties - - - | Box. | 80. | |

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER. BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also higher prices are obtainable for *Camblets, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Goods, on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton &c.* sometimes discharge at Macao or transhipt their Cargoes, at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rents outside, and River Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pickles &c, Confectionary Stationery, Cutlery, Crockery ware, &c.*, for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

*Note. Alum*, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; and *Raw Silk, Silk* piece goods &c, are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

### RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

| | a. d. |
|---|---|
| On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills..... | 4. 8 nominal. |
| Government Bills 10 @ 30 days..... | none..... 4. 6 |
| United States Bank Bills 6 months sight..... | |
| Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents. | none. |
| E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight..... | 216 C. R. |
| E. I. Directors Bills, 60 ds. sight, Rs. ..... | 220 ,, |
| Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs. ..... | |

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves @ 84.50 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 6 @ 6½ per Cent premium.
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, small 96 a 98 ,, 5½ ,, ,,
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ,, 1 per Cent ,,
,, ,, Old Carolus IV. ,, 12 per Cent ,,
South American Republics ,, 2 per Cent discount.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet ... £. 0 £5. 5.
,, to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none...
,, to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet.

### DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1st APRIL to 31st JULY, 1837.

| | IN JULY. | | | IN APRIL, MAY AND JUNE. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Chests.* | *Price.* | *Value in Dollars.* | *Chests.* | *Value in Dollars.* | *Stock 1st August.* |
| Patna .....old. | 14 | 810 | 11,340 | 972 | 712,010 | 187 |
| ,, .....new | 654 | 685 | 447,990 | | | 1,729 |
| Benares .....old | 204 | 730 | 21,535 | 610 | 421,160 | 254 |
| ,, .....new | 139 | 665 | 92,435 | | | 165 |
| Malwa .....old | 3234½ | 525 | 1,698,112 | 4,571 | 2,456,480 | 7,805½ |
| | 4071 | | 2,271,412 | 6,153 | 3,589,650 | 9,177 |

Total of deliveries from 1st of April, to 1st August, 10,224 chests, value Sp. Drs. 5,861,062.

### RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

| GOODS TREASURE | | GOODS TREASURE | | GOODS TREASURE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay .... .. | | Singapore .. .. | 1½ 1 | Hol. or Hamburg .. | 3½ 3 |
| Ceylon .... .. | | Manila .... .. | | Spain or Portugal .. | 3½ 3 |
| Madras .... .. | | Mallacca .... .. | | America U States .. | 3 7½ |
| Calcutta.... .. | 3.. 2½ | Penang .... .. | 1½ 1¼ | Chili or Peru .. .. | 4 .. |
| Rangoon .... .. | | Batavia .... .. | | Mexico ..... | 3 .. |
| Mauritius .. .. | | Gt. Britain via Sg | 3½ 3 | E.coast of China .. | 1 p m |
| Australia .. .. | | ,, direct ..... | 3 2½ | Lintin &c..... | ½ &c. |
| Sand. Islands .. | | France ..... | 3 2½ | | |

Note. Aboverates are from 20th April to 20th Oct. annually: during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat lower. Risks on Ships are @ 9 per Cent per annum, @ 4½ for 6 months, @ 2½ for 3 months and @ ¾ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

### WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit
2nd ,, ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600 ,, 0.7221091 ,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, under 1200 do. 0.5062341 ,, ,,

N.B. The cubit is 14½ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Misen mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products.—The largest class pay from @ 4300 to @ 4320; 2d class from @ 3700 to @ 3780; 3rd class from @ 3200 and under. The Chinchaa or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Taels or @ 2223. Linguists fee @ 173½ and Comprador's fee @ 50. Also Pilotage @ 60, inwards and outwards the same. On French and other Foreign vessels they are slightly varied. Riceladen ships are charged only about @ 1300 in lieu of measurement &c.,

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

### IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—The supplies by the late arrivals, the *Formiddable, Hinda* and *Rosalind* have been so moderate as to have little or no effect on the market, which holds out a very favorable prospect for the first arrivals of GREY and white LONG-CLOTHS and CHINTZES.

COTTON YARN.—The demand is not quite so brisk as during the last week, but prices continue about the same.

LEAD,—is dull at our quotation.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—Both TIN and PEPPER have been sold at our quotations.

RICE.—The price has, it is said, rather advanced—partly, no doubt, in consequence of the continued rains, but principally from the floods preventing the usual supplies coming in.

COTTON.—The market has been very inactive during the past week and previous prices could not be obtained for even the finer descriptions, owing no doubt in some measure to the floods causing an interruption to trade in the neighbourhood. Exaggerated reports of the loss of shipping and Cotton by the same hurricane in Bombay harbour, caused some excitement for a day or two, but no sales were effected.

OPIUM.—The demand for the Bengal drug has again revived a little within these few days, but without any improvement in price. New Patna and Benares selling at 670. We do not hear that many purchases have been lately made in Malwa which is held a $15 @ 580. The deliveries during the last month have been the largest on record we believe consisting of 4071 Chests as per statement above.—A report has just reached us of a Chop having arrived from the Emperor, urging the greatest vigilance in stopping the export of Sycee and the trade in Opium, and ordering that the ships outside should be sent away. It probably may turn out little more than one of the usual annual denunciations against the trade.

### EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.—Nankin, some small lots have come down but we understand it is only of the ordinary quality; nothing is yet spoken of as to probable prices. Of Canton Silk the third crop has come to market, and the crop in an average one.

Exchange.—Nominal on England, the Superintendents treasury bills

# THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 2d. No. 49. CANTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST, 19th. 1837. No. 101


## BOMBAY.

ESTIMATED LOSS (BY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE) OF DAMAGE TO SHIPPING AND CARGOES IN THIS HARBOUR DURING THE GALE ON THE MORNING OF THE 13TH INSTANT.

| Ships Names. | Tonnage. | REMARKS. | Estimate of loss in England. on Ships. | Cargo. | Total. | Estimate of loss in India. on Ships. | Cargo. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hirton, | 366 | Ship totally lost entirely loaded, Cargo saved but much damaged | £ 6,000 | £ 5,000 | £11,000 | ,, | £ 5,000 | £ 5,000 |
| Ranger, | 516 | Ship condemned, partly loaded and Cargo much damaged, | 5,000 | 2,500 | 7,500 | ,, | 2,500 | 2,500 |
| Richard Walker, | 881 | do. do. do. | 5,000 | ,, | 5,000 | ,, | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Great Harwood, | 422 | do. very little Cargo. | 6,000 | ,, | 6,000 | ,, | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Northumberland, | 36 | do. no Cargo. | 5,000 | ,, | 5,000 | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| Mary Dugdale, | 375 | do. entirely loaded. Cargo much damage, | 7,000 | ,, | 7,000 | ,, | 9,000 | 9,000 |
| Hind, | 876 | Ship and Cargo of salt destroyed, | ,, | ,, | ,, | £ 9,000 | ,, | 9,000 |
| Rapid, | 232 | Ship and Cargo seriously damaged, | 600 | 900 | 1,500 | ,, | 300 | 300 |
| John Stamp, | 401 | Ship damaged, | 1,000 | ,, | 1,000 | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| Edinburgh, | 1,414 | Ship damaged and Expences of relanding Cargo heavy, | 3,000 | ,, | 3,000 | ,, | 400 | 400 |
| Corsair, | 143 | Brig damaged, | ,, | ,, | ,, | 2,000 | ,, | 2,000 |
| Adelaide, | 236 | Ship seriously damaged, | ,, | ,, | ,, | 3,000 | ,, | 3,000 |
| Julia, | 268 | Ship damaged, | ,, | ,, | ,, | 500 | ,, | 500 |
| Bombay, 24th June, 1837. | | | Loss sustained by Parties in England. | | £47,000 | Loss to Parties in India. | | £29,700 |

*Circulated in Bombay by the Chamber of Commerce.*

### EUROPE NEWS TO 1ST OF APRIL.

*From the Bombay courier extra of 29th June.*

The *Nazareth Shaw* arrived yesterday afternoon from Mocha the 11th inst.; bringing the April Packet. We give from the *Spectator*, the only weekly paper we have received, a summary of the political news up to the 1st April, with the *Gazettes* and extracts from the *Morning Herald* of the 1st and 3d April and from *Galignani's Messenger* to the end of March.

The debate on the Church Rate Question continued by adjournment to the 15th March, when the Committee divided.

| | |
|---|---|
| For the Resolution | 287 |
| Against it | 250 |
| Majority | 23 |

Loud opposition Cheers followed the announcement of these numbers. The tone of the ministerial papers in referring to them is that of much disappointment, but we observe no indication of a Coalition, or of the resignation of Ministers.

The death of Lady Canning had removed Mr. Canning to the House of Lords. Mr. Collins the Ex-Mayor of Warwick had been returned in his place, as the liberal interest, in opposition to Mr. Sergeant Adams. The Garter vacant by the death of the Marquess of Bath had been given to Lord Carlisle. Lords Cork and Portman were named for the succession to the Lieutenancy of Somerset. The Duke of Richmond was again mentioned as the successor of Lord Durham in the Embassy to St. Petersburgh.

Sir Hussey Vivian has promised his support to the Ballot, if the majority of the Electors of East Cornwall should require him to vote for it.

The Seizure of the *Vixen* was brought before the House of Commons by Mr. Roebuck on the 17th March. His motion for the production of certain papers to elucidate the subject, was negatived without a division, as calling for premature explanations which could not have any other effect, than that of marring the purposes and objects which the House and the Government had in view. The *Courier* on this subject says, that the debate on the case of the *Vixen* had no other result than to make known the opinion of members, but will not be wholly unsatisfactory to the public, as a proclamation of the whole empire, to all the rest of the world, that England desires to cultivate peace, but will not purchase it by the least dishonour.

On the 22d March Mr. Robinson moved the 2nd reading of the East India Officers compensation Bill, and after some remarks by him in support, Sir J. C. Hobhouse stated that he should oppose the Bill, and was proceeding to argument when the house was counted out.

Great difficulty and distress prevailed in the mercantile circles—several failures had taken place and among them—Messrs. Frye and Lightfoot Bullion Brokers London—Messrs. Fergusson Miller & Co.; Alexr. McGregor & Co; and Bentley Senior & Co. at Liverpool, and Messrs. John Miller Junior & Co. at Glasgow.

Lord Ashburton is mentioned as having come forward with no less a sum than a million in aid of Baring Brothers & Co. which was the only American House that had not received assistance from the Bank.

Several of the largest manufacturing houses at Glasgow are restricting their works—particularly the Steam Loom Proprietors, it is said that one of the largest houses had discontinued nearly 1000 of their workmen.

A Resolution was passed at a General Court of Proprietors on the 22d March congratulating Mr. Loch on his escape from Assassination; at the same Court Sir C. Forbes moved, pursuant to notice, for the production of the paper relative to the trial, conviction, and execution of Shumsoodeen Khan the Nuwaub of Ferozepoor. The Chairman defended the conduct of the India Authorities and suggested the propriety of withdrawing the motion until the Court were in full possession of the facts of the case, and ultimately said he would take the earliest opportunity of laying the papers before the Court.—Mr. Wedding presented and afterwards withdrew a petition from the Civil Servants of the Company at St. Helena for compensation for loss sustained by the discontinuance of the Company's trade.—The Chairman in compliance with a request from Mr. Poynder said that the despatch which had been forwarded to India containing the resolution of the Court of Directors relative to idolatrous Worship should be laid before the Court.—A Motion by Mr. Pickler for an account of the expences incurred in the recent attempts to establish a Steam communication with India was carried.

The inquest on the body of Kearney returned a verdict that he had died by taking oxalic acid being at the time insane.

Severe Frost and Snow had prevailed to the end of March.

By a letter from Alexandria 22nd April we learn, that the mail from hence by the *Hugh Lindsay* 18th January reached Alexandria 20th February—Mr. Waghorn's portion was forwarded the next day by the Penelope to Marseilles, and reached there on the 15th March, and was sent, on the same evening for London—the other portion of the Mail was dispatched by the Consulate on the 5th of March.

Intelligence of the loss of the *Stirling Castle's* packets had been forwarded to London via Marseilles.

Mrs. Fullarton, the *wife* of John Fullarton Esq. Calcutta, died on the 7th April between Esne and Assouan on the passage down the Nile from Kheneh. Mr. F. had arrived at Alexandria with the remainder of his family, and intended to proceed by the next packet to Malta where the remains of Mrs. F. were to be interred.

The following is an extract of a letter from London of the 31st March. "Steam Communication will be established I make no doubt, but I assure you the question is by no means settled yet, and notwithstanding the Chairman's flourish the other day, if they are not watched and pushed, they would be too happy to let the matter rest for another year or two."

The letter from hence by the *Hugh Lindsay* of January last, which was despatched through Mr. Waghorn's agency reached England on the 26th March and those through the Consulate at Alexandria arrived in London on the 30th March.

The Celebrated Mrs. Fitzherbert died at Brighton the 30th March aged 81.

The Bishop of Norwich was not expected to survive many days, and the Bishop of Litchfield was also dangerously ill.

### MONEY MARKET IN ENGLAND.

By advices from London the latter end of March, we learn that for some months previously, active endeavours had been made on the part of the Bank of England, to avert the consequences apprehended from the recent commercial embarrassments, and particularly in regard to the houses engaged in the American trade, but since the first appearence of discredit upon American paper, the credit of almost every house connected with America having been nearly annihilated, the mode of affording relief became much more difficult than had been anticipated. The first attempt made by the Bank, was to ascertain what extent of discounts were required by each house, until they could reduce their engagements within a manageable compass, and then to divide those wants between the Bank of England and the money dealers; this attempt however failed, and the only alternative left was, that the Bank should undertake the whole of the engagements if adequate security could be offered, and it appears on authority upon which reliance may be placed, that the result of an investigation was, that all the houses were really sound, although with engagements too extensive for their respective capitals. The houses more immediately affected were but three in number, and were those which were known to possess the smallest capitals, and it became necessary to ascertain their actual positions.

An enquiry took place under the inspection of one of the partners in Messrs. Baring's house, and of two other Gentlemen who were nominated by the Bank, and the result was, under the evidently extensive amount of engagements, exceedingly satisfactory; it was found that these three houses were possessed in the aggregate of Capital to the extent of nearly a million Sterling, that their connections were of the most solid character, their business almost entirely confined to ordinary Banking operations, and the exportation to the United States of British Manufactures, and that their Mercantile speculations amounting only to a few thousand Pounds, were scarcely worthy of notice.—Under these circumstances the Bank expressed a readiness to come forward in such a manner, as would in all probability enable all the houses to withdraw their engagements without difficulty, so as to bring them within the power of their respective capitals within the next six months, unless some very extraordinary disasters should occur across the Atlantic.

To facilitate the remittances from America the Bank opened a credit in favor of the Bank of the United States, which it was hoped would answer the purpose intended. Of the three houses more particularly alluded to, one was not expected to require any material advance if their remittances should arrive in due order; the second seemed to require greater temporary assistance, although the result was expected to be equally favorable; and the accounts of the third were so much within bounds that, but for the universal discredit, they would not in all probability have required any help.

The Bank required securities of two characters, one to be furnished by the private friends and connections of the respective houses for the Loans which they might seek, the other a general Guarantee bond, to be signed in London and in the Country, to indemnify the Bank against any loss, which by possibility might attach upon Bills of Exchange discounted for the three houses in question, in case the whole should eventually fall to the ground;—this last mode of security appears to have been uncalled for, as it is said that a loss of "a millions sterling in the concerns of the three houses before me, demand could arise upon it.—still, as the Bank would, if the guarantee were complete in amount, discount all commercial paper tendered by the parties in question, it became, for the sake of the restoration of credit and confidence, a matter of importance to the mercantile interests that the guarantee fund should be as large as possible, and great exertions were accordingly being made at London, Liverpool, and other places, to effect this object.

Notwithstanding the other difficulties created the credit of Messrs Baring Brothers and Co. has we believe remained unaffected—the assistance afforded by Lord Ashburton was we are informed the result only of an understanding upon his withdrawal from the concern, (viz.) that his money should be always at the command of the firm when wanted, and it seems more than probable that this is not the first instance in which his funds have been made use of.—*The Bombay Courier* 1 July 1837.

### SPAIN.

A letter received from Bayonne gives the following official report from General Evans:

REPORT FROM GEN. EVANS TO GEN. MIDDLETON.

"SAINT SEBASTIAN, MARCH 16.—It is with regret that I announce to your Excellency that the hopes I had founded upon the happy result of my operations of yesterday have not been realised. A little before day-break this morning we drove the enemy from their last entrenchments on the heights that command Hernani, and were preparing for a general attack when we perceived a considerable reinforcement arriving by the road from Tolosa. The enemy commenced an attack along the whole line. Three battalions moved against the rear-guard of our left wing by the bridge of Astigarraga. This was the point at which we had the greater force assembled, and had these three battalions been immediately charged they would probably have been repulsed and their retreat entirely cut off; but the first battalion of the English Legion being seized with a panic, fell back in great disorder upon a battalion of Castille which followed the example. The discouragement spread to the other regiments of the left wing, and the confusion became complete. The advanced heights of our left were soon abandoned and the troops retreated as far as the fort of Oriamendi. An attack on our right wing was made with a still more considerable force, and our advanced posts were driven back. The extremity of the line, however, was defended by a battalion of the Royal British Marines, which with admirable firmness and courage repulsed the enemy, and protected this side from any new attempt. The enemy next fell upon our right wing, but the 6th regiment of English Auxiliaries advanced and drove them from the heights they had gained. The enemy continued their attack on the centre, but as it appeared to me, with less vigour. All the essential points of our position were still in our possession, and the confusion had ceased; but the greater part of the regiments were so mingled together that it was impossible for the officers to re-form them, and I thought it better to retire, after having spiked the guns and destroyed the greater part of the fortifications of Oriamendi. Our loss amounts probably to 800 or 900 men, in killed and wounded, besides a company of the regiment of Oviedo, which, having been placed in a fortified house at a short distance, was surrounded and forced to surrender; I have only time left to inform your excellency that I am certain that this check will be repaired as soon as the army of Navarre shall have effected its junction with that which I command. We shall then be in a state to resume the offensive.

Signed DE LACY EVANS.

Extract of a letter, dated Evening of the 16th inst., from San Sebastian, written by an officer of the British Legion:—"I write a hasty line to say I am safe after this day's defeat and rout. Our operations of the week had been fatiguing but successful; we took the Venta Hill last night, and this morning prepared to go into Hernani, when the enemy, in full force, fell upon us, overwhelming forces, turned both our flanks, and the Spaniards ran in the most cowardly manner. The utmost disorder reigned. Nothing but the gallantry and steady discipline of the Royal Marine Battalion saved the whole artillery, and indeed the whole army. This famous battalion had one officer wounded, and thirty-one killed, and several officers and men killed and wounded; and the men declare that they hope never to take the field again in such a company. Gen. Evans is a most gallant fellow, and made incredible efforts to rally his men, but to no purpose. I must this off immediately, and am too much fatigued, not having taken my clothes off for six days, to enter into details; for which, besides, there is not sufficient time.—*Ibid.*

### ANSWER OF THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT TO THE MEMORIAL OF THE CANTON MERCHANTS AT CALCUTTA.

To W. BELL Esq.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 8th Instant, submitting a Memorial signed by you, and other Merchants from Canton relating certain suggestions relative to the future arrangements of the Honorable Company's Finance Agents in Canton, and in reply to communicate the following observations.

2. In the first place the assistance required in the China trade must be well aware that the Government remittances effected through the Agents at Canton are a double operation, the Agent's means of making advances upon Cargoes consigned to Bengal being derived from the sale of the Cargoes, and remittance money by Bills upon Calcutta; and as the Agent's The success of their advances upon Cargoes depends of necessity be in some degree proportioned to the sum that he can obtain for Bills, so on the other hand the Agent's power of remitting to Bengal by Bills must be limited by the amount of his funds in hand, which are required to meet those transactions. The rule evidently is, that the sum of the Agent's funds in hand, and the sum of Bills upon Calcutta which he can remit, must be equal to the sum of Bills which he can sell.

3. But the period for obtaining money by the sale of Bills on Bengal is not identical with that of making advances on Goods consigned to England; Bills are most readily obtained at the period when the Opium Speculators, having disposed of their Cargoes, are looking for a means of return to India for the proceeds. The season for negociating Bills on Bengal is accordingly from the months of April and May to August and September, the Season for advancing is from November to March. The Agents therefore being compelled to raise their funds under uncertainty of the probable condition of Exchanges with London at the season for making advances, which is some months posterior, and having the rate of Calcutta transactions direct with England indicated as the condition of their operations have necessarily a discretion of some duration to exercise in determining in the first instance, the terms on which to open their Treasury for Bills on Bengal, for the extent of their subsequent advances must of necessity depend upon the success of their measures for obtaining money for Bills on India.

4. Having premised this explanation, His Lordship in Council thinks the Canton merchants will see the impossibility of publishing by authority, either here or in Canton, a notice of the amount that will be advanced in China in any given season upon the security of Goods consigned to Europe, because this amount must of necessity depend upon the funds available for advances on one hand, and on the other upon the rate of exchange compared with India at which advances can be obtained during the season.

5. Under ordinary circumstances the Governor General of India in Council will have no objection to make known both here and in China the limit of rate and of amount that may be indicated to the Agents, but his Lordship in Council can enter into no pledge always to communicate even this information, or to abide by the limits indicated at the beginning of a year, because in case of disappointment in Bengal it may be necessary to extend the China transactions, and every fluctuation in the Exchanges between India and London will require a change of the rate indicated to the China Agents.

6. The above observations are an answer to the first proposition contained in your letter under reply. With respect to the second I am directed to observe that the Financial Agents to China are quite sensible of the disadvantages which attached their mode of receiving orders for advances in the past year, and similar fruitless investigations in the Register will not again occur, nevertheless it is not possible to restrict or tie down the Agents by specific instructions as to the manner of their offering the remittance transactions entrusted to them.

* This is not very clear—the three houses being possessed of as said above, one million only, the loss of two must render them insolvent.

Much must of necessity be left to their discretion, and amongst other things they must have the power of contracting for future advances if they should deem it necessary or expedient to do so, but such Contracts when made, should be by engagement binding of course on both parties.

7 With respect to the 3rd Proposition the Governor General of India in Council must decline to indicate to the Agents any particular date up to which they shall be obliged to continue to receive tenders. If the amount of their remittances be limited they will close their office for tenders when that amount is completed, otherwise they will probably find it for their advantage to continue to receive tenders on the terms fixed, even beyond the 30th April named in your letter. But the China merchants will not be ignorant that the Agents naturally desire to bring their operations of each season to an early close in order that the remittances may be realized in London if possible before the end of the official year viz. 30th April.

8. The 4th and last proposition of your letter to my address asks that access shall at all times be given on the application of merchants of China to the Books and Registers of Remittance transactions effected by the Agents, in order that the information may be available to them for other speculations. The Governor General of India in Council declines to enter into any pledge to make public this information, because circumstances may be imagined in which such publicity might be fatal to the success of the operations in hand. But under ordinary circumstances there will probably be no necessity for concealment, and the Agents will be instructed to withhold no information as to general results that may be likely to be useful. On the other hand, they cannot be expected to betray confidence or to furnish information in respect to individual transactions that may be sought for with doubtful views. As to the question whether the Agents ought to be instructed to effect their operations on the terms and at the rates of the market, the Governor General of India in Council can only say that the Agents will always effect their operations on the most advantageous terms for the East India Company that they may be able fairly to obtain.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) H. T. PRINSEP.
Secretary to the Gov. of India.

Fort William, 14 June 1837.

## FOREIGN DEBTS AND GOVERNMENT DUTIES OF BANKRUPT HONG-MERCHANTS PAID BY THE COHONG FOR 10 YEARS FROM 1825 TO 1834,

SUBMITTED TO THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BY THE CHAIRMAN,

CONSEQUA died insolvent in 1823 owing Foreign Debts $ 171,091 Dts. *$8,090
PACQUA failed about 1823 to 1826 671,463 Do. 132 467
POONQUA died insolvent in 1827 192,211 Do. 226,905
MANHOP failed in 1828 1,125,538 Do. 385,148
CHUNQUA failed in 1829 owing $869,763 less proceeds of his Hong property 290,570 579,193 Do. 41,926

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $ 2,669,496 | | $ 793,836 |

Paid as follows

| | Foreign. | Duties. | Total in each. |
|---|---|---|---|
| In 1825 | $ 34,218 | $ 6,360 | $ 40,578 |
| „ 1826 | 34,218 | 129,337 | 163 555 |
| „ 1827 | 166,777 | 4 858 | 171,634 |
| „ 1828 | 207,516 | 164,662 | 372.178 |
| „ 1829 | 406,962 | 241.897 | 648,859 |
| „ 1830 | 369,618 | 196,548 | 559,166 |
| „ 1831 | 321,899 | 8.948 | 330,830 |
| „ 1832 | 378,435 | 38,985 | 417.400 |
| „ 1833 | 378,435 | 2,261 | 380,696 |
| „ 1834 | 378,435 | | 378.435 |
| | $ 2,669,496 | $ 793.836 | $ 3,463,332 |

Add portion of Chunqua's debts liquidated from hong property 290,570

$ 2,960,066 Total foreign debts in ten years.

CONSEQUA died insolvent in the Autumn of 1823 owing foreigners Spa. Drs 171.091.

His foreign Creditors made incessant demands for the settlement of their claim which the Cohong, at length, with the sanction of Government, arranged for payment in five annual instalments. But the amount being small, the foreigners insisted on a shorter period being fixed and a party of them in the autumn of 1824 presented a petition at the City Gate, where they were determined to remain till better terms were granted. They maintained their post during the whole of one night, and till midnight of the second, when Howqua, after various unsuccessful attempts to drive them away by intimidation, expressed his readiness to agree to whatever terms might be demanded. On which the foreigners consented to receive payment in three annual instalments, in lieu of five as fixed by the Government.

PACKQUA, Hong-merchant, had, for several years, been in a tottering condition, and various compromises had been made of his debts, from time to time, notwithstanding which however, they continued constantly on the encrease. And after a protracted negotiation the Hong was finally broken in 1825, and he himself banished to Ele; for which destination, however, he does not appear to have started till 1828. His debts, then adjusted, amounted to Spa. Drs. 671,463,38.

His death at Ele was noticed in the Canton Newspaper three or four years ago.

* Duties to the Chinese Government.

POONQUA. Hong-merchant, died insolvent in January 1827, owing to foreigners $ 192,210.80 which were agreed to be paid by the Cohong, in three annual instalments, commencing in February 1828.

MANHOP. Hong-merchant, failed early in 1828, say in January, after having been several months in a very tottering condition. His debts to foreigners amounted to Sp. Drs. 1,125,538. Petitions for a settlement were immediately presented, which however was not arranged till December 1828. In February 1829 the first dividend of one sixth was paid and the whole completed in six instalments in February 1834.

CHUNQUA. Hong-merchant, failed in 1829—the Senior partner having retired to Nankin, carrying off all the property in charge of the Hong which he left, in debt, under the management of a stupid younger Brother.

His Debts to foreigners amounted to $ 869 762.32 The first petition for a settlement was in September 1829. The subject was pressed on the Government and Hong-merchants during the whole of 1833. It was not, however, till the 10th March 1831 that the first dividend was paid of 23 per ct. $ 198,140.20. In July 11½ p. ct. 99,075.10. both arising from the Hong property. In February 1832, $ 1 90,845,64. In 1833, $ 1.90 845.64. In 1834, $ 7.90.845.64 Total $ 8,69,762, 32 the three last from the Consoo fund.

# CANTON PRESS,

August 12th 1837.

We have had, during the week late arrivals from Calcutta and Bombay, from the former per *Cowasjee Family*, and from the latter place per *Ardaseer*. The Europe news brought by the overland despatch, of 1st of April will be found in another column. Our Singapore papers are of the *Free Press* to the 20th, and of the *Chronicle* to the 22nd July, but neither of them contain news of interest.

From the Europe news it appears that in Spain the Queen's party had suffered a severe defeat near Hernani; we have extracted General Evan's report of that affair. From allusions in the Calcutta papers it would appear that Don Carlos had rewarded the services of his General Gomez by having him executed: why, or in what manner this atrocious act of ingratitude was committed does not appear; the leaders of the two parties in Spain seem to vie with each other how best to merit the contempt and abhorrence of their followers; unfortunate country! whose blinded by faction the most detestable crimes are being committed with impunity! Demoralised to the utmost it will be long ere that country will again take it's rank amongst nations.!

The Peking court is again agitating the Opium-question, and it appears that they cannot attack that trade without including in it a prohibition, the exportation of Sycee Silver, which it would seem has much more of the attention of Government than the Opium trade.

We have seen a memorial of the Censor Le Pankeaou chiefly addressed against the export of Sycee, and of which want of time prevents us to give a translation to our readers, but of which the following is an abstract.

"The Censor deplores the evil consequences arising herefrom (the exportation of Sycee) and complains of the dearness of it, and cheapness of the copper cash, states the quantity of Silver exported from

Kwang-tung Province annually at 3 mill of Taels
Teen chun „ „ „ 2 „ „ „
Fuk kheen, Teetkong } „ „ 1 „ „ „
and Kungsoo }

also complains of the increase of the opium trade.

The Emperor complains of the remissness of the Governor and Lieut Governor of Canton and threatens them with punishment. Orders that no Fast Boat be allowed to leave any town without being searched; and promises all the sycee seized shall be given to the officer under whose direction the seizure is made. Enjoins diligence on all the mandarins military and civil to prevent the Silver "oozing out from the central kingdom.

The memorial seems to have called forth the following Imperial edict, which was taken round to the agents for the different Opium ships by the Hong-merchants themselves. Whether it is intended, by the Chinese Government, to be acted upon remains to the seen. We believe it to be one of the many governmental decrees calculated to blind the eyes of the subjects, by a shew of *paternal* solicitude, and that it will be consigned to oblivion very soon. Whether the non-appearance of the smuggling boats at the moon, of which we hear to day, is one of it's consequences, we do not know, but we would rather suppose that to be owing to local causes.

## OPIUM TRADE.

ANOTHER PROHIBITORY EDICT,

*Tsung* President of the Board of War and Governor of the two Kwang Provinces and *Ke* secondary Guardian of the Heir apparent, Member of the Board of war, and Lieut. Governor of Canton issue this Edict for the Hong merchants' full information.

On the third of this month a fire despatch from the Board of War having reached the Privy Council the following was transmitted to the Governor and Lieut. Governor with orders to make known its contents to *Wen* Commissioner of Customs.

On the 12th day of the 6th moon the following Imperial Edict was reverently received.

"The evil consequences resulting both to ourselves and the people, from the practice of exporting Silver Bullion from the various ports along the coast, have ere this manifested themselves and we have issued repeated orders to the Governors and Lieut. Governors of our several cities, to investigate, and adopt severe measures, to check the evil. The Censor Le Pankeaou has, this day, brought the subject under our notice by the following memorial."

In the 1st year of Taou-Kwang upwards of ten Opium store ships belonging to the English nation, anchored in the Cap-shuy-moon, where they remained till the 13th Year, when they removed to Cum-sing-moon. As regards the export of silver Bullion and the import of Opium, these vessels were employed in conveying away the former and storing and concealing the latter, which is brought into port by fast-crab boats belonging to traitorous natives. These boats start (from the ships) in the morning and arrive at their destination the same night and by means of these boats the various places on the coast are enabled to participate in the trade. They are employed by the opium dealers who, when they sell, agree to deliver it to the purchaser at their own risk. There are also several shopkeepers in the city who are nominally dealers in foreign goods, but are actually engaged in this secret trade, and in fact are no better than the Furnace keepers.

There have always been proper anchorages appointed for the foreign Ships. How is it, that none came (to Cap-shuy and Cum-sing-moons) before the 1st year of Taoukwang? Latterly they have constantly anchored there where it is plain traitorous natives league with them to carry into effect their nefarious scheme which they are thus enabled to do at pleasure.

It is desirable that orders be despatched to the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Canton instantly to adopt the severest measures. They should command the Hong merchants to insist on the resident foreigners sending all the store ships back to their Country. They must not under any pretence leiter about. Investigation should also be entered into respecting the opium furnaces. The haunts of the keepers should be discovered and themselves dragged forward and visited with summary punishment. Not the slightest shadow of indulgence should be shown them.

Thus, may the source of evil be stopped up, and the pratice checked.

"Let our Privy Council transmit Copies hereof to *Tsung* the Governor and *Ke* the Lieut. Governor: let them make known its contents to *Wen*, Commissioner of Customs."

"Respect this"

On receipt of the Imperial mandate, the Privy Council, immediately despatched it hither, which, coming before us, the Governor and Lieut. Governor, we forward a copy of it to the Hong-merchants; Let them instantly accord obedience thereto and commence their investigations.

The laws of the Celestial Dynasty are reasonable. Foreign vessels are not allowed to anchor in the outer waters.

Let copies of this edict be handed to the several foreign heads of houses, who, in obedience hereto, must instantly send away all the foreign store ships from the outer waters. If they are so daring as to disobey you, the Hong-merchants, shall alone be held responsible. Why do these ships remain so long in the outer waters, and why do they not return to their country? Let the Hong-merchants, ascertain this point, and report same to us that we may act accordingly. If they practice the least concealment, most assuredly their punishment shall be awful.

Haste! Haste! These are the Commands.

In our paper of the 29th July we published the memorial presented to the Supreme Government of Bengal, by three merchants of Canton, on the Agency of the Finance Committee here. We now are able, through the politeness of a friend, to lay before our readers the answer from the Government. We are sorry to find it far from satisfactory, nor perhaps could it be so altogether, from the rather complicated nature of the Company's finance transactions here, the extent of which, being influenced by a variety of causes, the Government itself can never be able, or at least but rarely, to ascertain long before hand, and which even after an approximation to the amount probably required, is liable to be affected by circumstances not before existing.

We are glad however to perceive that the system which obtained last year of subscribing for a certain amount that may by each house probably be required during the season, or rather up to a certain date in the middle of the season, and which acted so disadvantageously on prices, is no longer to be continued, it being now left at the discretion of the Agents here to distribute the advances in the most advantageous and equitable manner. This, if the system of advances is to last, which we regret to find is likely to be the case, will do away with a good many of the objections urged against them before, though they will still, but in a comparatively less degree, continue to benefit the chinese at the expense of the British consumer, by introducing at a certain season of the year a large capital, which would not otherwise have been hoarded up, and which, the Bengal Government informs us, it must ever be the wish of the Finance Committee here to employ as early in the season as possible. The Chinese will therefore still be able, in a manner, to calculate on this money coming forward within a certain time and raise prices accordingly. We besides think it unfair at all times for a great and powerful Government to compete with individual merchants, which it does in China, persuaded as we are, that, if the Company did not supply this trade with dollars, our merchants would do it on fully as cheap terms, only they are now withheld, unable to cope against such enormous means and the public does thus not dervie all the benefit of the China trade it is entitled to.

The 4th paragraph of the merchant's memorial, the Bengal Government seems to have misunderstood altogether. The memorialists merely wished to be furnished by the Company's Agents here, on application, with the sum total of funds remaining in their hands applicable to advances, and had no wish to know how much every individual merchant had taken, or against what kind of produce the advance had been granted to him. In Calcutta we believe it is usual, that after the goods have been valued and the required documents delivered at the proper office, for a book to be sent to the applicant for advances, wherein he registers and signs the amount required upon the goods, and of this, any one who likes, may take a copy. If this has no bad convenient consequences in Calcutta we see no reason why it should be otherwise here.

The assurance of the Secretary contained in the last paragraph, "that the Agents will always effect their operations on the most advantageous terms for the East India Company they may be able fairly to obtain" no one, will even without that assurance disbelieve. We had an instance of this as late as the beginning of this month, when the Exchange on Bengal was raised from 218 to 216 C. R., the latter being equal to 209½ Sa Rs per $ 100, or 8½ Sa. Rs per $ 100 profit beyond par.

It is with pleasure that we generally agree with what falls from the pen of our Cotemporary of the Singapore *Free Press*, but we cannot with him find in his Canton Correspondent's letter which he publishes on the 20th July, any shrewdness in the remarks contained in it. The writer, if he has read what we have said on the subject of the Superintendents coming up to Canton, would have found that we never were opposed to, but even wished for, a British Consular establishment in Canton. We were not opposed to Superintendents or other British functionaries, under what ever denomination, coming up to Canton, but to the manner in which these superintendents came, who, it must not be forgotten, formed, though at that time in stations inferior to what they now hold, part of the mission under Lord Napier, and were promoted, after that Nobleman's death, by casualties and the original members of the commission having retired or been recalled, to the responsible situation they now occupy. The disgrace attending that ill judged attempt, though the present Superintendents may not have been parties to it, must still involve them in it in the eyes of the Chinese; and these, being told that Capt. Elliot still acts under the very same commission under which Lord Napier came out, must naturally look upon his having applied through the Hong-merchants for leave to come to Canton, as if the British had conceded to the Chinese a point which Lord Napier in vain contested, and a point which by that Superintendent was considered as of the utmost importance, and without gaining which, he refused having any communication with the local Government. The *Free Press*' correspondent says that the British have gained a point in the permission given to Capt. Elliot, a naval officer, to stay at Canton; but surely he does not mean to say that this permission would have been denied Lord Napier had he applied for it in the same manner; this was in fact repeatedly pointed out to him by the Chinese, and his coming to Canton without such permission was his chief offence in their eyes, and was what made it necessary for the Frigates to force the Bogue, and for Lord Napier to retrace his steps, consequences which would not have come to pass had he applied through the Hong-merchants; which, had he done, we might see him still living among us. We do not now wish to consider whether Lord Napier was *right* in his line of conduct; we only want to shew that the writer in the *Free Press* is *wrong* in his deductions.

What we always found fault with was that the commission under which Lord Napier came out, remained in force, and that, instead of it's continuing, a mere Consul was not sent to Canton, unconnected with the former mission. As to the hopes of the writer in question that the Superintendents should "be solely on the watch for an opening in the thickest hedge of abuses, prejudices, and jealousies" such watch will we fear be of very little use, and be as well mag kept by any one merely with a consular appointment. That they never will lend themselves to be Police Agents for the Chinese, we hope, but we are at the same time aware that the latter will try to thrust that office on them, and it is only within this week they have applied, we have been told, to the Chief Superintendent to enforce the Emperor's order for ships immediately to leave the Capshuy-moon & Lintin. The Chinese suppose, or affect to suppose the Superintendents to be possessed of great power over the British here, and prefer to have, as in the Company's time, an individual whom they *will* consider responsible for whatever illegal acts his countrymen may commit. In fact if the Vice-roy's report to the Emperor of Capt. Elliot's application to him is correct, the Chinese are perfectly right in this supposition, Capt. Elliot having offered himself as a sort of police-agent; this application is given as follows in that report. *

"Having received a despatch from my country, "requiring me to proceed to Canton in an official "capacity to controul my country's merchants and "seamen there; and at the present time, there being many ships in port, and many merchants and "seamen in Canton and in Whampoa, who are "*ignorant of the laws of the celestial Empire*; and "being really afraid that troubles may arise, I ag "*to be permitted to go to the Provincial city to con*"*trol them.*"

The writer of the *Free Press*, was, we imagine, not aware of the existence of such a document, or he would not have ventured his remarks. We repeat again that the powers vested in the present Superintendents, and the knowledge of the Chinese that such powers are intrusted to them, can only be prejudicial to the interests of British merchants here, if exercised, which from want of physical force they cannot be at present; but this latter circumstance may become, at no distant period, a matter of reproach by the Chinese for the assumption by the Superintendents, of authority they cannot exercise, and may lead to fresh insults of the person at the head of the British in China.

* See Canton Press 28th January 1837.

# STATEMENT.

*Of Teas Shipped to Great Britain and Ireland. From 1st October 1836, to this date.*

| Date. | Ships. | Destination. | Tonnage. | BLACK TEAS. Peculs | | | | | | | | GREEN TEAS. Peculs. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Canton Bohea. | Fokien Bohea. | Congo. | Caper. | Souchong | Campoi. | Ankoi. | Hengmey. | Pekoe. | Orange Pekoe. | Hyson. | Young Hyson. | Hyson Skin. | Twankay | Gunpowder. | Imperial. | Raw Silk |
| May 14 | Mary Walker,... | Glasgow, | 190 | | | 1216 | 20 | | | 40 | 16 | 110 | | 107 | | | 114 | 46 | 21 | |
| ,, 25 | John Fleming,... | London, | 502 | | | 4382 | 115 | 195 | | 36 | 8 | 52 | | 10 | | | 150 | | | 46 |
| ,, 31 | John Duddle,... | Liverpool. | 313 | | | 1727 | 66 | 106 | | 32 | 121 | | | 118 | | 89 | 259 | 104 | 97 | 49 |
| June 10 | Bencoolen,..... | ,, | 417 | | | 1167 | | 246 | 215 | | 162 | 122 | 43 | 520 | 234 | | 279 | 82 | 64 | |
| | | | 1423 | | | 8492 | 201 | 547 | 215 | 108 | 307 | 284 | 43 | 755 | 434 | 89 | 793 | 232 | 182 | 95 |
| | Quantity 1st May. | | 31209 | 679 | | 170152 | 4273 | 17286 | 71 | 1137 | 3677 | 2665 | 7032 | 18938 | 4782 | 2609 | 30230 | 4288 | 2964 | 13667 |
| | | | 32632 | 679 | | 178644 | 4474 | 18333 | 287 | 1245 | 3984 | 2949 | 7075 | 19738 | 5016 | 2698 | 31023 | 4520 | 3146 | 13762 |

BLACK TEA Peculs 217,670 Lbs. 29,022,666
GREEN TEA ,, 66,141 ,, 8,818,800
Total Peculs 283,811 Lbs 37,841,466

General Chamber of Commerce
Canton, 15th June, 1837.

WILLIAM SCOTT.
*Secretary.*

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Brit. *Hinda*, Lorthean, (omitted last week), from Liverpool and Singapore *Glenelg*, Langley, *Charles Grant*, Pitcairn, from Singapore and Bombay. *Comajee Family*, Wallace from Calcutta 4th July. *Fairlie*, Ager, from Samarang. Amer. *Himmalch*, Fraser, from Singapore 28th July; *Brooklyn*, Richardson, from Samarang, 16th July. Brit. *Ardaseer*, Macintyre, from Singapore 25th July, and Bombay 2d July. Brit. Enfield, from Manila.

PASSENGERS.—per *Glenelg*, Messrs Scott, and Stapleton; per *Comajee Family*, Mr. and Mrs Brightman. Messrs Livingston, Scott, Jehangier Framjee; per *Himmalch* Mr. T. Lay.

SAILED OR DESPATCHED Hamburg *Reform* Schildknecht, for Manila. Brit. *Isabella*, Robertson, for Lombock. *Mahommedee*, Wilson, for Bombay; Amer. *Percia*, Swift, for Manila.

PASSENGER.—per *Reform*, Mr. Spring.

The following vessels had passed Anjer July 26th. Fr. *Favorite*, in ballast from Cadiz, 24 April for Manila. 26th Fr. *Astrolabe* Lebon 20th March for Batavia. Brit. *Sir John Broughton*, 21 ballast from Liverpool, 12th March for Batavia. 26th Amer. *Milton*, Putnam, from China 22 May for Newyork. Port. *Nova Paquete*, Martinis, from Macao 10 April for Lisbon.

The *Columbian* and *Sir John Broughton* had arrived Batavia, and were shortly to leave for Singapore.

Lately Dover, from England, 16th April for Batavia. United States, 6th January for Canton. Calcutta, 6th July for Penang. Malacca, Singapore, July, 26th for Rangoon. Java, 12th July, for Penang. Manila, 26th July for Bengal. Bombay, 2nd July for Ardaseer.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From Singapore, *Ann*, *Exporter* Grindle, *Prosperous* Ann, Gardner, *Tea*, *Rob Roy*, *Ann*, *General Elliot*, *Red Rover*, *Lord Auckland*, *George IV*, *Sir Archibald Campbell*, *Ruby*. Bombay, Edinburgh, *Swan*, *Childe*, *Carnatic*, *Ann*, *Buckinghamshire*, *Jane*, *Fingask*, *Theodore*, *Brenda*, *Lady Hannyngton*, *Marion*, *Ellen and Susan*.

## SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

| Vessel's Name. | Flag. | Commander. | Tons | Where from. | Consignees. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hospital Ship .... | | | 800 | | |
| Champlain .... | Amerl. | Ritchie .... .... | | Batavia .... .... | Wetmore & Co. |
| Sealeby Castle.... | British | Morgan .. .... | 1036 | Bombay .... .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Fort William .... | ,, | Fraser .... .... | 1042 | Bombay .... .... | ,, |
| Caledonia .... .... | ,, | Lancaster .... .... | | ,, .... .... | Shewanshaw Rustomjee. |
| Horatio.... .... | Amerl. | Howland ... .... | 462 | Manila .... .... | F. S. Hathaway. |
| Duncan .... .... | ,, | Randall .... .... | | Batavia .... .... | Russell & Co. |
| Chas. Forbes .... | British | T. Wills .... .... | 917 | Bombay .... .... | Dhunjeebhoy Muncherjee. |
| Shah Allum .... | ,, | Evans .... .... | 881 | ,, .... .... | Muncherjee Jamsetjee. |
| Bombay Castle.... | ,, | Baxter .... .... | 809 | ,, .... .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Allalevio .. .... | ,, | Clark .... .... | | Calcutta .. .... | H. & N. Cursetjee. |
| Earl Balcarres.... | ,, | Vaux .... .... | 1008 | Bombay .... .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| London .. .... | Amerl. | ——— .... .... | | Soorabaya .... | Russell & Co. |
| Asia.... .... | ,, | Cole .... .... | | Batavia .... .... | Russell & Co. |
| Charlotte .. .... | British | Liebschwager .. | | Bombay .... .... | T Rustomjee & C Rustomjee |
| Lowjee Family .. | ,, | Rowland .. .... | | ,, .... .... | Lindsay & Co. |
| Lord Castlereagh.. | ,, | Tonks .... .... | 702 | ,, .... .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Charles Grant .... | ,, | Pitcairn .... | | ,, .... .... | H. & N. Cursetjee. |
| Fairlie .... .... | ,, | Ager .... .... | 756 | Java .... .... | Turner & Co. |

## SHIPPING AT LINTIN &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*, ——, *Lord Amherst*, Gass; *Isabella*, Barnes to Dent. & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Austen*, Rees; *Col Young*, ——; *Jardine*, Strotham; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, ——; to D. & M. Rustomjee Sodabie, Peterson, to Robert Edwards.

| Vessel's Name. | Flag. | Commander. | Tons | Where from. | Consignees. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rasselas .. .... | Amerl. | Carter .... .... | 667 | Sandwich Islands | |
| Cornwallis .... | British | Clark .... .... | | Bombay .... .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Governor Findlay | ,, | Jauncey .... | | ,, .... .... | ,, |
| Psyche .... .... | ,, | O. Kennedy .... | 180 | Calcutta .... .... | ,, |
| Rose .... .... | Amerl. | Foster .... .... | 442 | Lima .... .... | Russell & Co. |
| Diana.... .... | ,, | Carter .... .... | | Manila .... .... | ,, |
| Eleanor.... .... | British | Lyons .... .... | | ,, .... .... | Dirom & Co. |
| Isabella Robertson | ,, | Hudson .... .... | 330 | Calcutta .... .... | Pereira & Co. |
| Mavis .... .... | ,, | Robertson..... | 100 | ,, .... .... | Dent & Co. |
| Syed Khan .... | ,, | Gallie .... .... | 200 | Bombay .... .... | Pereira & Co. |
| Emily Jane .... | British | Randle .... .... | | Singapore.... .... | Dent & Co. |
| Formidable .... | ,, | Stagg .... .... | 330 | ,, .... .... | R. Wise Holliday & Co. |
| Anna .... .... | Port. | Aguiar .... .... | | Singapore .... | H. Rustomjee. |
| Lonsdale .... .... | British | Crouch .... .... | 210 | London .... .... | Turner & Co. |
| Hinda .... .... | ,, | Lowthean... .... | | Singapore .... | Pan Ramon & Co. |
| Glenelg .... .... | ,, | Langley .. .... | 373 | Bombay .... .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Comajee Family .. | ,, | Wallace .. .... | | Calcutta .... .... | D. & M. Rustomjee. |
| Himmalch .... .... | Amerl. | Fraser .... .... | 185 | Singapore .... | Olyphant & Co. |
| Brooklyn .. .... | ,, | Richardson .... | 433 | Java .... .... | ,, |
| Ardaseer .... .... | British | Macintyre .... | | Bombay .... .... | H. & N. Cursetjee. |
| Enfield .... .... | ,, | Thomas .. .... | 130 | Manila .... .... | Gabriel Yrureagoyena. |

NOTICE. — Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash, for Bills upon the Supreme Government at the Exchange of Two hundredand sixteen (216) Company's Rupees, per one hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after sight.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
,, H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company

Canton, 2nd August, 1837.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to request that all parties indebted to the Estate of her late husband, will furnish their accounts to her; and all persons having Claims on the said Estate will please forward the same for adjustment to

C. CROCKETT.
Administratrix to the Estate of the late CAPTAIN JOHN CROCKETT.

Macao, 26th July, 1837.

NOTICE.—The Secretary of the Canton Book Society requests information concerning the following publications belonging to the Society.

Jesse's Anglers Rambles,
Penny Magazine No. 83.

NOTICE.—Mr. John Smith has this day been admitted a partner in my Establishment which will continue to be carried on in Commission, Ware-house keeping, and Auctioneering under the firm of Markwick & Smith. CHARLES MARKWICK.

Canton, 1st July, 1837.

NOTICE.— Referring to the above advertisement Charles Markwick and John Smith beg leave to solicit from their friends and the Public, a continuance of the Patronage that has heretofore been given to the Ware-house keeping and Auctioneering of the late Establishment of MARKWICK EDWARDS & Co.

Canton, 1st July 1837. (No. 3 Imperial Hong.)

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. F M. Gillanders and Mr. W. K. Ewart in our establishment ceased yesterday. Mr. Peter Ewart and Mr. Edward Lyon have become partners in our establishment this day.

GILLANDERS EWART & Co.

Bombay, 1st May, 1837.

NOTICE.—Samuel Wetmore Jr., is this day admitted a partner in our establishment,

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, February 1st 1837.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the PERSIAN INSURANCE SOCIETY or BOMBAY are prepared to receive application for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the office they are authorized to take.

H. & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton, 2d May, 1837.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } ₱ 100 ₰1
,, Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c..... ,, ,, ,, 1. 50.
,, Policies and folio pages. ,, ,, ,, b.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

NOTICE.

THE interest of Samuel Russell and Augustine Heard in our house ceased on the 31st December 1836. RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, January 2nd.

INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE subscribers are duly authorised to grant Policies on account of this Company, payable in Canton Calcutta, or London. RUSSELL & Co.

Canton July, 6th 1837.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

*The Agents for the Society are from this day,*

In London,—Messrs, Palmers Mackillop Dent & Co.
,, Calcutta, Mess. Mackillop Stewart & Co.
,, Bombay,—Mess, Forbes & Co,
,, Singapore, Mess, A, L. Johnston & Co,
,, Manila,—Mess. Russell & Sturgis,

DENT & Co,
Canton, 1st, July, 1836. *Secretaries.*

FOR SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA.

THE "Cowasjee Family," Captain R. Wallace, will leave Cap-shuy-moon within a few days,

For freight apply to D. & M. RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 11th August, 1837.

FOR THE STRAITS AND CALCUTTA.

THE new fast sailing Ship Shah Allum, of 881 Tons, E. Evans, Commander will be despatched positively from Whampoa on the 15th September. For Freight apply to

MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE.
No. 4 Chow-Chow Hong.

FOR CAP-SHUY-MOON & BATAVIA.

THE Ship London, Captain Brace, will leave Whampoa on the 13th inst. For Freight apply to,

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, August 4th, 1837.

FREIGHT FOR NEW-YORK.

THE Champlain, Capt. Ritchie, can take 150 tons on freight. Apply to

WETMORE & Co.

1st August, 1837.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship Charlotte, C. L. Liebschwager Commander to sail from Whampoa on the 1st Oct. For Freight apply to

TAMOOLJEE RUSTOMJEE,
and
COWASJEE SAPOORJEE.
No. 5 Foongtay Hong.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE "Caledonia," J. T. Lancaster, Commander will leave Whampoa on the 15th Proximo, for freight apply to

SHAWSHAW RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 6th July, 1837.

FOR STRAITS & BOMBAY.

THE Ship "Charles Forbes," Capt. Thomas Wills, will leave Whampoa on the 20th September next, for freight apply to

DHUNJEEBHOY MUNCHERJEE,
and
BORMUSJEE FRAMJEE.
No. 5 Powshong Hong.

Canton, 7th July, 1837.

FOR SALE.

THE Barque San Francisco de Paula, now in Macao harbour, with masts, rigging, etc. For particulars apply to

PEREIRA & Co.

Canton, 4th August, 1837.

ON SALE.

THE fast Sailing Clipper Formidable 338 Tons Register, length from the fore part of the main stem to the after part of the Stern post aloft 112 feet 6 in.
Breadth of the broadest part taken above the main wales 26 feet 3 in.
Depth of hold 12 feet. Apply to

ROBT. WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co.

Canton, 31st July, 1837.

FOR SALE.

THE new Brig. "Rose," of 145 Tons Register, built in the United States in a superior manner, and fast. For terms apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, May, 4th 1837.

TO LET.

A Two-storied house in Macao, cool and commodious, situated in the rua de San Antonio. Persons desirous of taking the house are requested to apply to it's owner Major ALMADA in Macao.

WANTED.

BY a young Englishman, a situation in a merchant's counting-house. He is well acquainted with several of the European languages, and with bookkeeping. For reference apply to THE CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

FOR SALE ON BOARD THE BARQUE ISABELLA.

ROUGH spars of various sizes, lower masts, topmasts, Jib-booms and other spars.
200 Teak sheathing boards 1 and 1 Inch thick.
20 Teak wide boards, 11 feet long and 21 Inches wide.
Also: all kinds of ship's stores.
Apply to Capt. Hillar on board, or

Stanford & Mares, at Canton

Canton, 14th September, 1836

TO LET.

FROM the first of September next, the house on the S. E. side of Praya Grande, formerly the Spanish Factory, and now occupied by Da. Anna Joaquina Lopes, with large cool apartments. Any Gentleman Wishing to take the said house, will please to address to Joaquin Jose Lopes, at Macao.

Macao, 13th August, 1836.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current.
For one year payable in advance..... ₱ 12
For six Months,,,

# THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Petal. (Cs.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars (T.) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Comsal. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avoirdupois = 1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avoirdupois, 1 Picul.—14 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—24 Cys, 1 Cwt.—4 Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash, 1 Candarin.—10 Candarins, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Spanish dollar 7 Mace 1 cn 7 ch.

VOL. 2d No. 49. CANTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST, 12TH, 1837. No. 101

## IMPORTS.

| | Qn. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| COTTON MANUFACTURES | | | |
| Cambrics - 40 yds. - | P. | $ 3. a 4. | |
| Chintzes - 28 " - | " | 4 a 6 | |
| standfds. Monteiths scarlet | " | 2.25 a 2.30 | dull. |
| " blue - | " | 1.25 a 2 | |
| Long-cloths whiter, yds. 36 | " | 4½. a 5. | |
| " " 40 " | " | 10. a 12. | in demand. |
| " grey 40 " 38 | " | 4½. a 5. | |
| " " 40 " 38 | " | 6½ a 8. | |
| " " 60 " 38 | " | 9. a 12. | |
| Am. brown Cots. 30 " 36 | " | 3. " & 10. | |
| Cotton yarn Nos. 10 @ 20 | Pl. | 40 | |
| " " 30 @ 32 | " | 40 a 43 | |
| Calcutta - " 16 @ 24 | " | 34 a 35. | |
| WOOLLENS. | | | |
| Broadcloth Ex. Sup'fine @ 32 | Y. | 1.30 a 2 80. | |
| " Span' Stripes 60@72 | " | 1.20 a 1.30. | |
| " Supers - 36@60 | " | 80 a 90. | |
| " Worsters - | " | 60 cts. | |
| " Worleys 23 yd. | Pc. | 11 a 11½ | No sale. |
| " Sup'r Selet. Cutgs large | Pl. | 30 a 40. | Cts. dull |
| Flannel - - - | yd. | 15 a 20. | |
| Cambleta double 55 yds. 30 | Pl. | | |
| Fine singles - - - | " | 24 a 28. | dull. |
| Second - - - | " | | |
| Dutch - 40 yds. 33 | " | 28 | |
| " " 40 " 28 | " | 22 | No demand. |
| Bombazets - - - | " | 7 a 8 | |
| Longelis scarlet - - | " | 9 | |
| Assorted colors - - | " | 9½ a 9½ | |
| Woollen yarn - - | " | 70 a 80. | Limited demand. |
| COTTON. | | Tael. | |
| Bengal old or inf. - | Pl. | 7.5 a 11. | |
| " sup' and fine - | " | | |
| Bombay old or inf. - | " | 7. a 10.5 | |
| " sup'. and fine | " | | |
| Madras - - - - | " | 7.7 a 11. | Nominal. |
| Manila - - - - | " | | None. |
| METALS. | | | |
| Copper Sheets, 14 to @ 32 on | Pl. | $ 34½. | |
| " S. American slab | " | 24. | None. |
| " nails assorted | " | 40. | |
| " old - - | " | 18 | |
| Lead English Pig - | " | 4½ a 4½ | |
| " Spanish " - | " | | |
| Iron Bar 1 @ 2 in - | " | 2. | |
| " Rod ½ @ in - | " | | |
| " Nailrod ½ and under | " | 3.50. | |
| " Hoop ½ @ in - | " | | |
| " Scrap - - - | " | 1. a 1.25 | Not Saleable. |
| Steel English - - | " | | |
| " Swedish - - - | Tub | 8½ a 4 | |
| Spelter English - - - | Pl. | 6. | |
| Tin Plates - - - - | Box | 7½ | Large stock. |
| Quicksilver - - - | Pl. | 120 | |
| SKINS Rabbit - - - | 100 | 60. a 65. | |
| Beaver - - - - | each | 4. a 5. | |
| " Fox - - - | " | 1. a 1.15. | |
| Otter-Sea - - - | " | 40. a 55 | |
| " tails - - | " | 2.50 a 3 | |
| " Land - - - | " | 3. a 7. | |
| Seal - - - - | " | 2. a 2.50 | |
| OPIUM Patna old - - | Chs | 790 | |
| " " new - | " | 670 | |
| Benares old - - - | " | 740 | Nominal. |
| " new - - | " | 660 | |
| Malwa old - - - | " | 620 | |
| " new - - | " | | |
| Turkey - - - - | " | 520 | |
| RICE Bengal - - - | P. | 1.60 a 1.70 | |
| " Java - - - | " | 1.35 a 1.45 | |
| " White table - - | " | 1.65 | |
| " Manila - - - | " | 1.35 a 1.45 | |
| " Paddy - - - | " | 90 pc Tls. | Than Rice. |
| STRAITS PRODUCE &c | | | |
| Bird's nest, fine white - | C. | 30. | |
| " " inf. " - - | " | 11. a 16. | No demaml. |
| " " black - - | " | 1½. a 5. | |
| Bees Wax - - - - | Pl. | 26. a 28. | |
| Betel nut - - - - | " | 3½ | |
| Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24 | " | 34. | Molucca. |
| " Mother - - | " | 10. a 12. | Overstocked. |
| Camphor Baroos - - - | C. | 6 a 25. | |
| Gambir - - - - | P. | 2½. a 3. | |
| Mace - - - - | " | | |
| Nutmegs - - - - | " | | |
| Pepper - - - - | " | 8. | |
| Rattans - - - - | " | 3½. | In demand. |
| Tin Banca - - - | " | 18. | |
| " Singapore &c. - | " | 18. | First quality. |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | |
| Amber large 1st quality - | C. | 3. a 13 | |
| " small fragments - | " | 20 cts a 1½. | |
| Asafœtida - - - - | P. | 4½ | |
| Bichdemar - - - - | " | 12. a 36. | |
| " good - - - | " | 36. a 50. | |
| Cochineal - - - - | " | 130. a 180 | Dull. |
| Coral large beads or pieces | C. | | |
| " fragments - | P. | 40. a 50. | |
| Cow Bezoar - - - | C. | 16. a 23. | No demand. |
| Cudbear - - - - | Pl. | 12. | |
| Cutch Pegue - - - | " | 6. a 6½. | |
| Elephants Teeth or Ivory | " | 70. a 100. | |
| " " cuttings | " | 60. a 65. | |
| Fish-maws - - - | " | 25 a 55. | |
| Flints - - - - | " | 40 cents. | |
| Ginseng crude - - | " | 75. | |
| " clarified. - | " | 100 | None in mkt. |
| Mother of Pearl Shell - | " | 9. a 10. | |
| Myrrh - - - - | " | 3. a 6. | |
| Olibanum - - - - | " | 3½. a 8 | Large stock. |
| Putchuck - - - - | " | 18. a 20 | Little demand. |
| Rose Maloes - - - | " | | |
| Saltpetre at Linthn - - | " | 8. a 9. | Nominal. |
| Shark's fins - - - | " | 13. a 30. | |
| Smalts - - - - | " | 30. a 45. | Limited demand. |
| Stock fish - - - - | " | 3½. a 4. | Large stock. |
| Thread Gold and Silver | Cy. | 30 a 35 | Large stock |
| Wood Ebony Mauritius - | P. | 3. | |
| " " Ceylon - | " | 2. | dull. |
| " Sandal Indian - | " | 24 a 30 | In demand. |
| " " Timor - | " | 12. a 16 | |
| " Sand's Islands - | " | 7. a 10 | |
| " Sapan " - - | " | 1.80 | |

## EXPORTS.

| | WT. in T. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| SILK MANUFACTURES. | | | |
| Camlets blk. 18 yds by 24 in | 36 | $ 13 | |
| " col'd " by " | 30 | 13. | |
| Hfs. 6-4 black L vantine | 17 | 5 70. a 6. | |
| " fringed 63 in | 15 | 6 10 a 5 50 | |
| " 7-8 " | | | |
| Hfs. 7-8 cross barred - - | 11 | 7. | |
| " Sarsnet, Nankin silk | | | |
| " " Canton - - | — | 6½ | |
| Hfs. white Pongee 31 in | 18 | 7.75 a 7.80 | |
| " " 30 " | 16 | 6 60 a 6 70 | |
| " figured " 31 " | 20 | 40 | |
| " " 30 " | 18 | 9. | |
| Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 | 21 | 17.50 | |
| " " 29 " | 32 | 16.50 a 16.75 | |
| " black " 24 | 24 | 10.75 a 11.50 | |
| " " 29 " | 28 | 10.30 a 10.50 | |
| Pongees white 30 " 30 | 30 | 11.75 a 12 | |
| " " 30 " 29 | 29 | 1.30 a 11.75 | |
| " " 30 " 24 | 32 | 13. a 13.50 | |
| " Szechuen 19 " 19 | 27 | 3.75 a 3.90 | |
| Sarsnets black N 30 " 29 | 27 | 11.40 a 11.75 | |
| " " C. " 29 | 25 | 10 a 10½ | |
| " " " 29 | 22 | 7.80 a 8.10 | |
| " white 30 " 29 | 34 | 12 a 12.20 | |
| " colored 30 " 29 | 21 | 12.40 a 12.60 | |
| " crossbarr'd " 24 | 18 | 10.75 | |
| Satins black 18 " 29 | 44 | 17 a 17.50 | |
| " " 19 " 29 | 36 | 14.25 a 14.50 | |
| " colored 18 " 29 | 33 | 17.20 a 17.40 | |
| " high " 18 " 29 | 36 | 18.75 a 19 | |
| " damasked crimson " | 34 | 21 a 22. | |
| " colored " | 38 | 20 a 21. | |
| Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 | 44 | 13 a 13.50 | |
| " colored " " | 33 | 16 a 16.40 | |
| " " " 29 | 36 | 17 a 17.50 | |
| " Canton black 29 " | 34 | 10 a 10.20 | |
| Sewing silks assort. colors. in | Pl. | 4.70 a 4.90 | |
| " black " | | 4.30 a 4.40 | |
| Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. - | 7 | 3.40 | |
| " " 5-4 " in - | 3½ | 2.90 | |
| " 8-4 Satin figd. 63 " | 5 | 2.15 a 2.25 | |
| " 7-4 " " | 4 | 1.85 | |
| " " damasked silk 54 " | 4 | 2.50 | |
| Water silks col'd. 18 y. 29 in | 32 | 16.45 | |
| BLACK TEAS. | Pl | Tael. | |
| " Bohea Canton - - | " | 11 a 13 | |
| " Fokeen - - | " | 14 | Low quality. |
| " Congou Souq. kai. - | " | 16 a 22 | |
| " Bl. Lf. & Pek. kai | " | 20 a 26 | |
| " Campoi - - - | " | 28 a 38 | |
| " Souchong - - - | " | 40 a 56 | |
| " Hung muey - - - | " | 33 a 40 | |
| " Pekoe - - - - | " | 60 a 90 | |
| " Ning Yong - - - | " | 24 a 27 | Nominal. |
| " Ankoi - - - - | " | 16 a 22 | |
| " Pouchong - - - | " | | |
| " Orange Pekoe - - | " | 23 a 35 | |
| " Caper - - - - | " | 25 a 30 | |
| GREEN TEAS. | | | Canton Tea. |
| " Twankay - - - | " | 25 a 30 | |
| " Skin - - - - | " | 20 a 36 | 10 a 11. |
| " Hyson - - - - | " | 40 a 58 | 28 a 30. |
| " Young Hyson - - | " | 26 a 38 | 14 a 22. |
| " Imperial - - - | " | 50 a 58 | |
| " Gunpowder - - - | " | 35 a 61 | 32 a 36. |
| RAW SILK. Canton No. 1 | T. | | |
| " " " 2 | " | | |
| " " " 3 | " | 235 | |
| " " " 4 | " | 185 | |
| " " " 5 | " | $ 92 | |
| Nankin Tsatlee - - - 4 | " | 400 | Nominal. |
| " Taysaam- - - - | " | 320 a 335 | |
| SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st | T. | 5.5 | |
| " " 2d. | " | 5.2 | |
| " Pingfa - - - - | " | 6.6 | |
| " Candy Canton - - | " | 6.8 | |
| " " Chinchew - - | " | 16 | |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | |
| Alum - - - - | " | 1.95 a 1.95 | at Macao. |
| Aniseed star - - - - | " | 10½ a 11 | |
| Camphor - - - - | " | 33 a 34 | |
| Cassia at Whampoa - - | " | 11.50 a 12 | |
| " Lintin - - - | " | 9. | |
| " buds - - - - | " | 14 a 15 | |
| Canes bamboo - - - - | 1000 | 10 a 14 | |
| " Wangees - - - | " | 7 a 12 | |
| China Root - - - - | Pl. | 3½ | |
| Cubebs - - - - - | " | 17 a 18 | |
| Dragon's blood - - - | " | 80 a 100 | |
| Galangals - - - - | " | 3½ a 3½ | |
| Gamboge - - - - | " | 65 a 70 | None good. |
| Glass beads - - - - | " | 17 a 22 | |
| Glue - - - - - | " | 9 a 11 | |
| Ginger in Jars - - - | Case | 5 a 5½ | |
| Hartall or Orpiment - - | Pl. | 15 a 16 | |
| Lead white - - - - | " | 9 a 10 | |
| " red - - - - | " | 10 | |
| Mo. of Pear' Shells bcoloo large | Pl. | | |
| " blue edged small | " | | No demand. |
| Musk warranted - - - | Cy. | 55 a 60 | |
| Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in | 100 | 92 | |
| " 9½ yds. 12 in - - | Pc. | 68 | |
| " Canton made - - | " | 79 | |
| " " large - - | " | 92 | |
| " " small - - | " | 65 | None. |
| Yellow yds. in 1st. st. | " | 79 a 80 | |
| " " 2d. | " | 66 a 70 | None. |
| " " 3d. | " | 58 | |
| " small " " | " | | |
| " white " " | " | 55 a 65 | Wanted. |
| Oils Aniseed - - - - | Cy. | 1.10 a 1.20 | |
| " Cassia - - - - | " | 1.65 | |
| Rhubarb - - - - - | Pl. | | |
| " Dutch cut - - - | " | | |
| Soy in Jars - - - - | Case | 5 a 8 | |
| Tobacco in baskets - - | Pl. | 14 a 15 | |
| Tortoiseshell - - - - | P. | | |
| Turmeric - - - - - | " | | |
| Vermillion 50 catties - - | Box. | 80. | |

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER UNLESS IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also higher prices are obtainable for Camlets, Sarsnets, Ginseng and other Goods, on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with Rice, Cotton &c. sometimes discharge at Macao or transhipp their Cargoes, at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rests outside, and River Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of Wine, Beer, Pickles &c, Confectionary Stationery, Cutlery Crockery ware, &c. for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

Note. Alum, and Canes are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; and Raw Silk, Silk piece goods &c, are sometimes shipped there the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Pounds are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

### RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

| | s. d. |
|---|---|
| On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills..... | 4 8 nominal. |
| Government Bills 10 @ 30 days..... none..... | 4. 6 |
| United States Bank Bills 6 months sight..... | |
| Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents. none. | |
| E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight..... | 216 C. R. |
| E. I. Directors Bills, 60 ds. sight, Rs. ..... | |
| Private Bills, on Bombay, " Co's. Rs. ..... | |

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves $ 24.50 per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 6 per Cent premium.
" " " small 96 a 98 " 5½ " "
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, " " " 1 per Cent "
" " Old Carolus IV. " " " 12 per Cent "
South American Republics " " " none.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cubic feet .. £n. 0 £3. 5.
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none... .. .. "
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. .. ..

### DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1st APRIL TO 31st JULY, 1837.

| | IN JULY. | | | IN APRIL, MAY AND JUNE. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Chests. | Price. | Value in Dollars. | Chests. | Value in Dollars. | Stock 1st August. |
| Patna ..... old | 14 | 810 | 11,340 | 972 | 712,080 | 187 |
| " ..... new | 654 | 685 | 447,990 | | | 1,529 |
| Benares ..... old | 294 | 730 | 214,535 | 610 | 421,160 | 284 |
| " ..... new | 130 | 765 | 99,495 | | | 155 |
| Malwa ..... old | 323½ | 555 | 1,698,112 | 4,571 | 2,456,490 | 7,804 |
| | 4071 | | 2,271,412 | 6,153 | 3,589,130 | 9,177 |

Total of deliveries from 1st of April, to 1st August, 10,224 chests, value $ 5,860,542.

### RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

| | GOODS TO ASIA. | GOODS TO EUROPE. | | GOODS TO AMERICA. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay | 1 | Singapore | 1½ | Hot or Hurricane 3 |
| Ceylon | | Manila | 1½ | Spain or Portugal 2 |
| Madras | | Malacca | | American U.States 2 |
| Calcutta | 1 a 2½ | Penang | 1½ | Chili or Peru 4 |
| Rangoon | | Batavia | 2 | Mexico 3 |
| Mauritius | | Gt. Britain via Sea | 3½ 3 | E.coast of China 1 p m |
| Australia | | " direct | 3 | Lintin &c. 1 |
| Sand. Islands | | Prince | 3½ | |

Note. Aboverates are from 20th April to 20th Oct. annually; during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat lower. Risks on Bombay are $ 9 per Cent per annum, $ 4½ for 6 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ ½ per month.

The local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

### WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7824756 of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd " " 1200 do. & under 1600 " 0.7221091 " "
3rd " " under 1200 do. " 0.5627351 " "

N B The cubit is 14½ inches; measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremost to the Mizen mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products—The largest class pay from $ 4500 to $ 4320; 2d class from $ 3700 to $ 3500; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Canton Inner Port Fee in paid by all vessels 1600 Taels or $ 2223. Linguists fee $ 173½ and Compradore's fee $ 50 Also Pilotage $ 60, inwards and outwards the same. The French and other Foreign vessels they are slightly varied. Ricesiden ships are charged only about $ 1200 in lieu of measurement

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

### IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—Longcloths, both white and grey continued in very great demand, the market being entirely bare of them.

WOOLLENS.—There has been some demand for Spanish Stripes which have advanced a little in price. LONGELLS also are improving, the stocks in first hands being much reduced.

RICE.—The prices have slightly improved during the week, owing probably to the heavy rains which have fallen lately.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—TIN remains in fair demand at our quotations, and the price of PEPPER has again improved. The demand for BETELNUT has also caused an improvement in price of that article.

SANDALWOOD.—The recent arrivals have caused a slight fall in prices.

LEAD.—Improving.

COTTON.—The transactions have been limited, purchasers not being willing to come forward except at a decline which holders will not submit to. There is not so much enquiry for fine Cotton in consequence of the flood in the district where the demand for that description is. 3 @ 4000 bales of fair quality new BOMBAY COTTON have been disposed of at about previous rates 8. 3 @ 9. 5. Inferior kinds without improvement. The clearances in July are reported at

| Bombay, | Bengal, | Madras, | Total, |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17,740 | 6,588 | 3,909 | 28,302 Bales |

leaving a stock on the 1st instant of

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 40,911 | 9,077. | 1,938 | 53,926 Baled |

since, which the *Glenelg*, *Charles Grant* and *Castlereagh* have arrived.

OPIUM.—In our last we adverted to a chop having been received from the Emperor regarding OPIUM the consequences of which have proved more serious than we anticipated—there being again a complete interruption, within this day or two to the trade, but we trust it will be only for a short time. Meanwhile nothing is doing, and our quotations must therefore be considered as nominal. The deliveries to the 8th were,

Patna, *Old*, 5, *New*, 110; Benares, *Old*, 10, *New*, 0; Malwa, 560; Total, 685 Chests.

### EXPORTS.

TEA.—Musters of new Soucheng Pekoe, Hungmuey, and Ankoy teas of various descriptions and a few of the merchant's own Congous have arrived. There has been, we hear, a little inquiry during the last week for Pekoe and Hungmuey, but the teamen in general ask higher prices than the purchasers would be warranted in giving after the late accounts from the home market.

EXCHANGE.—on England, quite nominal at 4s. 8d.

# THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 2d. No. 50. CANTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST, 19TH, 1837. No. 102


FROM THE CHINESE REPOSITORY FOR AUGUST.

ART. V. *Chinese pagodas, their supposed influence on the productions of the soil, the prosperity of the people, and the government of the elements: with notices of the lions of Canton.*

TRIVIAL occurrences, and incidental remarks and the most artless actions, of no value when considered separately, sometimes afford the best materials for elucidating the principles and character of men. Ballads, placards, and the like, fall into the same category; viewed unconnectedly, they may seem unworthy of notice, but when collected and arranged, they often afford curious and valuable data, for ascertaining popular sentiments, taste, and manners. To natives, these sources of information are open; but to foreigners they are, for the most part, inaccessible. Hence, one of the reasons for our ignorance of the customs and usages of the Chinese. Processions and festivals, with a vast variety of rites and ceremonies, are frequently witnessed by the foreigner; whilst respecting both their cause and their object he knows nothing. The origin and design of the pagodas, prominent objects in almost every part of the country, are but little understood by foreigners; and indeed, not a few natives are equally ignorant respecting them. In former volumes, we have given a variety of notices on this subject, all confessedly incomplete: we have now only a fragment to add; it is a 'subscription paper;' it originated early this year, among the gentry of Canton; it has been placarded, and extensively circulated. The following is a free translation.

"Fellow-countrymen! The region of country southeast of the provincial city, on account of its watercourses, has an important influence on the destinies of the inhabitants. From an examination of old records it appears, that the pagoda on Pachow, and the adjacent temple dedicated to the monsters of the sea, were built in the twenty-fifth year of Wanleih (1598); and that the pagoda at Cheihkang, and the temple there consecrated to the god of letters, were founded in the reign of Teenke (about 1621); all these structures have had a most happy influence on every thing around them, causing the number of literati to be very numerous, and the productions of the soil most abundant. Recently, however, the winds and the rains driving furiously, have broken down the tops of the pagodas, and laid the temples in ruins, and injured even their foundations. Their appearance now is very unsightly; they ought to be repaired, in order to secure the return of happy and prosperous times. The pagoda on the north of the city, which rises five stories high and has its walls painted red, a color which is from its very nature productive of fire, ought also to be repaired, and painted with some other color. Already we have obtained the permission of their excellencies the governor in council, to proceed with the contemplated works, and also recommendatory papers in which they advise the people to assist in accomplishing this work. It being an affair which greatly concerns both our honor and prosperity, we have a right to expect, fellow-countrymen, that you will heartily cooperate, joyfully and promptly contributing, little or much according to your ability, so that by our united efforts the repairs may be soon undertaken, and the buildings rise again to their former splendor! Then, according to your deeds of merit, the gods will send prosperity, and your glory and virtue will become great beyond comprehension. A special solicitation."

The gentlemen who have put this paper in circulation, are styled *shinkis*, a term denoting that they are allowed to wear the sash of honor: they are all literary men, and are the most distinguished and honorable in the city of Canton; their number is supposed to be not more than three hundred. Their first 'solicitation,' not having obtained a very liberal support, they have just sent forth another, urging their countrymen to come forward with new contributions. Agents have been appointed to solicit and receive money; but it is said the whole amount now collected does not exceed $1000. The repairs which are contemplated will require several thousand dollars.

It is not easy to understand the motives which have induced these literary gentlemen, and their countrymen, to engage in this enterprise,—an enterprise which seems to be regarded as both benevolent and religious, one which, when accomplished, will be pleasing to the gods and beneficial to men. The Chinese pagodas generally, and these among the others, are, it is believed, of Buddhistic origin. The motives, therefore, which led to their erection, and which are now inducing such special efforts for repairing them, are purely superstitious, ideal, without foundation in reason or fact. It is supposed, by the authors of the paper given above, that these buildings have an influence on all things around them, and that, when in a proper state of repair, they will cause the soil to be productive, the people prosperous, and the elements (such as fire, water, &c.,) submissive and obedient. Here, then, we see not only the common people, but their rulers, with the most honorable and distinguished men of the country, lending themselves and their influence to support vain superstitions, which reason and common sense, when unbiassed, will ever condemn. These superstitions are based on an ideal system termed *fungshuy*, fully to elucidate which will require much more information than we can now command. Mr. Davis, in his observation on this subject, very justly remarks:

"The strangest and most unaccountable of the Chinese superstitions, is what they denominate *foong-shuey*, 'wind and water,' a species of geomancy, or a belief in the good or ill luck attached to particular local situations or aspects, which we had occasion to notice before, and which, among the more rational classes of the people, is admitted to be nonsensical. Before a house is built, or a burial-place selected, it is necessary to consult certain professors of the occult science, who, at the price of adequate fees, proceed with much solemnity to examine the situation. After frequently perambulating and examining the ground, and even deferring their decision for months, they will fix on some particular place. The lucky position of a grave is supposed to exercise some influence on the fortunes of a whole family; and if, after all the expense and trouble of consulting the cheats who profess the art, ill fortune rather than good should attend the parties, this is, of course, attributed to anything except the inefficiency of the *foong-shuey*. This term may in general be constructed by the word *luck*, and it has been supposed that in a country, like China, where nearly all long journeys are performed by water, 'good wind and water,' or in other words good luck on a journey, has by degrees come to signify good luck in every circumstance and condition of life." *See vol ii, p. 145.*

Connected with this 'wind and water' system there are, in and near Canton, what are called *pahing*, 'the eight lions,' as the phrase may be freely translated; the work king means, literally, a light, a prospect, a landscape; and in the pa king, it seems to imply, 'a remarkable locality.' In the history of Lewchew, noticed in our last number, we observed that the Chinese historian has described the eight remarkable localities of that country, and endeavored to illustrate the same by wood-cuts; in the following order: 1st, a landscape, including hill and dale, viewed by moon-light—it is a night-scene: 2d, a rocky coast, against which are dashing the billows of the ocean: 3d, a beautiful village surrounded with bamboos: 4th, a forest of lofty pines: 5th, a rocky precipice: 6th, a rainbow, as seen after the autumnal showers: 7th, a fountain of water: and 8th, gardens of plantain. In Canton, the 'remarkable localities' have been different under different dynasties. Those now in vogue are the following.

1st. *Yuenco leaufung*, or the peaks of Yuenco. This is the name of a ridge, or series of peaks, rising just within the northern walls of the city: the ridge extends from east to west about three *le*, or a little more than one English mile, and is crowned with a pavilion for the goddess of mercy. From these peaks, the spectator has a fine view of the city and its suburbs, and of the surrounding country southward, eastward, and westward. The place is often a resort for parties of pleasure.

2d. *Pachow tachao*, the pagoda of Pachow, or, more correctly, *Pagachow*. This is one of the structures mentioned on a former page in this article; it stands about east from the city, perhaps forty *le* distant; and is known to foreigners as the 'Whampoa pagoda.' The plot of ground on which it stands is an island, 'which rises,' as the Chinese say, 'abruptly from the middle of the Pearl river, about fifty feet in height, having upon it three knolls, resembling the shape of a guitar; and hence its name, *Pepa chow*, 'the island Guitar;' and hence, too, the name of the pagoda. It was built by permission of the local authorities, and rises nine stories high; and was originally called Fowtē (Bodhi?); and also 'the pagoda of the sea-monsters.' On the north, it has a smaller art dedicated to the god of the north, and a temple consecrated to the monsters of the deep.

3d. *Wanteen heatung*, 'the pavilion of the five genii.' The story of the five genii has been given in our second volume, page 148. Their pavilion stands in the old city, and was erected by a provincial officer in the reign of the *Ming* dynasty. Having completed the building he caused images of the five genii to be engraved and placed within its walls. Near its entrance there are to be seen the five stone rams, and a huge rock, forty or fifty feet broad, on which is the print of a man's foot; the hollow made by the foot on this rock is (said to be) always filled with water, as if it were supplied by a living fountain beneath—which is truly marvellous!

4th. *Kaouwā Yushan*, the rocks of Yushan. This locality is also within the city, and has nothing to distinguish it except a temple, and that presents nothing remarkable.

5th. *Chinhae stenghow*. This is the famous red building, described by the gentry of Canton, as being productive of fires in the city and vicinity. It stands on the northern wall of the city, and was built by Coo Kangtsoo in the first year of Hungwoo, A. D. 1368.

6th. *Fowkew tsuting*, the wells of Fowkew. These are situated in the western suburbs; the origin of the name, Fowkew, is involved in much obscurity, and connected with many legends and traditions, which are unworthy of notice. Their waters, however are reputed to contain divine qualities; and even the flowers, which grow in the vicinity of the wells, are sought for with great eagerness, since it is supposed they bring good luck to those who pluck them.

7. *Setsenau punpā* the cascade of Setzenau. The hills of Setzenau are in the district of Nanhae, about forty miles westward from the city. The surrounding scenery is described as very romantic; and the crystal stream, at the head of the cascade, pushes forth from the solid rock, "as the water from the bore of an engine."

8th. *Tungkae yuchoo*, literary, 'east sea fish pearl,' meaning 'the pearl of the eastern river;' this was once a beautiful round stone, which rose in the middle of the Choo-keang, a little distance from the southern gates of the provincial city; it is now the site of the Dutch Folly, called by the Chinese, *hae chaou tse*, 'the pearl temple of the river.'

In this enumeration, the reader will perceive that two of the buildings, which the gentry of Canton are about to repair, are included among the 'eight beautiful prospects' of the city. The other pagoda, at Cheihkang, is midway between Canton and Whampoa, often called the 'half-way pagoda.' While the Chinese are thus solicitous about, 'they know not why,' their indifference in certain cases where their present and immediate welfare is at stake, is truly remarkable. This point is very justly animadverted on by Mr. Davis: he says,—"In common with a considerable portion of the rest of mankind, they are pretty generally fatalists, or believers in inevitable destiny: and the practical mischiefs of such a creed cannot be more strongly displayed, than in the conspicuous resulting from their apathetic carelessness in regard to the use of fire. Notwithstanding the repeated conflagrations which every year devastate the town of Canton, the same unaccountable negligence is perpetually apparent to the most casual observer, who, in perambulating their streets, or taking notice of their domestic habits, cannot fail to be struck by the extreme carelessness with which burning paper and lighted sticks of incense are left a bout burning paper and lighted sticks of incense are left a bout their combustible dwellings, or pipes smoked and bunches of crackers discharged in temporary edifices constructed entirely of *matting*. * * * Some of these first are doubtless the work of incendiarism, who hope to profit in the confusion; but a large number must also be considered as the results of that stupid belief in fatalism, which tends to paralyse effort and to banish caution."

## TEA IN ASSAM.

At the last meeting of the Agricultural Society, a printed copy of the Report of Dr. M'Clelland, on the plantations in Assam, which had been laid by him before the Governor General, was placed upon the table. The information, which was obtained from Dr. M'Clelland's researches, will be found of the highest value in directing the future efforts of Government and of the community, to acclimate in this Empire, the cultivation of Tea. There are few objects of national interest which yield in importance to this question, whether we consider the magnitude of the consumer of which it is the element, or the risk to which that commerce is exposed in China by the caprice of a semibarbarous Government. It would indeed be a noble change in our commercial relations, if we were to become independent of China for tea, and the Chinese were no longer dependent on us for opium.

Dr. M'Clelland visited *five* tea plantations in Assam. The *first* was that of *Cuju*, twelve miles from the banks of the Noa Dihing river, and twenty miles south of *Sudiya*, in the midst of an extensive forest. The whole plantation appears to be comprised within a circular space of 300 yards in diameter. The plants were found to be smaller in size in proportion to their distance from the boundary line of the plantation. The *second* colony of plants was found at *Nigroo*, in a southerly direction from Cuju. Dr. M'Clelland thus describes his discoveries at this plantation:—

"Approaching the spot, from the river, we crossed a tract of almost pure sand, overgrown with reeds, and in the course of a few paces, reached a sandy clayey soil in which we found a few small tea plants; a few spots further introduced us to a dry, and less consistent soil, in which the plants were found larger, and more numerous. (I selected a specimen of each of these soils, marking the first, 1809; and the second, 1010.) Surrounded by tea plants, we ascended the mound, the soil of which light, fine, and of yellow colour, having no sandy character. Here the plants were found still more numerous than in the lower ground."

The *third* plantation was near the village of *Nondwar*, in the centre of upper Assam, twenty-five or thirty miles from the Burrumpooter. It is about fifty yards in length and twenty in breadth; but there is reason to believe that the plantation was formerly much more extended than it is at present. The *fourth* grove of tea was found at *Thegrey*, where the plant does not thrive more than thirty yards from the margin of a small stream. Here a number of young plants were found, which gave an encouraging instance of the disposition of the plant to accommodate itself to any soil; although the plants were found to increase in size and number as the travellers approached the light sandy soil, and disappeared again in a dark rich moist soil. The *fifth* colony of tea plants visited was at *Gubre Parbut*, three days journey E. S. E. of Jorehaut. The extent of ground covered by this group of plants was about sixty yards in diameter, and of circular shape. From the circumstances in which they grow Dr. M'C. argues that the tea plant grows spontaneously under slightly different circumstances as follows. 1. In the level plain. 2. On embankments or mounds somewhat raised above the plain. Cuju, Nondwar and Thegrai, are examples of the first, Nigroo, and *Gubre Parbut* of the second."

The researches of Dr. M'Clelland in Assam, have not, indeed' discovered to us any thing which could be denominated a tea forest, from which an immediate and exclusive supply of tea might be obtained, as soon as we have become masters of the art of manipulation. All the five tea colonies visited by him do not comprise an extent much exceeding one square mile. But his exertions have fully demonstrated the capacity of the soil of upper Assam for the cultivation of tea, and shews that nothing is wanting but care, perseverance, and a moderate outlay of capital, to ensure a considerable share of this valuable commerce to India. When indeed we have extensively naturalized the manufactures of tea in India, and enjoy the services of a number of individuals well acquainted with the culture and preparation of the plant, there can be little doubt, that the cultivation of it will spread through the countries to the East of Bengal. And when public attention is once drawn to the subject, and information has been freely circulated, other localities in the wide regions which have come into our possession in this quarter, will be found to be possessed of every qualification for rearing the plant.

Dr M'Clelland concludes the first part of his report with the following observations:

"There are however many spots of suitable structure in Upper Assam, that might be selected for new plantations; the most desirable might be at once chosen, while the old colonies should be carefully preserved for the supply of nurseries. This would seem to be the more necessary, as in case of the seed becoming exhausted by the injudicious treatment of the plants composing the original colonies, the difficulty that might arise in procuring a fresh stock from China might prove fatal to Assam as a tea province. From those tea seeds which were procured from China at an enormous expence to Government, few plants have been reared, and probably not one of those few will ever bear seed. The importance therefore of abstaining from officious interference with the original colonies must be evident. None of these are very great in extent, and it is possible to conceive that as they are all in retired forests some attempts may be directed to the transplantation of the trees in a more convenient but less appropriate situation, (as is almost sure to happen on such occasions if convenience be at all allowed to enter into our views) and thus exhaust, if not totally destroy the means of conducting more judicious experiments.

"Little is to be expected from any attempts that can at present be made to manufacture tea from the uncultivated plant; but still as there is a small establishment on the spot for the purpose, consisting partly of Chinese, they might be employed in constant trials upon the leaves afforded by the different colonies in order to detect what the nature and degree of difference may be, between the products of the different soils as well as of leaves of different size. The mode of manipulation adopted with regard to each specimen, and how dried, should be carefully noted, and reports upon the subject forwarded to Calcutta by the person in charge: together with specimens of the prepared tea packed in tender boxes containing those aromatics upon which some of the finer qualities of tea may depend."

(*Friend of India, June 29.*)

### THE SPIRITS OF THE LAKE.

*Original Translation, from the Chinese.*

When the pearly dew of fragrant evening,
Quick following in the sun-beams steps,
Usher in the coy and modest moon,
When the lily rears aloft its drooping head,
And the merry cricket chirpeth in the shade,
I'll wander forth and count my sorrows.
The soft Pe-pa, which dangles from my arm,
I'll strike, and court it's magic melody;
Perchance 't will scare intruding thoughts
Away, or sleep entice: then I'll forget
The sad reality of grief and misery,
And dream of fickle happiness once more.

I'll sit me down on yonder rose and weep:
But no—the wastes much, 't will source
Support so vile a thing as I: the chilly earth
Shall be my couch, a stone my pillow;
For them are but sad prototypes, of a
Cold blighted heart:—and such is mine.

This form so thin and wasted, once was fair
This heart so cold, once was warm and joyous.
Where is my beauty now? and whither gone
My happy heart? Flown with these flatterers,
Who, like the bee, flock round the blooming
Rose, which *faded*, they desert! What care I?

Cursed be that beauty which excited one,
So hated, to desire my love—or person;
Cursed be that love (in him, but sensuality)
That urged disobedience to a father.
Alas! Alas! that father greets him friend
And promises his daughter for a bride."

"I'll plunge into the stilly lake and die
And thus escape his loathed embraces;
My corpse shall be his bride, my nuptial bed
The grave! Merry will I be in Hades
And oft will I think of my fond lover *Pang*
Who wandereth now in some far distant clime."

Thus spake Miss Pooy, who hearing sounds
Of coming footsteps, fled from the spot
And hurried on towards the darkening lake.
Finding herself pursued and fearing interruption
She made the fatal plunge, and as the
Ruffled waters o'er her closed, she called on Pang

I come! I come! responded Pang, who near
Returned successful from the wars, passing
The house, had spied her in the garden,
And followed, but to witness her demise.
I come closed! he cried; another plunge
And all again was still save Crickets chirp.

A fairy skiff 'tis said, is sometimes seen
Sailing on the lake, guided by Pang, while
Seated by his side, Pooy chants some mournful
Air. When the bright moon retires, they
Also vanish, nor are seen again for days
Or months, or years. P.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS,

"*Pursue me on the track the outlaws*
*When distant vengeance had not taught to fear.*"

Mr. Editor,—You have stated that three of the Brig Fairy's crew were executed at Manilla about two months ago, which I take leave to assure you is incorrect. I left Manilla on the 16th of June and at that time three of the pirates belonging to the Fairy were closely confined in separate cells, and the evidence each prisoner gave, fully confirmed their guilt, but as it tended to involve others of the surviving crew in the same horrible crime, *particularly the Sprang*, their fate would be held in suspense until those men now in Canton could be confronted with them at Manilla, but surely you are in error when you say those men are to be sent thither to take their trial! They served under the British flag and were to all intents and purposes British subjects. *Then what tribunal under any other flag can have jurisdiction in the case?* The pirates taken at Manilla are natives of a Spanish colony and were found within the jurisdiction of Courts and laws of Spain with a portion of the plunder of their vessel about them, but even their case involves a question of legality as to their final and well merited doom as the act of piracy and murder they committed was *while serving under an English flag!* I imagine you have been led into the mistake you have made, from having heard that two Pirates were executed at Manilla on the 20th of May last? I was present at their execution, they were two Manilla men, out of three, belonging to the Spanish Brig La Fama laden with a valuable cargo from Singapore and bound to Manilla, who murdered their Captain, the Mate and Boatswain near the Coast of Luconia, and after having possession of that vessel for some time were lulled into security, subdued, and lashed to ringbolts through the ingenuity, presence of mind, and exemplary conduct of the Steward; the third mate jumped over board and was drowned. The La Fama was carried safely into Manilla bay and the villains were seized, tried, and executed about twelve days after her arrival.

Some plunder of cargo had been effected and all letters, parcels, etc. had been thrown overboard by the Pirates during their temporary sway, but, up to the period of my departure from Manilla, no remuneration had been made to the Steward and those of the La Fama's crew who resolutely withstood the temptation within their reach, and with sound honesty and upright principles regained that vessel and rescued from the lawless hands of murderers and pirates a cargo estimated at 100,000 Dollars, chiefly belonging to British merchants.

I understand the question, as to what reward should be given, was in abeyance until the Insurers or officers here or elsewhere had determined that essential point. Justice and that liberality which is due to the saivors of a vessel and cargo in the hands of Pirates with a safe retreat under their lee, will not allow merit so conspicuous to be unrewarded, and whilst the crimes of one portion of the crew

have been expiated on the scaffold, and their heads and limbs are exhibited in chains as a te ror to evil doers, let the claims due to merit be dispensed with equal publicity, and thus proclaim to every seaman whether Manila man, lascar, or European, that a manly discharge of duty shall be duly rewarded.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant.
CHRIS. BIDEN

Macao, 9th August, 1837.

P. S. While at Manila I understood from very good authority that the top mast heads, with top gallant masts standing, of a vessel answering the description of the Brig Fairy, were discovered above water in about 18 or 20 fathoms, off the N. E. coast of Luconia some months ago and from all I heard on that lamentable subject, I verily believe the Fairy was scuttled, sunk, and abandoned thereabouts, with some specie in her hold.

In this endeavour to set you right upon some matters which have a public interest, allow me to add that you were mis-informed as to the cargo on board the ill fated Junk stranded on Francisca point in the late Gale where she still lies, instead of *being in ballast*, she had on board a very valuable cargo consisting of Opium, Bird s nests—Sandal Wood, Ebony—Pepper. Betel nut, Rattans and Sugar—supposed to be worth upwards of 200,000 Dollars.

Y's. C. B.

I observe your statement as elicited from the lascars late of the Fairy, mention the Syrang as one of the victims during the mutiny, whereas the prisoners at Manila (according to the account I heard from a gentleman who saw them) charge the syrang with having been one of the mutineers; I was much surprised at the accusation, as the well known conduct and character of lascars is so totally at variance with such diabolical schemes; their general failing proceeds from fear and a want of confidence among themselves in cases of desperate emergency. Y's. C. B.

## MACAO THEATRICALS.

### TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS,

Dear Mr. Editor,—We have enjoyed a most delightful evening, and indeed a very jovial night at Macao, and as all our good friends at Canton will like to have some account of our festivities, I will endeavour to gratify their wishes.

A party of Amateurs got up Sheridan's Comedy —The Rivals—I firstly give you the Bill of the Play, as it ought to have been printed, and will then proceed to describe the whole entertainment.

The Parts were thus appropriately cast and the performance took place at a house known to the Chinese by the name of "Sixteen pillars House,"—to the foreigners by the gay and memorable Fancy Ball held in it last winter. A few minutes before 7 P. M. I reached the house and was welcomed by the Stage Manager at the en rance, where he awaited the arrival of his Excellency the Governor.

This Gentleman bore a white wand and was bedecked with a mostgiaring red ribbon and rosette, which I presume were prepared for him by one of the ladies, whose generous and friendly zeal was conspicuous wherever their amiable assistance could tend to provide the wants and gratify the wishes of the Amateurs with dresses, decorations, &c.

My path to the theatre was through a neat vista of about 200 Chinese lamps arranged in the arches upon which "Six een Pillars House" is built.

The Theatre was erected upon the terrace which overlooks the small, but well laid out grounds and was protected from the effects of wind and weather by a temporary screen of mats. In the centre of the terrace, in a recess, stood the stage and scarlet curtain, surmounted by a neat ceiling board and well flanked by columns, concealed this portion of the theatre from view until the performance commenced. On the ceiling board stood the motto

PLACERE CONAMUR

in letters of gold en wreathed with laurel and a group of theatrical and musical instruments.

This motto was a puzzler to some of the company, who declared that they had forgotten their Latin; it really is a long time since I left school. One wicked wag, who certainly knew better, declared that "placere conamur" meant 'Give place to the company, and he had scarcely palmed this interpretation upon a certain jovial captain than the latter declaring he possessed a literal translation palmed upon his next neighbour another Hum—*The Place of Columns*. The Ladies a little doubtful of the propriety of the motto rather restricted their enquiries to the medical Gentlemen who were present in full number, and one of them at least had for gotten that ancient maxim of latin grammar that. "The second conjugation hath e long before *re* and *ris*."

About 7. the band struck up the Portuguese national air in very good style and announced the arrival of the Governor ushered in by the stage manager. His Excellency took his seat immediately in front of the stage. About eighty Ladies and Gentlemen formed the audience and it was gratifying to see the children of my English neighbours enjoying so rare and pleasing a scene. Eagerness and anticipated pleasure seemed to enliven every countenance.

The charming smiles of gladness graced each brow
And told how social joys are blended at Macao.

When the Prompter's bell rang the Honble. J. R. Drummond stood forward to deliver the prologue a copy of which I enclose you *

As a composition, this printed prologue is open to criticisms and even the writer of it, will not, I feel assured, be angry at my notice of it. The classical allusions in the introduction of it, I do not find fault with; although it "is really a long time since I left school." It is however clear that the author is not a frequent writer of poetry and that the prologue is the production of a young mind; a poet's mind, we are told, is always young; but there is a distinction between the young minds of young men, and the young minds of old poets. I however, am truly glad to find the tithe of a poet amongst us and if any thing from my pen could urge our friend to persevere and unfold with less diffidence and receive the stores of a mind gifted, as his is, with innate talent, I would write it with pleasure.

Modesty conceals the genius of a virtuous mind
Which knows no other impulse than be just & kind
Prone to do good, his generous heart expands
And with prompt zeal obeys humanity's commands."

I shall only add that the appeal to "Beauty's radiant eyes" was not lost upon the audience; the gentlemen, particular the Bachelors, sending forth a thunder of applause upon Mr Drummond's emphatic pronunciation of the concluding lines, which was responded to with many a lovely glance through sparkling eyes.

The curtain then drew up, and I have not been so well entertained by the performance of a good genteel old English Comedy for many years. The play opened with Captain Wills as the Coachman and Fag. The dialogue between them was supported with much spirit and with perfect self confidence, which is the very soul of play acting.

The second scene ushered on the stage Mr. Astell as Lydia. Mr. Compton as Julia and Mr. F Drummond as Lucy, this being their first appearance in female attire, and quite a novel scene to the audience generally, they were received with such humorous applause that the fair rivals themselves could scarcely refrain from laughter. Next entered Mr. Chinnery and Captain Biden, as Mrs. Malaprop and Sir Anthony Absolute; in this scene the by play and dry humour of Mr. Chinnery were inimitable, and probably as an amateur actor he stands unrivalled. Captain Biden, played his part with much energy and reminded me of Dowton and Munden, and in the second and third acts between himself and Captain Absolute, he really appeared to be in a most devouring rage. Perhaps the best and most interesting scene in the whole play was between Mr. Chinnery and Mr. Leslie, which abounds in genuine and ready wit, especially the quaint dialogue which accompanies the perusal of a letter from the pretended lover Ensign Beverly to Miss Lydia Languish, during which the audience were convulsed with laughter' Mr. Leslie as Captain Absolute acted well his part in full British regimentals he had quite a military air and looked extremely well. Mr. Dalrymple's Sir Lucius O'Trigger was very happy in the delineation of the duellist's cool and blood thirsty character, and yet pourtrayed the sterling worth of a true hearted Irish gentleman, manly in deportment, and frank and courteous in demeanour. Sir Lucius was also dressed in superior style and elegance. Mr. J. R. Drummond as Faulkland was distinguished by the clearness of his enunciation and the elegant pathos with which he delivered some portions of his part which were impressive and enthusiatic, indeed this difficult character was admirably performed. Mr. Rawson as David was excellent and strongly brought to my mind's eye poor little Knight "in Love in a village." His whimpering to Acres when he dissuaded him from the duel was a piece of really fine acting. Mr. Pattullo as Bob Acres evinced readiness of manner, a good memory, and displayed very great talent as an actor in the challenging and duel scene, although we cannot think his misinterpretation of Sir Lucius words "addressing the same Lady too" *undressing the same Lady*" quite correct. Lydia Languish, Julia, and Lucy played their parts with a degree of diffidence and modesty, and yet with excellent taste, and Lucy received the kiss from Sir Lucius in a manner characteristic of a Lady's maid. Thus Mr. Editor I have endeavoured to render that tribute of praise which is eminently due to the amateurs for their very capita' performance, which was conducted throughout with a most gentlemanly kind feeling, and is as earnest of what can, and may be done with limited means!

So well was every arrangement within the Stage contrived, that, although I am told the prompters services were invaluable and were, as I heard with pleasure, extolled at the supper table, yet the audience neither saw nor heard Mr. Mc. Kenzie who with great ability occupied that arduous and important post.

The scenic decorations delineated with a masterly hand, were excellent, and the machinery, the stage, and seats for the audience elevated on a raised platform stooping from the outer wall of the terrace were managed with considerable taste and ability—the result of most zealous and indefatigable exertions devoted to this department by the Hon Mr. J R. Drummond. The dresses were remarkably appropriate and evinced both judgment and good taste; Mrs. Malapro s was capital and so beautifully fitted that I doubt whether it could have been surpassed in London. The whole management, the play, the ball and the supper, the feast and the enjoyment were complete, and when we consider in how short a time the whole was got up too much praise cannot be bestowed on the amateurs, whose generous endeavours to promote the harmony of the society of Macao have been crowned with complete success. —Ardent zeal and hearty good will with exceeding liberality prompted their kind wishes and realized them in the highest degree.

At the conclusion the curtain dropped amid the universal and reiterated cheers of the audience who in the twinkling of an eye were led to grace the ball room, the amateurs enlivening the festive scene in their rich and gay costumes. Dancing was kept up with much animation till midnight when the doors were thrown open to the supper room; the repast was profuse and sumptuous and at one a. m. a series of spirited quadrilles and waltzes were resumed, followed by a second supper after which I left the votaries of Terpsichore to trip on the light fantastic toe. The jovial party did not break up till near three a. m. and the remembrance thereof leaves one general feeling of grateful acknowledgment for the enjoyment of a really cheerful and happy feast of pleasure.

May it be the herald of future plays, but not few
and far between, is the wish of,
Dear, Mr. Editor
Your's truly
FIAT JUSTITIA.

Macáo, Friday August 11th, 1837.

* The Prologue for want of room we have not been able to insert.

# CANTON PRESS,
August 19th 1837.

We have no arrivals to notice during the past week, nor have we to present to our readers much news of local interest. The heavy rains which have lately fallen have caused the river to swell very considerably, and to render intercourse among the different Factories almost impossible during a number of hours every day, whilst that with the Cap-shuy-moon and Macao is also rendered more difficult from the freshes preventing boats from thence to ascend the river in the usual time. The season for transplanting the second growth of rice has arrived, but has necessarily been retarded by the high water, which also is an obstacle to the general intercourse among the different districts, on account of which this is a dull time for trade; carpenters and bricklayers will however reap a benefit from it, many houses having been sapped by the water, and deprived of their foundations, fallen down, even in the suburbs of Canton.

On Thursday the 10th of this month a comedy "*The Rivals*" was performed by amateurs at Macao, from which the foreign community, who hear derived much amusement. The play, we are informed, came off with eclat and we particularly hear the performance of *Mrs. Malaprop*, much praised, and that it would have done great credit to any stage. The actor of this character was a Gentleman long known and esteemed for the excellent productions of his pencil, and endeared to his acquaintance by his amiable social qualities. We much regret that none of our friends has bethought himself of giving us a more particular account of this play, which we should have been glad to have laid before the public.

*Just after writing the foregoing, we received the letter from Fiat Justitia, which we had only time enough to insert.*

On Monday last a great many of the foreign community assembled at the Consoo-house to hear a case of robbery tried, which had been committed on the river some three years ago, the accused having till now succeeded to evade being brought to justice. It was understood that the trial was to begin at 10 o'clock, but the Nam-hoy-yune did not make his appearance until three, when, instead of the above trial, two Portuguese, father and son, were brought before him. These Portuguese, of whom the elder had acted as sailing master in a Chinese junk, had, on her return from Pontianac to Amoy, near the coast of China, been put by the Captain of the Junk into a boat, in order to find their way back to Macao. This is, we understand, a practice generally observed towards these sailing-masters, and resorted to by the Chinese to avoid the trouble of being found, on arrival, by the authorities with a foreigner on board. While these two Portuguese were making the best of their way back to Macao they were caught in a gale, and were obliged to put into the port of Capchee, where they were arrested for being foreigners, and with their luggage conveyed to Canton, where they arrived on the 11th of this month, and were lodged in the Consoo house. On the 14th as before said, they were brought before the Nam-hoy-yune and underwent a very long examination, in which the above circumstances were elicited, and afterwards their luggage was inspected and an inventory taken of it, to the apparently great amusement of the judges, the Nam-hoy-yune having by this time given up the first seat on the bench to an officer of high rank sent by the Governor, and who arrived during this trial. Among the articles brought from the trunks several arrested the attention of the judges, such as a straw and razors, the latter being very different in shape from those used by the Chinese; but the sailing master's quadrant appeared to them most surprising, and the judges, the use of them having been explained, there happening to be a pair, caused the question to be put, whether he looked through both of them at the same time, a question which caused a rather irreverent ebullition of laughter. Next came the charts to be inspected, and some of the foreign gentlemen present volunteered to give their honours a lesson in geography which was very attentively received. After this examination, which lasted near two hours, the more important business of the day was entered on.

This case was as follows: About three years ago a shipment of 22 cases of Cotton manufactures value about $ 7000, were shipped to China in the *Orwell*, Capt. Dalrymple for a market, and to be transhipped at Macao or Lintin; by some mistake, instead of effecting the transhipment at Lintin the goods went on in the ship on her way to Whampoa. Unfit for that market, their Consignee was anxious to send them to Lintin again, which could only be effected by shipping them in a smuggling boat before the ship could reach Whampoa, since, had they gone through the Canton Customhouse they would have been liable to pay both import and export-duties. A Chinese boat commanded by a man (the prisoner) named Acha, was accordingly found, who undertook to deliver the 22 boxes at Lintin; they were transshipped outside the bogue, and never since heard of. A petition was then (at the end of 1834 or beginning of 1835) presented at the City-gate, in consequence of which the pilot of the *Orwell* was imprisoned, but Acha was not taken until lately, after the vessel had long returned to Europe, in consequence of which the proof of the delivery of the boxes to this boatman became defective. Two conjectures presented themselves, either that Acha had run away with them, or that he had been seized by the Government authorities, which latter suspicion was somewhat confirmed by one of the Hoppo's servants having been seen with a handkerchief evidently part of those goods, which it was not difficult to identify on account of it's being of a perfectly new muster none of which had heretofore been sent to China. The Customhouse officers however denied all knowledge of the seizure of these goods, and refused making good his loss to the consignee, nor could Acha be found, until now.

The prisoner appeared before the Court in chains, and, after having been charged with the robbery by the consignee, Mr. James Innes, for whom some foreigners, looking on, volunteered to interpret, pleaded not guilty, denying his ever having had any knowledge of, or been a party to, the transaction. The evidence which the complainant could bring forward not appearing to the judges sufficient, the case was for the present postponed, and the prisoner remanded.

We did not observe in this Chinese Court of J the "pomp and circumstance" of our own; nothing imposing or striking the culprit with awe, except be the dirty fellow standing at some distance opposite to the judges with an enormous whip in hand, and two or three others, equally ragamuffin looking, with iron wire caps on their heads, w when required, execute the law with the bamboos. A Chinese Court of law is perfect open to every one, and the natives seem as u concerned there as they would be in the street any where else talking and laughing, and occasionally giving their sentiments on the case in question

From Capt. Biden's statement in his letter another column it appears that the mutineers of th *Fairy* now in prison in Manila have not yet bee executed, as we wrongly stated in our last saturday' *Press*. It is possible that our informant was misled by the execution of the mutineers of the *La Fem* and since the remainder of the crew of the *Fair* has been sent to be *confronted* with the murderer (not *tried* as we incorrectly stated) it is to be hope that some new facts may yet be elicited. As to th Serang's being implicated in the mutiny, as th prisoners in Manila have declared, though soul crime has been but rarely committed by men of hi class and nation, nothing as far as we know has ye been elicited to disprove the charge. From his n entering the boat in which the remainder of th crew escaped he was supposed to have met the fat of the Captain, the mate and others, it being thought unlikely that he should have sided with th Manila men, but if he is guilty and still alive it i to be hoped that he will not much longer be abl to elude justice.

Captain Biden, we presume, is mistaken as t place the *Fairy* was sunk, being on the East Coast o Luzon; our information (see *Canton Press*, 18t March) was that she had been seen in the stat described near the port Santa Maria on the weste coast of Mindanao, the largest of the Sulu Islands and in which port also some of the men were seen and we think afterwards apprehended.

The circumstances of the mutiny on board th *La Fema* are correctly stated by Captain Biden and agree with our account of it (Canton Press 10th June). The conduct of the steward who saved the ship and valuable cargo deserves th warmest praise, and a more substantial acknowledgment besides. We doubt not that the owners o the ship as well as of the Cargo and the under writers, to whom the excellent behaviour of th steward has been the means of saving a large pro perty, will reward him as well as he deserves.

Among the several errors which Capt. Biden corrects for us and to most of which we must plea guilty, we now come to our statement of a Junk in ballast having drifted ashore during a gale at Macao. We heard afterwards that instead of being in ballast she had a valuable cargo on board, which was, until the Portuguese Government had been solicited to put a guard on board, which was don accordingly, exposed to the depredations of thieves. Most of the Cargo was however saved, we believe, and we thought not of correcting our former report.

*Feast of lanterns.* On Sunday night last the river presented as usual a very animated apparence, great number of beautifully illuminated boats gliding along its surface. The manner in which the boats are lighted up produces the most brilliant effect; they are generally of the largest description, very high out of the water, and on both sides three tiers of lanterns, one close upon the other are hung, and in each tier the lanterns are so close together that not the smallest space intervenes, the vessels thus appearing to the eye as one mass of light. They are generally beautifully fitted up inside, and accommodate parties of pleasure, who spend the night in going up and down the river, not forgetting to store the boat with substantial fare and wine. It was the good fortune of some of our friends, who were pulling on the river, to be noticed by a magistrate, a mandarin apparently of high rank, who was amusing himself with a party of friends in one of these boats; the magistrate invited them into his boat, treated them very handsomely, and they passed several hours in his company much gratified by the polite attentions he shewed them, they being able to converse with him through one of their number, who happened to be well versed in Chinese. When the party of Europeans left, the magistrate invited them again to meet him on the river a few days afterwards. We are glad to notice such occurrences, since they tend to shew that the prejudices entertained against foreigners seem to be wearing off little by little.

*Governor Tang Tingcheng degraded.* Foreigners sometimes have been much surprised to see so many, successive appointments of commissioners from Peking to Canton, within the last few years. And it has not abated their surprise to be told, that, whatever *secret* objects there might be, the first ostensible one was, to investigate a case, which arose out of a quarrel between two officers, originally together at Peking, where each brought accusation of criminality against the other, and each defended himself by charging the other with spiteful motives, and falsehood. The two officers were degraded; one was a native of Canton. His mother appealed against the decision; and, on every confirmation of the original decision by the commissioners, renewed her appeal. At length, the persevering appellant has been silenced, and her son transported, for his own or his mother's contumacy, to the cold regions of Sungária. But one of the parties of commissioners, in conjunction with the present governor, had formed a judgment so inconsistent with what now appears to have been the facts, that his majesty has deemed it necessary to correct them with severity. Though retained in office, they lose their rank and the small allowances attached to it, and are to regain it, only after six years of *unerring* conduct.

*Chinese Repository for August.*

## ERRATA.

In our No. 99, first page, third column, 11th line from below, "So" to be omitted.—Same page and column, 8th line from below, instead of "The Earl Bathurst" read "*To the Earl Bathurst*,"—and instead of the three lines following, read "*Memorandum of the Duke of Wellington communicated by his Grace to the Ministers of the Allied Powers.*"

# STATEMENT.

*Of Teas Shipped to Great Britain and Ireland. From 1st October 1836, to this date.*

| DATE. | SHIPS. | DESTINATION. | Tonnage. | BLACK TEAS. Peculs. Congou Bohea. | Pekoe Bohea. | Congou. | Caper. | Souchong | Campoi. | Ankoi. | Hungkwey. | Pekoe. | Orange Pekoe. | GREEN TEAS. Peculs. Hyson. | Young Hyson. | Hyson Skin. | Twankay | Gunpowder. | Imperial. | Low Sifting |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May 14 | MARY WALKER,.. | Glasgow | 190 | | | 1216 | 70 | | | 40 | 16 | 110 | | 107 | | | 114 | 46 | 21 | |
| " 28 | JOHN FLEMING,... | Lond'n | 502 | | | 4382 | 115 | 195 | | 36 | 6 | 5 | | 10 | | | 150 | | | 46 |
| " 31 | JOHN DUGDALE,.. | Liverpool | 313 | | | 1727 | 66 | 166 | | 32 | 121 | | | 118 | | 89 | 295 | 104 | 97 | 49 |
| June 15 | BENCOOLEN,..... | " | 417 | | | 1167 | | 246 | 215 | | 162 | 122 | 43 | 520 | 234 | | 270 | 82 | 64 | |
| | | | 1423 | | | 8492 | 201 | 512 | 215 | 108 | 307 | 284 | 43 | 755 | 434 | 89 | 793 | 232 | 182 | 95 |
| | Quantity 1st May. | | 31209 | 679 | | 170152 | 4273 | 12786 | 71 | 1137 | 3677 | 2665 | 7032 | 18938 | 4782 | 2699 | 30230 | 4288 | 2964 | 13667 |
| | | | 12632 | 679 | | 178644 | 4474 | 18333 | 287 | 1245 | 3984 | 2949 | 7075 | 19738 | 5016 | 2698 | 31023 | 4520 | 3146 | 13762 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| BLACK TEA | Peculs | 217.670 | Lbs. 29.022,666 |
| GREEN TEA | " | 66,141 | " 8,818,800 |
| Total Peculs | | 283,811 | Lbs. 37,841,466 |

General Chamber of Commerce
Canton, 15th June, 1837.

WILLIAM SCOTT.
*Secretary.*

NOTICE. — Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash, for Bills upon the Supreme Government of India, at the Exchange of Two hundredand sixteen (216) Company's Rupees, per one hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after sight.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company

Canton, 2nd August, 1837.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to request that all parties indebted to the Estate of her late husband, will furnish their accounts to her; and all persons having Claims on the said Estate will please forward the same for adjustment to

C. CROCKETT.
" Administratrix to the Estate of the late CAPTAIN JOHN CROCKETT.

Macao, 26th July, 1837.

NOTICE.—The Secretary of the Canton Book Society requests information concerning the following publications belonging to the Society.

JESSE'S ANGLERS RAMBLES.
PENNY MAGAZINE No. 53.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN SMITH has this day been admitted a partner in my Establishment which will continue to be carried on in Commission, Ware-house keeping, and Auctioneering under the firm of MARKWICK & SMITH.

CHARLES MARKWICK.

Canton, 1st July, 1837.

NOTICE.— Referring to the above advertisement CHARLES MARKWICK AND JOHN SMITH beg leave to solicit from their friends and the Public, a continuance of the Patronage that has heretofore been given to the Ware-house keeping and Auctioneering of the late Establishment of MARKWICK EDWARDS & Co.

Canton, 1st July 1837. (No. 3 Imperial Hong.)

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. F M. GILLANDERS and Mr. W K. EWART in our establishment ceased yesterday. Mr. PETER EWART and Mr. EDWARD LYON have become partners in our establishment this day.

GILLANDERS EWART & Co.

Bombay, 1st May, 1837

NOTICE.—SAMUEL WETMORE JR., is this day admitted a partner in our establishment,

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, February 1st 1837.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the PERSIAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF BOMBAY are prepared to receive application for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the office they are authorized to take.

H. & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton, 2d May, 1837.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } ₱ 100 ₱1
" Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c..... " " " 1. 50.
" Policies and folio pages. " " " 3.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

NOTICE,

THE interest of SAMUEL RUSSELL and AUGUSTINE HEARD in our house ceased on the 31st December 1836.

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, January 2nd,

INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE subscribers are duly authorised to grant Policies on account of this Company, payable in Canton Calcutta, or London.

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton July, 6th 1837.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON,

PARTIES, precious to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

*The Agents for the Society are from this day,*

In London,—Mess. PALMERS MACKILLOP DENT &Co.
" CALCUTTA, Mess. MACKILLOP STEUART & Co.
" BOMBAY,—Mess. FORBES & Co,
" SINGAPORE, Mess. A. L. JOHNSTON & Co,
" MANILA,—Mess. RUSSELL & STURGIS,

DENT & Co.
*Secretaries.*

Canton, 1st, July, 1836.

FOR CAP-SHUY-MOON & BATAVIA.

THE Ship AGIA, Captain COLE, will leave Whampoa in a few days. For freight apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, 16th August, 1837.

FOR THE STRAITS AND CALCUTTA.

THE new fast sailing Ship SHAH ALLUM, of 851 Tons, E. EVANS, Commander will be despatched positively from Whampoa on the 15th September. For Freight apply to

MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE.
No. 4 Chow-Chow Hong.

FREIGHT—FOR NEW YORK.

THE CHAMPLAIN, Capt. RITCHIE, can take 150 tons on freight. Apply to

WETMORE & Co.

1st August, 1837.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship CHARLOTTE, C. L. LIEBSCHWAGER Commander to sail from Whampoa on the 1st Oct. For Freight apply to

TAMOOLJEE RUSTOMJEE,
and
COWASJEE SAPOORJEE.
No. 5 Poongtay Hong.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE "CALEDONIA," J. T. LANCASTER, Commander will leave Whampoa on the 15th Proximo, for freight apply to

SHAWUXSHAW RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 6th July, 1837.

FOR STRAITS & BOMBAY.

THE Ship "CHARLES FORBES," Capt. THOMAS WILLS, will leave Whampoa on the 20th September next, for freight apply to

DHUNJEEBHOY MUNCHERJEE,
and
HORMUSJEE FRAMJEE.
No. 5 Powshung Hong.

Canton, 7th July, 1837.

FOR SALE.

GOODS of various descriptions, such as Tea, Silk Piece Goods, Nankeens, Crapes, Ivory and Lacquered ware, China ware, &c., which were shipped from Macao ₱ "San Francisco de Paula" for Rio de Janeiro and Lisbon, and are now in deposit at Batavia, in consequence of the vessel not having proceeded beyond that Port. For particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, where also a copy of the Invoice may be seen.

Canton, 14th August, 1837. PEREIRA & Co.

ON SALE.

THE fast Sailing Clipper FORMIDABLE 335 Tons Register, length from the fore part of the main stem to the after part of the Stern post aloft 112 feet 6 in.
Breadth of the broadest part taken above the main wales 26 feet 3 in.
Depth of hold 12 feet. Apply to

ROBT. WISE, HOLLIDAY & Co.

Canton, 31st July, 1837.

FOR SALE.

THE new Brig "ROSA," of 145 Tons Register, built in the United States in a superior manner, and fast. For terms apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, May, 4th 1837.

TO LET.

A Two-storied house in Macao, cool and commodious, situated in the rua de San Antonio. Persons desirous of taking the house are requested to apply to it's owner Major ALMADA in Macao.

FOR SALE ON BOARD THE BARQUE ISABELLA.

ROUGH spars of various sizes, lower masts, topmasts, jib-booms and other spars.
200 Teak sheathing boards $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ Inch thick,
20 Teak wide boards, 11 feet long and 21 Inches wide.
Also all kinds of ship's stores.
Apply to Capt. HILLAR on board, or

STANFORD & MARSH, at Canton

Canton, 14th September, 1836

TO LET.

FROM the first of September next, the house on the S. E. side of Praya Grande, formerly the Spanish Factory, and now occupied by Da. Anna Josepina Lopez, with large cool apartments. Any Gentleman wishing to take the said house, will please to address to Jannario Jose Lopes, at Macao.

Macao, 15th August, 1836.

WANTED.

BY a young Englishman, a situation in a merchant's counting-house. He is well acquainted with accounts of the European Intercourse, and with bookkeeping. For reference apply to THE CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For one year payable in advance..... | ₱ | 12 |
| For six Months..... " ..... | ₱ | 7 |
| For three " ..... " ..... | ₱ | 4 |

Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory, at 50 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each, of at Messrs. Markwick & Smith's in Canton.

## *SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.*

ARRIVED.—None.

SAILED, or DESPATCHED.—On the 16th, Brit. *Emily Jane*, Randle, for Straits and Calcutta. Despatched this day. Amer. *London*, Brace, for Batavia. Brit. *Bombay Castle*, Baxter, for Bombay. *Cowasjee Family*, Wallace, for Straits and Calcutta.

PASSENGERS.—Per *Cowasjee Family*. Messrs. Wm. Scott, and Hormasjee Jomvojee.

LATEST DATES, from BENGAL, 16th April via Batavia. UNITED STATES, 5th January via Gibraltar. CALCUTTA, 4th July ₱ *Cowasjee Family*. SINGAPORE, July, 28th ₱ *Himmaleh*. JAVA, 13th July, ₱ *Brooklyn*. MANILA, 25th July ₱ *English*. BOMBAY, 2nd July ₱ *Ardasier*.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From BENGAL. *Alexander Baring, Ann, Exporter Glenlee, Frances Ann.* CALCUTTA. *Rob Roy, General Hill, Red Rover, Lord Auckland, George IV, Sir Archibald Campbell, Ruby.* BOMBAY, *Pittsburgh, Bute Castle, Cornelia, Ann, Buckinghamshire, Jane, Adamson, Theodore.* SYDNEY, *Lady Harrington.* MANILA, *Elton and Swan.*

# SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

| *Vessel's Name.* | *Flag.* | *Commander.* | *Tons* | *Where from.* | *Consignees.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hospital Ship .... | | | 800 | | |
| Champlain .... | Ameri. | Ritchie .... .... | | Batavia.... .... | Wetmore & Co. |
| Sealeby Castle.... | British | Morgan .... .... | 1286 | Bombay .... .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Fort William .... | " | Fraser .... .... | 1068 | Bombay . .... | " |
| Calcolonia ..... | " | Lancaster ..... | | " .... .... | Shewgunbeer Rustomjee. |
| Horatio .... .... | Ameri. | Howland ... .... | 449 | Manila .... .... | F. S. Hathaway. |
| Duncan .... .... | " | Randall .... .... | | Batavia .... .... | Russell & Co. |
| Chas. Forbes .... | British | T. Wills .... | 817 | Bombay .... .... | Dhunjeebhoy & Framjee Muncherjee Jamsetjee. |
| Shah Allum .... | " | Evans .... .... | 851 | " .... .... | Muncherjee Jamsetjee. |
| Allalevia .... .... | " | Clark .... .... | | Calcutta .... .... | R. & M. Cursetjee. |
| Earl Balcarres.... | " | Vaux .... .... | 1066 | Bombay .... .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Asia.. .... .... | Ameri. | Cole .... .... | | Batavia .... .... | Russell & Co. |
| Charlotte .... .... | British | Liebschwager .. | | Bombay .... .... | T Rustomjee & C Sapoojee |
| Lowjee Family .. | " | Rowland .. .... | | " .... .... | Lindsay & Co. |
| Lord Castlereagh... | " | Tonks .... .... | 700 | " .... .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Charles Grant .... | " | Pitcairn .... | | " .... .... | R. & N. Cursetjee. |
| Fairlie .... .... | " | Agar .... .... | 746 | Java .... .... | Turner & Co. |
| Glenelg .. .... | " | Langley .. .... | 873 | Bombay ... ... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |

# SHIPPING AT LINTIN &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*,——, *Lord Amherst*, Rees; *Ascolo*, Barron & Dent. & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Austen*, Rees; *Cid Young*,——; *Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*,——; to D. & M. Rystenjee. *Isabella*, Paterson, to Robert Edwards.

| *Vessel's Name.* | *Flag.* | *Commander.* | *Tons* | *Where from.* | *Consignees.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cornwallis .... | British | Clark .... .... | 667 | Bombay .... .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Governor Findlay | " | Jamsey .... .... | | .... .... | " |
| Psyche .... .... | " | G. Kennedy .... | 160 | Calcutta .... .... | " |
| Rosa .... .... | Ameri. | Foster .... .... | 143 | Lima .... .... | Russell & Co. |
| Diana, .... .... | " | Carter .... .... | | Manila .... .... | " |
| Eleanor .... .... | British | Lyons .... .... | | .... .... | Dirom & Co. |
| Isabella Robertson | " | Hudson .... .... | 350 | Calcutta .... .... | Perira & Co. |
| Mavis .... .... | " | Robertson ..... | 160 | " .... .... | Dent & Co. |
| Syed Khan .... | " | Gillie .... .... | 200 | Bombay .... .... | Perira & Co. |
| Formidable .. .. | " | Stagg .... .... | 335 | Singapore .... | R. Wise Holliday & Co. |
| Anna .... .... | Port. | Aguiar .... .... | | Damaon .... .... | H. Rustomjee. |
| Rossland .. .... | British | Crouch .... .... | 210 | London .... .... | Turner & Co. |
| Hinda .... .... | " | Lowthean .... | | Singapore .... | Fox. Burrows & Co. |
| Himmaleh.... .... | Ameri. | Fraser .... .... | 193 | Singapore .... | Olyphant & Co. |
| Brooklyn .. .... | " | Richardson .... | 453 | Java .... .... | " |
| Ardasier .. .... | British | Macintyre .... | | Bombay .... .... | R. & N. Cursetjee. |
| Rafled .... .... | " | Thomas .. .... | 140 | Manila .... .... | Gabriel Trussetjeyee. |

# THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abreviations (Pl.) Pacul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Chs.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T.) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avoir. — 1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avoirs. 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—24 Cys, 1 Cwt.—¼ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 500 Grains Troy.—1 Spun. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 2d. No. 53. CANTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST, 19TH, 1837. No. 102.

## IMPORTS.

| | QR. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **COTTON MANUFACTURES** | | | |
| Cambries - - 40 yds. - in | P.ce | $ 3. a 6. | |
| Chintzes - - 28 „ - in | „ | 4 a 6 | |
| Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet | „ | 2.25 a 2.50 | dull. |
| „ „ blue - | „ | 1.25 a 2 | |
| Long-cloths whites, 36 in | „ | 4½ a 6. | |
| „ „ 30 „ - | „ | 10. a 12. | |
| „ grey - 40 „ 38 in | „ | 4½ a 6. | in demand. |
| „ „ - 30 „ 38 in | „ | 6½ a 9. | |
| „ „ - 30 „ 36 in | „ | 9. a 12. | |
| Am. brown Cots. 30 „ 36 in | „ | 8. a 8.10. | |
| Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in | P.l. | 40 a 41 | |
| „ „ „ 30 @ 50 in | „ | 43 a 44 | |
| Calcutta „ „ 18 @ 24 in | „ | | None. |
| **WOOLLENS.** | | | |
| Broadcloth Ex. Sup.r 60@62 in | Yrd. | 1.90 a 2.80. | |
| „ Span.h Stripes 60@62 in | „ | 1.20 a 1.30. | |
| „ Supers - 58@60 in | „ | 80 a 90. | |
| „ Worsters - - | „ | 60 cts. | |
| „ Worleys - 25 yds. in | P.ce | 11 a 11½ | No sale. |
| „ Sup.r Selet. Cutgs large | P.l. | 30 a 40. | Cts. dull. |
| Flannel - - - - | rd. | 15 a 20. | |
| Camblets, double 56 yds. 30 in | P.ce | | |
| Fine singles - - - - | „ | 24 a 28. | dull. |
| Second - - - - | „ | | |
| Dutch - - 40 yds. 33 in | „ | 28 | |
| „ - 40 „ 28 „ | „ | 22 | No demand. |
| Bombasets - - - - | „ | 7 a 8 | |
| Longelle scarlet - - - | „ | 9 | |
| Assorted colors - - - | „ | 9½ | |
| Woollen yarn - - - | „ | 70 a 90. | Limited demand. |
| **COTTON.** | | Tael. | |
| Bengal old or inf. - - | P.l. | | |
| „ sup.r and fine - - | „ | 7.5 a 11. | Nominal. |
| Bombay old or inf. - - | „ | | |
| „ sup.r and fine - - | „ | 7. a 11. | |
| Madras - - - - - | „ | | None. |
| Manila - - - - - | „ | | None. |
| **METALS.** | | | |
| Copper Sheets, 16 oz @ 32 oz | P.l. | $ 34½ | |
| „ S. American slab - - | „ | 24. | None. |
| „ nails assorted - - | „ | 40. | |
| „ old - - - - | „ | 18. | |
| Lead English Pig - - - | „ | 6½ | |
| „ Spanish „ - - - | „ | | |
| Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - - | „ | 2. | |
| „ Rod ½ @ - in - - | „ | | |
| „ Nailrod ¼ and under | „ | 3.50. | |
| „ Hoop - ½ @ - in - | „ | | |
| „ Scrap - - - - | „ | 1. a 1.20 | Not Saleable. |
| Steel English - - - - | Pnd | | |
| „ Swedish - - - - | „ | 3½ a 4 | |
| Spelter English - - - - | P.l. | 8. | |
| Tin Plates - - - - - | Box | 7½ | Large stock. |
| Quicksilver - - - - - | P.l. | 120 | |
| PEKINS Rabbit - - - - | 100 | 60. a 65. | |
| Beaver - - - - - | sach | 5. a 6. | |
| „ Fox - - - - - | „ | 1. a 1.15. | |
| Otter-Sea - - - - - | „ | 40. a 55 | |
| „ „ tails - - - - | „ | 2.50 a 3 | |
| „ „ Land - - - - | „ | 3. a 7. | |
| Seal - - - - - - | „ | 2. a 2.50 | |
| OPIUM Patna old - - - | Ch. | 790 | |
| „ „ new - - - | „ | 670 | |
| Benares old - - - - | „ | 740 | |
| „ „ new - - - | „ | 660 | Nominal. |
| Malwa old - - - - | „ | 630 | |
| „ „ new - - - | „ | | |
| Turkey - - - - - | „ | 520 | |
| RICE Bengal - - - - | P.l. | 1.60 a 1.70 | |
| „ Java - - - - - | „ | 1.35 a 1.65 | |
| „ White table - - - | „ | 1.65 | |
| „ Manila - - - - | „ | 1.35 a 1.45 | |
| „ Paddy - - - - | „ | 30 per cent less. | Than Rice. |
| **STRAITS PRODUCE &c** | | | |
| Bird's nest, fine white - | Cy. | 30. | |
| „ „ inf.r - - - | „ | 11. a 16. | |
| „ „ black - - - | „ | 1½ a 5. | No demand. |
| Bees Wax - - - - - | P.l. | 26. a 28. | |
| Betel nut - - - - - | „ | 3½ | |
| Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 26 | „ | 34. | Molucces. |
| „ Mother - - - - | „ | 10. a 12. | Overstocked. |
| Camphor Baroos - - - | Cy. | 6 a 25. | |
| Gambir - - - - - | Pl. | 2½ a 3. | |
| Mace - - - - - - | „ | | |
| Nutmegs - - - - - | „ | | |
| Pepper - - - - - | „ | 8½ | |
| Rattans - - - - - | „ | 3½ | In demand. |
| Tin Banca - - - - - | „ | 19. | |
| „ Singapore &c. - - - | „ | 18. | First quality. |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | | |
| Amber large 1st quality - | Cy. | 8. a 13 | |
| „ small fragments - - | „ | 20 cts. a 1½. | |
| Assafœtida - - - - - | P.l. | 4½ | |
| Bichdemar - - - - - | „ | 12. a 36. | |
| „ good - - - - - | „ | 36. a 50. | |
| Cochineal - - - - - | „ | 130. a 180 | Dull. large stock |
| Coral large beads or pieces | Cy. | | |
| „ fragments - - - | Pl. | 40. a 50 | |
| Cow Bezoar - - - - - | Cy. | 16. a 24. | No demand. |
| Cudbear - - - - - | Pl. | 12. | |
| Cutch Pegue - - - - - | „ | 6. a 6½. | |
| Elephants Teeth or Ivory - | „ | 70. a 100. | |
| „ „ cuttings - - | „ | 60. a 65. | |
| Fish-maws - - - - - | „ | 25 a 55. | |
| Flints - - - - - - | „ | 40 cents | |
| Ginseng crude - - - - | „ | 75. | |
| „ clarified. - - - - | „ | 100 | None in mkt. |
| Mother of Pearl Shell - - | „ | 9. a 10. | |
| Myrrh - - - - - - | „ | 3. a 4. | |
| Olibanum - - - - - | „ | 3½ a 8 | Large stock. |
| Putchuck - - - - - | „ | 18 a 20 | Little demand. |
| Rose Maloes - - - - - | | | |
| Saltpetre at Lintin - - - | „ | 6½ a 7½ | Nominal. |
| Shark's fins - - - - - | „ | 15. a 30. | |
| Sunats - - - - - - | „ | 30. a 65. | Limited demand. |
| Stock fish - - - - - - | „ | 3½ a 4. | Large stock. |
| Thread Gold and Silver - | Cy. | 32 a 33 | Large stock |
| Wood Ebony Mauritius - - | P.l. | 3. | dull. |
| „ Ceylon - - - - | „ | 2. | |
| „ Sandal Indian - - - | „ | 28 a 30 | In demand. |
| „ „ Timor - - - | „ | 12. a 18 | |
| „ „ Sand.h Islands - - | „ | 7. a 10 | |
| Sapan „ - - - | „ | 1.50 | |

## EXPORTS.

| | WT. in T. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SILK MANUFACTURES.** | | | |
| Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in | 36 | $ 13 | |
| „ col'd „ by „ | 30 | 13. | |
| Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed 45 in | 17 | 5.10. a 6. | |
| „ 7-8 „ „ | 15 | 5.10 a 5.50 | |
| Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - - | 11 | 7. | |
| „ Sarsnet, Nankin silk | | | |
| „ „ Canton - - | — | 6½ | |
| Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in | 18 | 7.75 a 7.80 | |
| „ „ „ 30 „ | 16 | 6.60 a 6.70 | |
| „ figured „ 32 „ | 20 | 10. | |
| „ „ „ 30 „ | 18 | 9. | |
| Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 | 24 | 12.50 | |
| „ „ 30 „ 29 | 31 | 16.50 a 16.75 | |
| „ black „ „ 24 | 24 | 10.75 a 11.50 | |
| „ „ „ 29 „ | 30 | 12.75 a 13. | |
| Satins Levantines 30 29 | 33 | 14.75 a 15. | |
| „ „ „ 24 „ | 30 | 13. | |
| Lutestrings mixt 18 „ 24 | 18 | 7.10 a 7.50 | |
| „ black „ „ 29 | 28 | 10.30 a 10.50 | |
| Pongees white 30 „ 30 | 30 | 11.75 a 12 | |
| „ „ 30 „ 29 | 29 | 11.50 a 11.75 | |
| „ „ 30 „ 32 | 32 | 13. a 13.50 | |
| „ Szechuen 19 „ 19 | 27 | 3.75 a 3.90 | |
| Sarsnets black N 30 „ 29 | 27 | 11.40 a 11.75 | |
| „ „ C. „ „ 29 | 25 | 10 a 10½ | |
| „ „ „ „ 29 | 22 | 7.80 a 8.10 | |
| „ white 60 „ 29 | 34 | 17 a 17.20 | |
| „ colored 30 „ 29 | 21 | 12.40 a 12.60 | |
| „ crossbarr'd „ 24 | 18 | 10.75 | |
| Satins black 18 „ 29 | 44 | 17 a 17.50 | |
| „ „ 18 „ 29 | 36 | 14.25 a 14.50 | |
| „ colored 18 „ 29 | 33 | 17.20 a 17.40 | |
| „ high „ 18 „ 29 | 36 | 18.75 a 19 | |
| „ damasked crimson | 38 | 21 a 22. | |
| „ „ colored | 38 | 20 a 21. | |
| Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 | 44 | 15 a 15.50 | |
| „ „ colored „ „ | 33 | 16 a 16.40 | |
| „ „ „ 19 „ | 36 | 17 a 17.50 | |
| „ Canton black 29 „ | 33 | 10 a 10.20 | |
| Sewing silks assort. colors. 1lb | Pl. | 4.70 a 4.90 | |
| „ „ black - - | | 4.30 a 4.40 | |
| Shawls crape 7 4 embrd. - | 7 | 3.40 | |
| „ „ 55 @ 58 in - | 5½ | 2.90 | |
| „ 8-4 Satin figd. 63 - | 5 | 2.15 a 2.25 | |
| „ 7-4 „ „ - - | 4 | 1.85 | |
| „ „ damasked silk 54 @ 4 | 4 | 2.50 | |
| Water silks col'd. 18 y. 29 in | 32 | 15.45 | |
| **BLACK TEAS.** | Pl | Tael. | |
| „ Bohea Canton - - | „ | 11 a 13 | |
| „ Fokeen - - - | „ | 13 | Low quality. |
| „ Congou Souq. b'd. - | „ | 18 a 22 | |
| „ Bl. Lf. & Pek. b'd | „ | 20 a 26 | |
| „ Campoi - - - - | „ | 26 a 38 | |
| „ Souchong - - - - | „ | 40 a 56 | |
| „ Hung muey - - - | „ | 23 a 40 | |
| „ Pekoe - - - - | „ | 60 a 90 | |
| „ Ning Yong - - - | „ | 24 a 27 | Nominal. |
| „ Ankoi - - - - | „ | 16 a 22 | |
| „ „ Pouchong - - | „ | | |
| „ Orange Pekoe - - | „ | 23 a 35 | |
| „ Caper - - - - | „ | 24 a 30 | |
| **GREEN TEAS.** | | | Canton Tea. |
| „ Twankay - - - - | „ | 25 a 30 | |
| „ Skin - - - - - | „ | 20 a 36 | 10 a 11. |
| „ Hyson- - - - - | „ | 22 a 28 | 29 a 30. |
| „ Young Hyson - - | „ | 26 a 28 | 18 a 22. |
| „ Imperial - - - - | „ | 30 a 38 | |
| „ Gunpowder - - - | „ | 33 a 61 | 32 a 36. |
| **RAW SILK.** Canton No. 1 | „ | T. | |
| „ „ „ „ 2 | „ | | |
| „ „ „ „ 3 | „ | 233 | |
| „ „ „ „ 4 | „ | 165 | |
| „ „ „ „ 5 | „ | 8 82 | |
| Nankin Tsatlee - - - 6 | „ | 400 | Nominal. |
| „ Taysaam- - - - | „ | 320 a 3 5 | |
| **SUGAR RAW.** Canton 1st | „ | T. 5 5 | |
| „ „ „ 2d. | „ | 5 2 | |
| „ Pingfa - - - - | „ | 6 4 | |
| „ Candy Canton - - | „ | 6 8 | |
| „ „ Chinchew - - | „ | 16 | |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | | |
| Alum - - - - - - | „ | 1.85 a 1.95 | at Macao. |
| Aniseed star - - - - | „ | 10½ a 11 | |
| Camphor - - - - - | „ | 53 a 54 | |
| Cassia at Whampoa - - | „ | 11.50 a 12 | |
| „ Lintin - - - - | „ | 9. | |
| „ buds - - - - | „ | 15 a 15 | |
| Canes bamboo - - - - | 1000 | 10 a 14 | |
| „ Wangees - - - | „ | 7 a 12 | |
| China Root - - - - | Pl. | 3½ | |
| Cubebs - - - - - | „ | 17 a 18 | |
| Dragon's blood - - - | „ | 80 a 100 | |
| Galangals - - - - - | „ | 3½ a 3½ | |
| Gamboge - - - - - | „ | 65 a 70 | None good. |
| Glass beads - - - - - | „ | 17 a 22 | |
| Glue - - - - - - | „ | 9 a 11 | |
| Ginger in Jars - - - - | Case | 5 a 5½ | |
| Hartall or Orpiment - - | Pl. | 15 a 16 | |
| Lead white - - - - - | „ | 9 a 10 | |
| „ red - - - - - | „ | 10 | |
| Mo.of Pear' Shells Sooloo large | Pl. | - | |
| „ blue edged small | | | No demand. |
| Musk warranted- - - - | Cy. | 65 a 66 | |
| Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in | 100 | 92 | |
| „ 9½ yds. 12 in - - - | Pa. | 68 | |
| „ Canton made - - - | „ | 79 | |
| „ „ large - - - - | „ | 92 | |
| „ „ small - - - - | „ | 65 | None. |
| Yellow yds. in 1st. st. | „ | 79 a 80 | |
| „ „ „ 2d „ | „ | 66 a 70 | None. |
| „ „ „ 3d. „ | „ | 58 | |
| „ small „ „ - - - | „ | | |
| „ white „ „ - - - | „ | 55 a 65 | Wanted. |
| Oils Aniseed - - - - | Cy. | 1.10 a 1.20 | |
| „ Cassia - - - - | Pl. | 1.65 | |
| Rhubarb - - - - - | „ | | |
| „ Dutch cut - - - - | „ | | |
| Soy in Jars - - - - - | Case | 5 a 8 | |
| Tobacco in baskets - - - | Pl. | 14 a 15 | |
| Tortoiseshell - - - - | P. | | |
| Turmeric - - - - - | | | |
| Vermillion 50 catties - - | Box. | 80. | |

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER. BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

*Note.* Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c, where also higher prices are obtainable for *Camboets, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Goods, on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton &c.* sometimes discharge at Macao or tranship their Cargoes, at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rents outside, and River Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pickles &c, Confectionary Stationary, Cutlery Crockery ware, &c.*, for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

*Note. Alum*, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; and *Raw Silk, Silk piece goods &c*, are sometimes shipped there the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

### RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

| | s d. | |
|---|---|---|
| On LONDON or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills..... | 4. 8 | nominal. |
| Government Bills 10 @ 30 days..... none..... | 4. 6 | |
| United States Bank Bills 6 months sight..... | | |
| Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents. none. | | |
| E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight..... | 216 C. R. | |
| E. I. Directors Bills, 60 ds. sight, Rs. ..... | | |
| Private Bills, on Bombay, „ Co's. Rs. ..... | | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in leaves @ 24.50 per Tael weight. | |
| Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 6 | per Cent premium. |
| „ „ „ „ „ small 96 a 98 „ 5½ | „ „ |
| Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, „ „ 1 | per Cent „ |
| „ „ Old Carolus IV. „ „ 12 | per Cent „ |
| South American Republics „ „ | none. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet | £5. @ £5. 5. |
| to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none | |
| to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. | |

### DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.
FROM 1st APRIL TO 31st JULY, 1837.

| | IN JULY. | | | IN APRIL, MAY AND JUNE. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Chests. | Price. | Value in Dollars. | Chests. | Value in Dollars. | Stock 1st August |
| Patna .....old. | 14 | 810 | 11,340 | | | |
| „ .....new | 654 | 685 | 447,990 | 972 | 712,010 | 182 |
| Benares .....old | 29½ | 730 | 21,535 | | | 1,729 |
| „ .....new | 139 | 665 | 92,435 | 610 | 421,160 | 284 |
| M. Tse .....old | 3234½ | 535 | 1,698,112 | 4,571 | 2,456,400 | 166 |
| | | | | | 7,068½ | |
| | 4071 | | 2,271,412 | 6,153 | 3,589,560 | 9,177 |

Total of deliveries from 1st of April, to 1st August, 10,224 chests, value Sp. Drs. 5,861,662.

### RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, &c unions Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

| GOODS TREASURE | | GOODS TREASURE | | GOODS TREASURE. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay - - - - | 3..2½ | Singapore - - - | 1½ 1 | Hol.or Hamburg - - | 3½ 3 |
| Ceylon - - - - | | Manila - - - - | | Spain or Portugal.. | 3½ 3 |
| Madras - - - - | | Malacca - - - - | | America U States .. | 3 2½ |
| Calcutta - - - - | | Penang - - - - | 1½ 1¼ | Chili or Peru - - | 5 - |
| Rangoon - - - - | | Batavia - - - - | | Mexico - - - - | 5 - |
| Mauritius - - - | | Gt. Britain via Sg. | 3½ 3 | Coast of China - - | 1 p m |
| Australia - - - | | „ direct - - - | 3 - | Lintin &c. - - - - | ½ do |
| Sand. Islands - - | | France - - - - | 3 2½ | | |

Note. Above rates are from 20th April to 20th Oct. annually: during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat lower. Risks on Blocks are @ 9 per Cent per annum, @ 4½ for 6 months, @ 2½ for 3 months and @ 1 per month.

The local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

### WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay | 0.7874736 of a Tl. per cubit. | | |
| 2nd „ „ „ 1200 do. & under 1600 „ | 0.8661091 | „ | „ |
| 3rd „ „ under 1200 do. | 0.9842341 | „ | „ |

N B The cubit is 14½ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast, or other head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products.—The largest class pay from @ 4300 to @ 4339; 2d class from @ 3700 to @ 3799; 3rd class from @ 3700 and under. The Cumshaw or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Tuels or @ 2223. Linguists fee @ 173½ and Comprador's fees @ 50. Also Pilotage @ 60, inwards and outwards the same. On French and other Foreign vessels they are slightly varied. Ricevalen ships are charged only about @ 1300 in lieu of measurement &c.,

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

### IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—No fresh supplies of LONGCLOTHS have been received and these continue in lively demand, whilst none are remaining in first hand. COTTON YARN is improving in price.

WOOLLENS.—The demand for LONGELLE continues fair, and at rather improving prices.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—The first moderate supplies will do well—all descriptions being in fair demand from the short stock, and being generally bought on speculation.

SANDALWOOD.—We hear of no transactions, but from the markets to the westward being unfavorable, our quotations could hardly be realised.

RICE.—The floods and heavy rains are said to have done a great deal of injury, and prices advanced for a day or two, but they appear again to have receded.

COTTON.—The floods have interfered a good deal during the past week with the CORTON business, and although prices remain as before, there have been few sales. About 1,800 bales good Broach is the last sale reported to us at 10.8 @ 1L.—Should the arrivals be moderate it is expected that the market will be supported, for a time at least.

OPIUM.—The stoppage of the smuggling is becoming more serious than we expected it would be, and it is reported to day that the proprietors have hearty sense of the boats, from apprehension of rigid measures on the part of the Mandarins. Little of course is therefore doing, and the prices are nominal; although the deliveries to the 18th are tolerably good, consisting of

Patna, *Old*, 11, *New*, 232; Benares, *Old*, 11, *New*, 8; Malwa, 1018½; Total 1,280½ Chests.

With these constant interruptions the prospect is very gloomy particularly for PATNA OPIUM.

# THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 2d No. 51 CANTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26TH, 1837. No. 103


## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

*( From the Spectator, March 21. )*

Short reckonings are cleared. The first act of the Session being over, we shall, following our usual custom at Easter, take a retrospective view of the eight weeks work. And first let us see what Ministers have done.

They have *introduced* every important measure promised at the commencement of the session, except the Irish Tithe Bill; but what progress has been made in each? A glance at the following table will put our readers in possession of the state of Government business. The following bills have reached the House of Lords.

1. Mint Regulation.
2. Municipal Corporation Amendment.
3. Irish Grand Juries
4. Marriages & Registration Act Postponement.

These measures were carried almost as a matter of routine: even the second met with no opposition worth mentioning.

Next come the Government Bills, which are still in the House of Commons.

1. The Irish Corporation Bill; brought in 7th February—not yet reported.
2. The Irish Poor-law; brought in 14th February—waiting for second reading
3. Imprisonment for Debt Bill; brought in 6th February—in Committee.
4. Registration of Voters; brought in 6th February—read a second time, but not yet committed.
5. Pluralities Bill; brought in 2d March—read a second time, but not yet committed.
6. Church-rates; bill not yet brought in.
7. Prison Regulations; brought in 12th February—withdrawn 27th February.
8. Post-office Regulations; four bills brought in 2d March—read a second time, and waiting for Committee.
9. Scotch Court of Session, Court of Exchequer, Sheriffs' Court, Small Debts Bills; brought in 3d February—all read a second time, and waiting for Committee.
10. Affairs of Canada; resolutions partly discussed in Committee on 9th March.
11. Irish Church Bill; not yet brought in.
12. Bills for the amendment of the Criminal Law; brought in 23d March
13. Mutiny Bills; brought in 18th March—read a second time, by waiting for Committee.

It thus appeares, that, with the exception of the Irish Corporation Bill, not a single Government measure of importance is nearly ready for the House of Peers. On the Irish Corporation Bill the Ministers have staked their official existence—is that the reason why they havesuffered it to lie in abeyance in the House of Commons, instead of vigorously pushing it forward? The Irish Poor Law concerns the physical existence of millions; that measure, in all probability, will not reach the Lords for months to come. Then, look for their Church-rate Bill—where is it; their plans for the reform of the Criminal Law—introduced, but not discussed, the night before the Easter holydays; their Imprisonment for Debt Bill—still lagging in Committee; and their Registration of Voters Bill—the Committee on which is deferred day after day, and week after week, till the chance of its being passed in time to prevent, for this year, a renewal of the expense, abuses, and injustice of previous registrations, is all but desperate. There is no bill before Parliament of more consequence to electors, and to the success of Liberal candidates, than this last; and yet in eight weeks it has only reached the second reading. Before the next registration, if this bill should not become a law, thousands of electors will be disfranchised, by that absurd enactment which compels a man to reside in the same house which he occupied when registered, on pain of losing his vote. The 20th of June is the day on which the first step in the registration process must be made; but what hope is there that, under its present management, Sir John Campbell's bill will before that period become law? And this is the vigour of the Melbourne Ministry. This is the way in which they "bombard the House of Peers with measures." A bombardment! why, they have not discharged a single shot. The "spear," which was to have been so "ripe at Easter," is as hard as a stone. Sluggishness and timidity on the part of the Whigs, triumphant destruction by the Tories of every measure not positively bad, will signalize the close of the session of 1837. *The measure of the session will probably be the Pluralities Bill.*

Turn now to the Bills which have been brought in by individual Members; not one of which has reached the House of Peers. Few of them were brought in till several weeks after the session had commenced, in consequence of the ground being occupied by Ministers, who assume the precedence and monopoly, and keep all business in "most admired disorder." In this fourth year since the Reform Bill was passed, not a single efficient step to improve the 'working" of the House has been taken by its leaders "the *Reform* Ministers;" and nobody can tell from the Vote-paper, which professes to set forth, in regular order, the proceedings allotted to each evening, either what portion will be staved off, what portion permitted to come on, or the time of night at which any one subject will be taken up.

1. Law of Libel Amendment, (Mr. O'Connell)
2. Bribery at Elections. (Mr. Mardy.)
3. Controverted Elections. (Mr C. Buller.)
4. Expenses at Elections, (Mr. Hume)
5. Rate-paying Clauses Abolition. (Mr. Duncombe.)
6. Public Records. (Mr. Buller.) [&c.)
7. County Rates, (Mr. Hume.)
8. Public Walks. (Mr. Buckingham.)

Of the Motions to be brought forward by Members not connected with the Government, nine have been disposed of.

1. Publication of Divisions in Committee, (by Mr. Ward); carried.
2. Bollet Bill, (by Mr. Grote); rejected.
3. Modification of the Corn-laws, (by Mr. Clay); rejected.
4. Exclusion of Bishops from Parliament. (by Mr. C. Lushington); rejected.
5. Poor-laws Inquiry, (by Mr. Walter); rejected; but an amended Committee of Inquiry (by Lord John Russell) appointed.
6. Fictitious Votes. Committee of Inquiry, (by Mr. Horsman); carried.
7. Property Qualification of Members of Parliament to be abolished, (by Sir William Molesworth); rejected.
8. Russian Attack on British Commerce in the Black Sea. (by Mr. Roebuck); rejected.
9. Stafford Writ to be postponed,(by Mr. Divitt); rejected.

Then follows the more formidable list of subjects, all of which were to have been brought forward before Easter, and all of which have been postponed or dropped

1. Inquiry into Oxford and Cambridge Universities. (Sir William Molesworth.)
2. Colonial Waste Lands Managment. (Mr. Ward.)
3. Sabbath Bills. (Sir Andrew Agnew).
4. Repeal of Septennial Act, (Mr. Tennyson D'Eyncourt.)
5. Reform of the House of Peers, (Sir William Molesworth)
6. National Education. (Mr. Roebuck.)
7. Government of the Army, (Colonel Thompson)
8. Military Punishments, (Major Oanecourt.)
9. Suppression of Mendicaney, (Mr. Scrope.)
10. Welsh Bishops, (Mr. Jervis.)
11. Repeal of the Duty on Raw Cotton, (Mr. Mark Phillips.)
12. Local Courts, (Mr. Roebuck.)

With the exception of Mr. Tennyson D'Eyncourt we are not aware that any Member who had the charge of one or more of the above motions can be blamed for not having made them. In the instance of the Colonial Lands Bill, it has been found advisable to wait for the detailed discussion on the Irish Poor-law; and illness actual, not feigned—compelled Sir William Molesworth & Mr. Roebuck to put off their respective motions on Peerage Reform and National Education. It is only when, as in the case of Mr. Tennyson D'Eyncourt, an opportunity of pressing his motion on the House is given up through suspicious complaisance, that no Independent Member is obnoxious to reproof for not bringing forward a promised measure.*

On a candid review of the conduct of the English Independent party, the balance of praise and blame must incline to the side of praise. It is the general and the correct impression, that this party has gained weight and importance in the House of Commons and in the country. Lord John Russell is the only Ministerial Member who has displayed ability not of the most ordinary kind, (for Mr. Spring Rice has not even shone as a debater this session). Mr. O'Connell has spoken little, and with less than his usual success. Sir Robert Peel has certainly not improved since last session, and his Church-rate speech was a ludicrous failure. Lord Stanley, with no diminution of virulence and vigour, has exhibited, if possible, less tact, and rendered himself more unpopular, than in any former session. But Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Grote, Mr. Charles Buller, and Sir William Molesworth, have in some cases added to a reputation already high, and in all have sustained the character of philosophical statesmen. Mr. Grote has, as usual, delivered the best and finished single speech of the session; while Mr. Roebuck has on several occasions distinguished himself by observations remarkable for truth, clearness, and courage, and, despite of the tax they inflict on lazy reasoners, in a capital Parliamentary style—he even bids fair to be a favourite in the House, and no Member is better listened to. When, in addition to the Members above-named, we recollect that we have in the Independent ranks, and taking part in the daily business of Parliament, Mr. Ward, Mr. Hume, Mr. Warburton, Mr. Ewart, Mr. Aglionby, Mr. Hatt, Colonel Thomson, Mr. Harvey, Mr. Hawes, Mr. Clay, and Mr. Watson, we may safely challenge both Whig and Tory parties to produce an equal amount of industry, acuteness honesty, usefulness, and influence out of doors. We think the Independent Members are also begining to act more in concert. On the whole, then, although there has been a deplorable inertness on the part of Ministers, and we do not anticipate that a single good measure of importance will be passed this session, we have cheerful hopes of the future, founded upon evidences of growth and improvement in that party which implicitly follows principle, shuns faction, and despises unreasoning prejudice.

*The above lists comprehend the principal but probably not all the motions of which notice has been given

## MISCELLANEA.

*(From the Atlas, April 2.)*

The son of Sir F. Burdett, is to succeed Lord Bingham in the Colonelcy of the 7th Lancers—*The National* of Paris imputes to England an attempt to buy off France from the colonization of Africa by an offer of four millions of guineas.... Up to the 1st ult., no intelligence had reached Constantinople respecting the captain and crew of the Vixen, a fact which caused some uneasiness to their friends. Captain Allan, who proposed undertaking a journey to central Asia, died shortly after his arrival at Smyrna.... We learn from Vienna, that the Duchess d'Angoulesme and her niece, the Countess de Rosny, are expected in that capital.... It is said, that the Duchess of Leuchtenberg will visit her sister the empress mother.... Up to the 6th March, the petitions were for the abolition of church rates, 774; against it, 670; majority for the abolition, 104 petitions—but the signatures to the former, averaged 373 names, and those to the latter 77; the number of petitioners for abolition being 239,099; the number of anti-abolition signatures, 51,920.... The number of persons who visited the British Museum on Monday, amounted to 23,985.... The frost on Thursday night was more severe in many places than it had been known to the in the depth of winter within the last ten years .... The pitmen in the collieries are in great distress a number of hands being un employed.... George Smith, Esq., has been superseded in the office of Receiver General of Jamaica, by Lord Glenelg. Mr. Edwards succeeds him.... It is said at Alexandria that the Grand Seignior has determined to employ American naval officers in the command of his fleet, and that measures have already been taken to carry this resolution into effect.... The Bishop of Norwich is still alive, contrary to the anticipations of his physicians; and, although there is not the slightest hope of his recovery, his dissolution appears to be more distant than was at first imagined.... The reported death of the Baron de L'Aigle, Dr. Becker, in Ireland.... Mr. Stewart Mackenzie will have been in a few days for the purpose of assuming the government of the Island of Ceylon.

.... Dr. Villoura, an erudite Spanish Liberal, author of a Latin History of Phœnician Ireland, died on Sunday, in Dublin, in the 84th year of his age.... Major General Sir Lorenzo Moore, K. C. H. died on the 18th, and was buried on the 21st ultimo at Dresden.—*The Bengal Hurkaru July* 15.

## CALCUTTA.

SUPREME COURT,—JULY 12, 1837.

*Admiralty Side.*

REX V. MALAY PRISONERS—*(brought up from the Straits by H. M S Wolf.)*

This being the last day of term.

*Mr. Justice Grant*, delivered the sentence of the Court in the above Case. The Learned Judge addressed the Advocate-General, as counsel, deputed by Government to conduct the prosecution, and Mr. Clarke and Mr. Osborne as counsel who had kindly undertaken the defence of the prisoners. Having called the attention of the aforenamed learned counsel to the case in question, the learned Judge said he would give the grounds upon which the Court had determined to inflict a mitigated punishment on the prisoners, and also would assign the grounds which had caused the delay. Whenever a conviction of the prisoners, and the gaming nuisance upon them, as the counsel who acted for the defence, will now attend to the law of the judgment are about to be visited by the Court, the learned Judge intimated that an interpretation of the law and reasons contained in the judgment need not be made to the prisoners. The jury had found the prisoners guilty on the second, and all the subsequent counts, in the indictment. And the counsel for the prisoners had abandoned any intention to move in arrest of judgment. The learned Judge then stated, we believe, that he had no doubt but that as the evidence stood, the piracy was proved, and that there was nothing to support the objection started by the counsel for the prisoners, that the Cochin Chinese, to which nation the people belonged, whom vessel had been captured by the Malays, were not at ware with the people to which the prisoners ought to be considered to belong. He also thought that there was no evidence to show that the party of Malays in question, were of a nation whose custom and habit was robbery; a people described as a people qui tamenst *latrones sunt*, nihil hominum, *celatius* sunt. It was under these circumstances that the learned judges had considered whether the injunction was to be construed as strictly against the nations in the Straits, the habits of these people considered, or against the offenders belonging to more civilized communities; in other words, whether the common interpretation put generally by all nations on the jus gentium, was to obtain in the present instance. And in order to determine this point, the learned judges all agreed, that the situation, condition, &c. of the barbarous states to which the prisoners might be considered to belong, should be enquired into; the Governor-General in Council accordingly directed that these enquiries should be made; and those enquiries are now before the Court. From the result of these enquiries it would appear, that there is no reason to believe, that these little states in the Straits of Malacca, recognize or sanction any private considerates of their subjects to commit acts of piracy; but whether there be countenance between the states and its subjects, or what is the punishment inflicted, or whether any be inflicted, rests upon conjecture. There is nothing in evidence to lead to any knowledge of the state to which the prisoners belong; they were, however, found near *Pulo Tingy*, and on being pursued fled to that Island, and in the absence of evidence to the contrary they must be held to belong to Pulo Tingy. Now upon enquiry it appears that this island is in the territories of the Rajah of Johore with whom and this Government there is a treaty. There was no ground for concluding, that any war subsisted between Johore and Cochin China, at the time of the commission of the act of piracy. On the other hand there is sufficient presumption that this piracy, and all others, are disclaimed generally through the small states in the Straits of Malacca, and in one of them an edict has been promulgated punishing the offence with death. Robberies on the seas, by persons of these nations, must be considered therefore on the footing on which it is placed by writers on natural and international law; it is therefore the duty of all good members of a civilized state, to apprehend pirates and vow robbers. The main point is for the counsel for the prisoners has had influence upon us in mitigating the sentence. All that could be urged in their favour has been ingeniously brought to the notice of the jury; but there is one fallacy which runs through the petition, which is an attempt to draw a distinction between the law of nations, as to the regulating the rewards for capture and communication between enemies, and the law of nations. Now with reference to this view, and consideration of the application of the law of nations, and the law of nations, in the instance to which it is particularly applied in the present case, the law of nations is nothing but the law of nature, common to all mankind, there is no such thing as a state (civitas) of robbers.

The reasons for mitigating the sentence we are about to pronounce are: Lapse of time, the suspense and anxiety the prisoners have undergone; the partial good effects likely to be the result of their conviction; the greatly diminished effect consequent on it, if now ordered to be carried with effect in the streets; the inutility of it as a warning to future offenders, inasmuch as there is now by act of Parliament, a Court of competent authority constituted to try their offences on the spot, (Court of Admiralty at Penang and Singapore)—and from the steps now taken by Government, the petty states, have been brought to an acknowledgement of the law of nature common to all men, and a reprobation of piracy. The Sentence of the Court therefore is that judgment of death be recorded against the prisoners, and that they be transported to the Eastern Coast of the Bay of Bengal, to the Southward of the Gulf of Martaban, for the period of their natural lives.

*Chief Justice*—I may as well mention, that a case which has not been cited at the bar, and which certainly could not be cited by the counsel for the prisoners, with almost similar facts, quite similar as to the circumstances and the nature of the crime committed, was tried in this Court in the year 1804, present Sir John Anstruther, *Chief Justice*, Sir John Royds, and Sir Henry Gamell, *Puisne* justices.

The men were convicted, and the capital sentence was *carried into effect*. I was led to the case by a note in Mr. Clarke's compilation of the rules and orders.

The case was the KING on the prosecution of—— RAMZAN ORANG, SEDOCK and KEMBIT ORANG, called JEMBY.

N. B. The able and learned judgment of Mr. Justice Grant is of course not done justice to in any degree by the reporter; but generally, our report will, we believe, be found correct.—*Hurkaru, July* 13

## SKETCHES OF NEW ZEALAND.

The *New Zealanders* are heathens in their manufactures, as their mats will sufficiently prove, many of which have been imported into Sydney, and much admired; but their baskets (ketes) are perhaps more to be prized, although assuredly no dandy has thought them how to make both. Some of their mats are very large, varying from twenty to upward of one hundred fathoms long, and from five to twelve feet deep; they are made of the *pua* flax, and are very durable, for which is, however, taken the common flax of the European one, being taken over-hand instead of under; the mats are made of pieces of very light wood, and the ends are generally pubble-stones. In loading the ship ashore no person must assist or speak, until they have all the Europeans to go on board them, as in that manner only, can the chiefs see that every thing is done properly, and if they by chance or accident happen to touch any part of it when not intending it, they take a piece of live in their hands and repeat a short prayer to purify themselves from the unintentional sin which they have committed.

Many of their houses are very neatly and well built; after the frame work is erected, which is made from most richest timber they can procure, they proceed to cover the outside with kakaho (reeds), after which twenty-five or more (rushes) is lashed with the flax in a great state, and the whole is then thatched over with the wiwi or pahut. A house thus built will stand for ten years with very little care; a small house when built in this manner is very warm, but a large house is cold, from the want of a chimney to let the smoke out. In the first covering of reeds they are generally lashed very tastefully with *kaka*, which is naturally white, many of it they dye black, and the remainder therein to the sun perfectly white; when thus used it is placed crossways each other into diamonds and squares, which have a very pleasant and handsome appearance on the yellow reeds.

Their canoes vary considerably in size and name; the pitau waka is the canoe with the carved head and stern; the *tete waka* has a plain head and stern, while the *teriui* has neither head, stern, or top-sides; the bottom part is generally made out of a single tree, but when this cannot be accomplished in one piece, they fasten a short piece both at the head and stern, the former of which is called a taki, and the latter a tuaraki; the head are formed from the wood with a handsome figure on the appearance of lattice rails turned upside down, the lower part being elevated twelve or fifteen feet into the air. Their war instruments, which are now hardly to be met with, being entirely superseded by the use of the musket, had never anything particular in their appearance;—the tohotoho and wenia (spears), *wher* and mere were their principal weapons, and were only remarkable for the simplicity of their workmanship. Carved boxes, ornamented baskets, and a plaited belt made of scented grass forms nearly the remainder of their manufactures; although their fishing-lines, hooks, paddles, and green stone ornaments to wear on the neck, should not be overlooked; about the East Cape is considered the best place for collecting curiosities, the natives of that part of the coast being the most expert in their manufactures.

Laziness is considered as a distinguishing feature in the New Zealand character, and it has been fluently remarked, that they are capable of enduring a deal of sleep; this is too true, for when their present wants are supplied (they can hardly be called busy under that) they think but little of working for another day; following about your provisions, and observing your most trifling actions are their delight, as they will sit gossiping to the sun for days together; when they fall short of ammoco (which is their staple luxury and want) or any other article which they are actually, or imagine they are in need of, their whole powers of persuasion are then exerted in endeavouring to obtain it from you, either by way of present or on credit; for this purpose their usual practice is to call at a native settlement, and say "I am hungry let something be done for me;" then they begin by informing you that their best *ariki* friends at a distance who have a great deal of flax, which they are going to bring down to you for sale; that they have told their friends how liberal you are to them, and that you are, in all respects, a white pai-pa (good white man); they then tease how greatly the chief man of the tribe would like a little tobacco, or a cutlass, or a tomahawk, (I forget which) or some such trifle, and, should you, through a rather liberality, unfortunately gratify him this kind of blarney, his name was Charles Rose Forde, and he was residing at Mahina, in the Bay of Plenty, in the years 1830 to 1837, and *imagine himself* to be white (they of the East Coast), and that if you were to let them have the article to give their friends, it would be loaning the flax to yourself, and that no other white man would get it; if they were unsuccessful in their application to you, and the article

was not to be got elsewhere, they very probably would go away, and return in an hour or two afterwards with such articles as they had to sell, and which they have had by them all the time, but which they would not part with unless actually compelled to do so. In some instances it is policy to *give* them a trifling article or two, but never on credit, as in that case they will generally proceed to the next nearest European (perhaps one of your own traders) and endeavour to obtain the same articles, or anything from him, the one from whom they are unsuccessful in obtaining anything of, will generally get their flax (if they have any), as if they took it to the party who trusted them they know that the value of the article would be deducted from the weight, while by paying you talbos (by and bye) will do equal if as well; on this principle a New Zealander will never work for what he can obtain by begging, and they really appear to imagine that our property costs us nothing, and that when it is out, we can send to our friends at Home (Sydney), and procure more. Certainly flax cleaning is laborious work, and it will take a good cleaner to scrape fifteen pounds weight cleaned in a day, but the average weight of it in a day by one person will not exceed ten pounds, for which they will obtain one negrohead on tobacco and a pipe; or perhaps two sheets of cartridge paper or pound of lead. They are beginning all over the country to leave off dressing flax, not from any scarcity of the article, which appears inexhaustible in their swamps, and of spontaneous growth, requiring no cultivation, but from finding that rearing pigs and planting and cultivating potatoes and corn pay better; as independent of the vessels that go round the coast of New Zealand, from Sydney, in search of those articles, there are several small craft belonging to Europeans, who live at the Bay of Islands and other places, that are always trading backwards and forwards on the coast to keep up the supply for the numerous whalers that frequent the Bay of Islands—particularly as they do not grow sufficient there for the necessary demand, and potatoes never fetching less than 30s., but very frequently as high as 80s. and 100s. per ton, although purchased on the coast for a mere trifle.—*Sydney Herald, June 1*—*Singapore Free Press 3d Aug.*

## THE FEJEE ISLANDS.

The Rev Mr. Watkins, a missionary of the Wesleyan Society, at the Friendly Islands, mentions some of the cruel customs of the Fejees. One is, the immolation of widows on the demise of the husband, by strangling. "When the husband dies, the hapless wife seats herself—the cord is placed round her neck—one person places his hand on the head of the victim—others seize the extremities of the cord, and, pulling it to effect strangulation; and the few struggles made are succeeded by the stillness and stiffness of death." Another is, burying alive,—a practice not unfrequent in Fejee. "Individuals, too old or too ill to be of further service, are the victims of this cruel practice. Sometimes it is done at the request of the individuals themselves; no effort is made to dissuade them from it, but the willing murderers proceed forthwith to dig a hole of sufficient capacity; they then convey the sick or aged person to it, and, having placed him in the grave in a sitting posture, cast the earth upon him, which is pressed down by the feet of his own relatives or neighbours." He adds: "Connected with their wars is an evil for which I should think the Fejeeans to be pre-eminent, and that is cannibalism. Fejee, I think, exceeds New Zealand in that abominable vice. The accounts which we hear are startling. It is not one man and then who furnishes a meal for his savage countrymen—not ten—nor twenty—but hundreds! When I first heard it, I was confident that the statement was exaggerated; but on appealing to the authority of a Fejeean chief at present here, I was assured by him that it was '*mooni mubito*' (most true), and that some short time ago there were more than two hundred human bodies prepared for a single feast! They were the victims of war."—*Asiatic Journal.*

## THE SACRED SHIRTS OF THE TURKS.

Two of these curiosities are preserved in Austria; one found in the tomb of Kara Mustafa, the Grand Vizier, at Belgrade, being kept in the civic arsenal at Vienna, and the other in the Cistertian New Monastery at Wienerisch-Neustadt. The first of these is richer in gold-work and more tastefully decorated; but the last, which bears evident proof of having been worn, as part of the inscriptions on the neck are obliterated by perspiration, is far more copiously enriched with *suras* (devices from the Koran,) prayers, cabalistic tables, and talismanic formulæ. Von Hammer, the celebrated Orientalist, has lately decyphered the whole of these inscriptions, which are in a very small character, and, when put together, sufficient to form a bulky volume of prayers. Abdulkerim Bey, Ayan of Pirawshta, who was taken prisoner at Varna, while on his journey from Vienna paid a visit to the monastery at Wienerisch-Neustadt, and, after inspecting the shirt in question, communicated the subsequent particulars to Von Tatischeff, the Russian envoy. "The majority of these shirts are made in Arabian Irak, or at Bazdad; but there is only one night in the year during which they can be made, and this night must be determined previously by astrologers as a fortunate one. During this single night it is requisite that the cotton of which the shirt is made should be spun, woven, cut out, and sewed, before the sun rises, by forty immaculate virgins. Should the wearer of such a charmed habiliment chance to be struck by a ball, the mishap is evidence either that due regard has not been had to the exact time prescribed, or that reasonable grounds exist for suspecting the immaculacy of the fair fabricants." Abdulkerim Bey wore a shirt of this description at Varna, and ascribes his escape, from even so much as a scratch during the siege, to its talismanic virtues.—*United Service Journal for January.*

## AVA.

We find from the Calcutta papers that in the Burmese Empire revolutions have taken place which threaten, for a time at least, the British interests in that country; After the decease of the late King of Ava, his rightful heir, we believe, ascended the throne, but the Government fell into the hands of Mentaghee and the Queen, the former's sister. Meanwhile Prince Tharawaddie, the King's brother, excluded from the Government, raised the standard of rebellion, and the Queen sent 20,000 men against him, who half of them speedily deserted to Tharawaddie, a report, supposed to be a false one, having been circulated that this chief had at Dibayen obtained possession of an immense treasure belonging to the Queen and Mentaghie, and which treasure he was liberally bestowing on his adherents.

Public feeling in favor of Tharawaddie began to shew itself, and Capt. Burney, the British Resident, in vain tried to bring about an amicable arrangement, Mentaghie continuing deaf to his remonstrances. Prince Tharawaddie had taken up such position that the Queen's party was altogether in his power, and this latter at last applied to the Resident to do what he had recommended before, and implored him to intercede for them with Tharawaddie. But it was now too late; that prince's power was too great now to make concession on his part necessary; the resident notwithstanding, at considerable personal risk, sought the camp of Tharawaddie, who would not listen to any of his proposals, but is said to have promised to spare their lives, if the King, Mentaghie, Queen, and their adherents would lay down their arms. Success had emboldened that Prince, who now, for the first time, seems to have resolved on placing himself on the throne; he expressed his intention of giving up Ava to plunder, from which the Resident dissuaded him, though he having promised that city's plunder as a reward to his followers, his non-compliance with his promises may expose perhaps even his life.

Mentaghie and 12 of his ministers were given up to Tharawaddie, who confined them in chains in the common gaol and it is said subjected them and some of their wives to the cruellest tortures to extort from them a confession of where their treasures were hid. The Resident remonstrated with him against the cruel treatment of the late Ministers, but found that the new King who had not yet assumed the highest title of regal dignity, treated his representations very lightly, and seemed to look upon the presence of the Resident as an irksome control of which he would take the first means to rid himself. He intends to remove the seat of Government from Ava to Moutshoubo, the birthplace of the founder of the present dynasty, and it was generally feared that the departure from Ava of Capt. Burney would be the signal of destruction of that city.

We have since heard that Tharawaddie has declared that he does not acknowledge the former treaty of the King of Ava with the Company, and that the provinces ceded to the latter must be again returned under his sway. The Resident is said to have left Ava in consequence, and the British will probably be involved in a new Burmese war.

From the proximity of the Burmese Empire to that of Chinese we have no doubt that such an event will be looked upon with much interest at the Court of Peking and it is not easy to foresee what may be it's consequences to the British trade at Canton.

---

Within the last few days there have been two arrivals from Siam—one of which is the Hamburgh brig *Emma & Matilde*, which left this port the 8th of January last for Bankok, and now brings account from that port up to the 15th ultimo. The other arrival is of a rather more interesting description, being His Siamese Majesty's Frigate *Chaupacor*, a vessel of 600 tons, and carrying 40 guns, which was built at the port of CHANTIBOON, and the voyage she now makes to this port is her first trip to sea. Notwithstanding her warlike destination and appearance she is intended to be employed as a trader, between this port and Siam and instead of going upon the odious principle of monopoly, and, like the ships of the King of Cochin China, trading only on the sovereign's account, and refusing to carry freight for the private merchants, the *Chaupacor* is open for "freight or charter" to any of the king of Siam's subjects. Another vessel of 1,000 tons burthen has also been laid down at Chantiboon and will soon be in a condition to put to sea. She is to be similarly equipped with the *Chaupacor* and is intended to trade to this port upon the same liberal footing. The rate at which this vessel has taken in freight, is, we believe, one *tical*, or about 60 cents, per picul, and the principal part of her present cargo is taken in on these terms. She is not a teak built vessel, that description of timber not being procurable at the place where she was built.—*The Singapore Free Press July 27.*

# CORRESPONDENCE.

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS,

*Precaution against fire.*

Mr. Editor,—Twice or thrice during the last winter the foreign factories were on fire, occasioned by the bamboo or lath of the chimneys. I was not aware until very recently, that nearly all the factories have their chimneys built of this material, than which nothing could be better fitted to set on fire our houses. I hope you, as one of the "guardians of the public weal," will suggest to your neighbours such precautionary measures as the case demands. Every lath-chimney is a *public nuisance*, which ought forthwith to be removed.

Perhaps you will think fit to recommend this subject to the attention of our Chamber of Commerce, where, I am sure, it will receive a fair hearing. Should the Chamber take the matter into consideration, they might also make some suggestions for the organization of fire-companies in the foreign factories. Whenever I have been at the fires that have occurred in the suburbs of the city, I have observed that the Chinese always welcomed the presence of foreigners. On such occasions they need perhaps to lead them on. If a few select companies, say two or three, could be formed, and occasionally trained under the superintence of some of the foreign gentlemen who have themselves served as fire-men, they might become models for others. Fire-hooks, and other apparatus, are also needed. Sometimes, at the fires, there has been great difficulty in procuring water—which, considering the situation of Canton, should never be the case.

Any measures adopted by foreigners to guard against fire, will most surely meet the approbation of the Chinese—both of the people and the authorities. Confident that you will urge this matter much better than I can, I leave it in your hands, and remain

Sincerely yours.

SENEX.

August 23d, 1837.

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS,

Sir,—Mr. G. Tradescant Lay, who accompanied me in the late expedition of the Brig Himmaleh having assailed my character in an article signed by himself which appeared in the Singapore Free Press of the 27th ult., I feel called upon to defend myself from the unmerited censure which he has cast upon me. Mr. Lay states that I prevented the distribution of religious books among the natives at Borneo Proper, but says nothing respecting the cause of my doing so, at all the places where we touched. It was only necessary for him, to express the desire, and the Books were sent immediately.

I was well aware of the object of the voyage before I sailed, and was determined to forward the views of my employers, by every means in my power, on our arrival at Borneo Proper. I asked the gentlemen who accompanied me whether it was their intention to distribute Books at that place. Their answer was 'that they considered it would be highly impolitic to attempt it, at that time, that their object was to ascertain the character of the natives, and what might be done at some future period; I remained then nearly four weeks, and although a constant communication was kept up, between the vessel and the city, a distance of twenty miles, no Books were called for. Mr. Lay states that a boat could not be had for love of money. This is but a poor acknowledgement for all the kindness he received, from a people who have hitherto been represented as the most treacherous and inhospitable to be found in the Archipelago.

They received us friendly, we had the same accommodations as themselves, they gave us the best provisions they were possessed of, and Mr. Lay was furnished with a boat, men, guides, and frequently one of the chiefs to protect him, every day. My boat could not carry him about, as she would not be safe.

I found them kind, hospitable, and strictly honest in their dealings; a have had hundreds on board and about the ship at a time, and never had a dispute, or lost the value of one dollar; when ready for sea I went in company with Capt. Macalister of the Brig Helen of Singapore, and who had arrived a few days before, to town for the purpose of taking leave and bringing the gentlemen on board. On my arrival at midnight at the Sultan's house I found all uproar and confusion. The gentlemen had their effects already in a canoe; I demanded the cause, when they informed me that their lives were in jeopardy, and that an attempt had been made to rob them; I told them I thought the alarm was unnecessary, but that they could take the boat and go on board, and leave me behind, which they did. On enquiry the next morning I found that all the excitement had been produced, merely by the Sultan having been endeavoring to obtain Mr. Lay's watch as a present. On coming on board I was accompanied by the chiefs and their attendants to take leave of us. I found the gentlemen were delivering copies of the Bible in the Malayan tongue; I immediately obliged them to be given up, and gave the following reasons for so doing: That we had been then nearly one month, and had plenty of time to make the distributions and witness the effect; that in doing it on the point of sailing would appear in a bad light to the natives. That if any offence should be given, the English brig which could make no resistance might suffer and that Capt. Macalister himself had begged me to act so. I then told Mr. Lay distinctly that, if he desired it, I would detain the vessel, accompany him to the city, then distribute the Books, and watch the result, but no, he felt no hesitation in jeopardizing the lives of others, but felt no disposition to risk his own.

I am accused of vilifying "the messengers of good in the presence of the Heathen;" nothing can be more false, and Mr. Lay is aware of it. He knows just enough of the Malayan language, to stumble into error continually; but in this accusation there was no mistake, it was malicious; I gave Mr. Lay offence early in the voyage, by doubting his assertion that my future reputation, must depend entirely upon his representation. He accuses me of worldly mindedness, but he is, as I have had sufficient evidence, as fond of the good things of this world as any person. I feel no ill will, but feel more of pity than of anger that our professing Christianity should practice deception. Should this communication meet the eye of Capt. Macalister I call upon him to substantiate my assertions, and as the editor of the Singapore Free Press published the communication alluded to in my absence, he is requested to copy this. The contemptible manner in which it was published, is a sufficient evidence of the feeling of the writer; To leave it to be published in my absence, and while my name was being gazetted to the world in that light, the writer was messing at the same table with, and professing friendship for me, and this man harps upon the awful state of the heathen, when he is not himself in possession of one half of their share of gratitude, or sincerity.

ALEXR. V. FRASER.

Commander of the Brig Himmaleh of New-york.

# CANTON PRESS,

August 26th 1837.

The arrival of the *Rob Roy* from Calcutta, where the *Reliance* and *Imogene*, from England 5th and 6th April had arrived, have put us in possession of a few additional items of European intelligence. Parliament reassembled on the 3d of April. The advices from the United States by way of England are that the President Jackson advised, that, as no settlement for monies due by Mexico to the United States could be effected, to have recourse to reprisals, the execution of which duty was to be entrusted to the U. S. Navy.

No news of interest have been received from Spain. The quarrel between England and the Republic of New Grenada has been adjusted by the latter country acceding to Lord Palmerston's demands that Mr. Russell should be released and that £1000, be paid to him as indemnity for the insults offered him. Mr. Russell was Brit. Vice-Consul, and, some time ago, had a quarrel with some person in the street, which ended in a pugilistic rencontre, after which the fighting parties were taken before a judge and Mr. Russell was sentenced to six years imprisonment, from which, as already said, Lord Palmerston has released him.

The *Fizen* has been declared by Russia a lawful prize, and the several discussions about the capture of this vessel in the House of Commons have led to no results. Ministers seem to side with the view the Russian Government takes of this affair.

From the Judgment we recopy from the Calcutta papers, on the Malay Pirates taken to Calcutta by H. M. S. Wolf, it will be seen that Admiralty jurisdiction has at last been given to the Recorder's cout in the straits.

The following commercial news of 1st April from London we copy from the *Calcutta Courier* of 8th July.

TEA.—Since our last report, considerable parcels of Tea have changed owners at a slight improvement on the prices of the late free trade sales which may be attributed to the accounts brought by the Hellas from Canton to the beginning of March. Low Congou commands 10½d. per lb. Bohea, and there are many enquiries for Bohea at about 5¼d. per lb. but few sellers. Duty was paid on 384,255 lbs Tea in the week ending last day.

SILK.—The market remains very quiet, and the transactions are too unimportant to be any criterion of prices, which continue consequently quite nominal.

The anticipated large arrivals of China Silk have rather increased the indisposition to purchase, and of the parcels recently arrived only a very few have been sold—Tsatlee at 15, and Taysaam 5 per Cent. from the previous rates. Bengal Silk is not quite so difficult of sale, and what has been disposed of realised the currency of the last public sales in February.

---

We are obliged to our Correspondent "Senex" for having brought to our notice and that of the public, the danger our houses are exposed to from fire, owing to the peculiar construction of the Chimneys. These chimneys, from the proximity of the houses to each other, are generally built high enough to carry the smoke over the roofs and generally rise from the kitchen, frequently a low outhouse, to above the houses, many of which are two storied. Their being reared of lath only, with nothing but an outside covering of cement makes them ignite easily and many are the alarms of fire caused by them, by their being found burning. Every resident in Canton is well aware how much more destructive fires in Canton generally prove than elsewhere, on account of the buildings being so close together and from their being provided with venetians to their verandahs and windows, which will catch fire immediately and communicate it to the whole building. It becomes therefore the duty of every resident as much as possible to remove the causes of fire, and of these, one of the most dangerous are the lath chimneys. We would recommend, that a representation be made to the senior Hong-merchant How-qua, who, we believe, has the management of most of the foreign factories, and to their other owners, that the lath chimneys be removed and brick ones be erected instead, a change, which, while it would give us additional security against fire, would be easily effected and at little cost. We agree with our Correspondent that as this project tends towards the security of commercial property it is a fit subject for the Chamber of Commerce to take in hand, and hope that our Correspondent's and our own notice will have the desired effect of causing the necessary change to be made.

In another column will be found a letter from Capt Fraser of the Himmaleh, defending himself against some attacks made upon him by Mr. G. T. Lay, his passenger on an excursion to the Indian Archipelago, on account of his resistance to the distribution of bibles. We thought it but fair to give a place in our columns to this defence, since the attacks, which have elicited it, are likewise before the public, having appeared in the Singapore Free Press of the 27th. July.

---

POST OFFICE. The following was circulated two days ago by the Chamber of Commerce.

"Capt. Elliot having professed himself ready to institute a post-office establishment upon the condition of the Chamber guaranteeing him against pecuniary loss in it's management, it is the opinion of the Committee, that a Post-office instituted by him on the condition prescribed, would work more efficiently than were it under the direction of the Chamber, and that accordingly trial should be made hereof for one year.

In order to ascertain the sense of the General Chamber on the subject it is determined that the plan be submitted to the respective members by circular, and also that the signatures of other foreigners, who would participate in the advantages of the post-office, be solicited to the guarantee, although it is believed that the rate of postage to be levied on letters and packages, will be fully adequate to meet all the expenses of the establishments and render recourse to the guaranty unnecessary."

We congratulate the Public that measures are at last to be taken to ensure a regular delivery of letters, particularly since of late many complaints have come to our ears, about delays suffered under the present system. It is impossible that where, as at present, we have two establishments of that kind, each of them conducted by the respective owners of the Passage boats, delay in the forwarding of letters should not at times happen, or that the boats should be so managed as for one of them to leave at Macao & another at Canton regularly every day, and we have lately seen two or three boats start on one day, and as many arrive, whilst on the following days we neither received news from the coast, nor had any means of sending letters there.

---

On Friday a Washing boat left Macao for Casshuy-moon with 15 men—4 being English sailors and two other Goss people, passengers. When near the moon they were attacked by a Ladrone boat and 9 were reported killed by the remaining three, who returned to Macao on the sunday following, and of whom one has been taken to the Hospital having a spear wound in his thigh. Four more it was reported at Macao, three of them Englishmen, had reached the *Jane*, eight remained consequently missing. A Chinese boat in Macao harbour was pointed out by one of those escaped as the pirate; she has been hauled on the beach and seven men found in her were arrested, and now await their examination. Many rumours were afloat in Macao on this subject; it was said that some officers soiled with blood had been found in the Chinese boat etc. It is said that the first fire was given from the boat with passengers, which latter fearing the Chinese to be ladrones thought thus to prevent an attack.

# STATEMENT.

*Of Teas Shipped to Great Britain and Ireland. From 1st October 1836, to this date.*

| Date. | Ships. | Destination. | Tonnage. | BLACK TEAS. Peculs | | | | | | | | GREEN TEAS. Peculs. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Canton Bohea. | Fokien Bohea. | Congo. | Capar. | Souchong | Congou. | Ankoi. | Hongmoy. | Pekoe. | Orange Pekoe | Hyson. | Young Hyson. | Hyson Skin. | Twankay | Gunpowder. | Imperial. | Raw Silk |
| May | 14 Mary Walker, | Glasgow, | 198 | | | 1216 | 20 | | | 40 | 16 | 110 | | 107 | | | 114 | 46 | 21 | |
| " | 20 John Fleming, | London, | 502 | | | 4382 | 115 | 10½ | | 36 | 8 | 5.2 | | 10 | | | 150 | | | 46 |
| " | 31 John Duddle, | Liverpool. | 313 | | | 1727 | 66 | 166 | | 32 | 121 | | | 118 | | 89 | 230 | 104 | 37 | 49 |
| June | 15 Ramcoolen, | " | 417 | | | 1167 | | 24 | 215 | | 162 | 122 | 43 | 520 | 234 | | 270 | 82 | 64 | |
| | Quantity 1st May. | | 1425 | | | 8492 | 201 | 547 | 215 | 108 | 307 | 238 | 43 | 755 | 434 | 89 | 793 | 232 | 182 | 95 |
| | | | 31209 | 679 | | 170152 | 4273 | 17266 | 72 | 1137 | 3479 | 2685 | 7012 | 18938 | 4782 | 2009 | 30230 | 4289 | 2964 | 13667 |
| | | | 32632 | 679 | | 178644 | 4474 | 18333 | 287 | 1245 | 3984 | 2949 | 7074 | 19738 | 5016 | 2098 | 31023 | 4520 | 3141 | 13762 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Black Tea | Peculs | 217,670 | Lbs. 29,022,666 |
| Green Tea | " | 66,141 | " 8,818,800 |
| Total | Peculs | 283 811 | Lbs. 37,841,466 |

General Chamber of Commerce
Canton, 15th June, 1837.

WILLIAM SCOTT.
*Secretary.*

## ADVERTISEMENT.

Meeting in honor of Lord Palmerston.

On monday the 21st. inst. within the great auction room Imperial Factory, a Meeting of British Merchants will be held to take into consideration the most fitting way of expressing to the Rt Hon Viscount Palmerston their sense of the Benefits his Lordship has conferred on the trade of Canton; and the British relations with the Chinese since his Lordship came into office.

*N. B. The chair will be taken at* 11. *a. m. precisely.*

Canton, 28th August 1837.

NOTICE.—The first annual meeting of the *Morrison Education Society* will be held in the American Hong No. 2. at 11 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday the 27th of September next. The members of the Society, and all others interested in its object, are invited to attend.

By order of the Trustees,
E. C. BRIDGMAN,

Canton, August 22d 1837.

NOTICE. — Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash, for Bills upon the Supreme Government of India, at the Exchange of Two hundredand sixteen (216) Company's Rupees, per one hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after sight.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
" H. M. CLARKE.

Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company

Canton, 2nd August, 1837.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to request that all parties indebted to the Estate of her late husband, will furnish their accounts to her; and all persons having Claims on the said Estate will please forward the same for adjustment to

C. CROCKETT.

Administratrix to the Estate of the late CAPTAIN JOHN CROCKETT.

Macao, 26th July, 1837.

NOTICE.—The Secretary of the Canton Book Society requests information concerning the following publications belonging to the Society.

Jesse's Anglers Ramblel.
Penny Magazine No. 83.

NOTICE.—Mr. John Smith has this day been admitted apartner in my Establishment which will continue to be carried on in Commission, Ware-house keeping, and Auctioneering under the firm of Markwick & Smith.

CHARLES MARKWICK.

Canton, 1st July, 1837.

NOTICE.— Referring to the above advertisement Charles Markwick and John Smith beg leave to solicit from their friends and the Public, a continuance of the Patronage that has heretofore been given to the Ware-house keeping and Auctioneering of the late Establishment of MARKWICK EDWARDS & Co.

Canton, 1st July 1837. (No. 3 Imperial Hong.)

## NOTICE.

THE intgrest and responsibility of Mr. F. M. Gillanders and Mr. W. K. Ewart in our establishment ceased yesterday. Mr. Peter Ewart and Mr. Edward Lyon have become partners in our establishment this day.

GILLANDERS EWART & Co.

Bombay, 1st May, 1837.

NOTICE.—Samuel Wetmore Jr., is this day admitted a partner in our establishment,

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, Februrey 1st 1837.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the PERSIAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF BOMBAY are prepared to receive application for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the office they are authorized to take.

H. & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton, 24 May, 1837.

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

## NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and bank notes | } | p 100 $1 |
| " Linguist reports, reports of Cargoes &c. | | " " " 1. 50. |
| " Policies and folio pages. | | " " " 5. |

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

## NOTICE.

THE interest of Samuel Russell and Augustine Heard in our house ceased on the 31st December 1836. RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, January 2nd.

## INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE subscribers are duly authorized to grant Policies on account of this Company, payable in Canton Calcutta, or London. RUSSELL & Co.

Canton July, 6th 1837.

## UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON,

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

*The Agents for the Society are from this day,*

In London,—Mess. Palmers Mackillop Dent & Co.
" Calcutta, Mess. Mackillop Stewart & Co.
" Bombay,—Mess. Forbes & Co.
" Singapore, Mess. A. L. Johnston & Co,
" Manila,—Mess. Russell & Sturgis,

DENT & Co,
*Secretaries.*

Canton, 1st, July, 1836.

## FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE Lowzer Family, Captain Rowland, will leave Whampoa for the above places on the 1st October. For freight apply to LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 21st August, 1837.

## FOR THE STRAITS AND CALCUTTA.

THE new fast sailing Ship Shah Allum, of 251 Tons, E. Evans, Commander will be despatched positively from Whampoa on the 15th September. For Freight apply to

MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE.
No. 4 Chow-Chow Hong.

## FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship Charlotte, C. L. Liebschwager Commander to sail from Whampoa on the 1st Oct. For Freight apply to

TAMOOLJEE RUSTOMJEE,
and
COWASJEE SAPOORJEE.
No. 5 Foongtay Hong.

## FOR BOMBAY.

THE "Caledonia," J. T. Lancaster, Commander will leave Whampoa on the 15th Proximo, for freight apply to

SHAWUXSHAW RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 6th July, 1837.

## FOR STRAITS & BOMBAY.

THE Ship "Charles Forbes," Capt. Thomas Wills, will leave Whampoa on the 20th September next, for freight apply to

DHUNJEEBHOY MUNCHERJEE,
and
HORMUSJEE FRAMJEE.
No. 5 Powshong Hong.

Canton, 7th July, 1837.

## FOR SALE.

GOODS of various descriptions, such as Tea, Silk Piece Goods, Nankeens, Crapes, Ivory and Lacquered ware, China ware, &c., which were shipped from Macao p "San Francisco de Paula" for Rio de Janeiro and Lisbon, and are now in deposit at Batavia, in consequence of the vessel not having proceeded beyond that Port. For particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, where also a copy of the Invoice may be seen.

Canton, 14th August, 1837. PEREIRA & Co.

## FOR SALE.

THE new Brig. "Rose," of 145 Tons Register, built in the United States in a superior manner, and fast. For terms apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, May, 4th 1837.

## TO LET.

A Two-storied house in Macao, cool and commodious, situated in the rua de San Antonio. Persons desirous of taking the house are requested to apply to it's owner Major ALMADA in Macao.

## FOR SALE ON BOARD THE BARQUE ISABELLA.

ROUGH spars of various sizes, lower masts, topmasts, Jib-booms and other spars.
200 Teak sheathing boards 1 and 1½ Inch thick.
20 Teak wide boards, 11 feet long and 21 Inches wide.
Also: all kinds of ship's stores.
Apply to Capt. Hillas on board, or
Stanford & Manss, at Canton

Canton. 14th September. 1836

## TO LET.

FROM the first of September next, the house on the S. E. side of Praya Grande, formerly the Spanish Factory, and now occupied by Dn. Anna Joaquina Lopez, with large cool apartments. Any Gentlemen wishing to take the said house, will please to address to Januario Jose Lopes, at Macao.

Macao, 15th August, 1836.

## WANTED.

BY a young Englishman, a situation in a merchant's counting-house. He is well acquainted with the Chinese and Portuguese, and with book-keeping. For references apply to THE CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

## TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For one year payable in advance | $ | 12 |
| For six Months | " | 7 |
| For three " | " | 4 |

Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current may be had at the Office No. 3, British Factory, at 50 cents, and Price Current at 25 cents each, of at Messrs. Starkwick & Smith in Canton.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Brit. *Rob Roy*, Mackinnon, and *Ruby*, Hews, from Calcutta and Straits; the former left Calcutta on the 16th July, anchoring at Cap-shuy-moon on the 17th inst.

SAILED.—British. *Formidable*, Stagg, and *Hinda*, Lowthean, for Manila. This day at 10 P. M. Amer. *Champlain*, Ritchie, for New york; *Asia*, Cole, for Batavia.

The shipping ban, in consequence of the Hongmerchant's request to that effect, moved from Capshuy-moon to Hong-kong bay; this is to complement to the imperial edict we published a fortnight ago.

We are also informed that a Mandarin boat captured a fast-boat containing the despatches for the *Emily Jane*, which are consequently lost, though endeavours are being made for their recovery. One of the Pumpo-boats was, we hear, overhauled by Lascrons on her passage up, but the thieves finding nothing, left her without further molestation.

Latest Dates, from Bengal, 10th April via Batavia. United States, 20th February via England. Canton, 18th July P *Rob Roy*. Singapore, August 6th P *Sutg. Java*, 12th July, P *Brooklyn*. Manila, 24th July P *Enfield*. Bombay, 6th July P *Glenelg*.

VESSELS EXPECTED.—From Bengal, *Alexander Baring*, *Ann*, *Exporter Glendon*, *Fremont Ann*. Calcutta, *General Hill*, *Red Rover*, *Lord Auckland*, *George IV*, *Sir Archibald Campbell*, Bombay, *Edinburgh*, *Duke Gotha*, *Cornelia*, *Ann*, *Buckinghamshire*. Java. *Athenian*, *Thompson Trident*. Sydney, *Lady Monaghan*. Manila, *Ellice and Sons*.

## SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

| Vessel's Name. | Flag. | Commander. | Tons | Where from. | Consignees. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hospital Ship .... | | | 800 | | |
| Scaleby Castle.... | British | Morgan .. .... | 1056 | Bombay .... .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Fort William .... | " | Fraser .... .... | 1040 | Bombay .... .... | " |
| Caledonia .... | " | Lancaster .... | | | Shawuxshaw Rustomjee. |
| Horatio.... .... | Amer. | Howland .... .... | 462 | Manila .... .... | F. S. Hathaway. |
| Duncan.... .... | " | Randall .... .... | | Manila .... .... | Russell & Co. |
| Chas. Forbes .... | British | T. Wills .... | 917 | Bombay .... .... | Dhunjeebhoy & Framjee |
| Shah Allum .... | " | Evans .... .... | 251 | " .... .... | Muncherjee Jamsetjee. |
| Allalevie .... | " | Clark .... .... | | Calcutta .... | H. & M. Turnbull. |
| Earl Balcarres.... | " | Vidal .... .... | 1400 | Bombay .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Charlotte .... | " | Liebschwager .. | | Bombay .... .... | T Rustomjee & C Sapoorjee |
| Lowjee Family .. | " | Rowland .. .... | | " .... .... | Lindsay & Co. |
| Lord Castlereagh... | " | Tonks .... .... | 702 | " .... .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Charles Grant .... | " | Pitmirn .. .... | | " .... .... | H. & M. Cornelius. |
| Fairlie .... .... | " | Agar .... .... | 736 | Java .... .... | Turner & Co. |
| Glenelg .. .... | " | Langley .. .... | 875 | Bombay .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Rosalind .. .... | " | Crouch .... .... | 970 | London .... | Turner & Co. |
| Brooklyn .. .... | Amer. | Richardson .... | 455 | Java .... .... | Olyphant & Co. |

## SHIPPING AT LINTIN &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Jane*,——, *Lord Amherst*, Ross; *Ayrshire*, Bennet to Dent. & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Austen*, Ross; *Col Young*,——; *Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Matheson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*,——; to D. & M. Rustomjee. *Isabella*, Paterson, to Robert Edwards.

| Vessel's Name. | Flag. | Commander. | Tons | Where from. | Consignees |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cornwallis .... | British | Clark .... .... | 607 | Bombay .... .... | Jardine Matheson & Co. |
| Governor Findlay .. | " | Jauncey .. .... | | " .... .... | " |
| Psyche .... .... | " | G. Kennedy .... | 160 | Calcutta .... | " |
| Rose .... .... | Amer. | Foster .... .... | 143 | Lima .... .... | Russell & Co. |
| Diana, .... .... | " | Carter .... .... | | Manila .... .... | |
| Eleanor .... .... | British | Lyons .... .... | | " .... .... | Dixon & Co. |
| Isabella Robertson | " | Hudson .... .... | 350 | Calcutta .... | Perara & Co. |
| Mavis .... .... | " | Robertson .... | 160 | " .... .... | Dent & Co. |
| Syed Khan .... .... | " | Gallie .... .... | 900 | Bombay .... .... | Perara & Co. |
| Anna .... .... | Port. | Aguier .... .... | | Damaun .... | H. Rustomjee. |
| Himmaleh .... .... | Amer. | Fraser .... .... | 198 | Singapore .... | Olyphant & Co. |
| Ardasser .. .... | British | Macintyre .... | | Bombay .... | H. & N. Cursetjee. |
| Enfield .... .... | " | Thomas .... .... | 120 | Manila .... .... | Gabriel Yrureta y Cia. |
| Ruby .... .... | " | Hews .... .... | | Calcutta .... .... | Dent & Co. |
| Rob Roy .. .... | " | Mackinnon .... | | " .... | Perara & Co. |

# THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abbreviations (Pl.) Picul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Chs.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T.) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Commcl. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avoir. 1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avoir. 1 Picul.—100 Pls. 60 Cys. 1 Ton.—64 Cys. 1 Cwt.—4 Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin. 1 Mace. 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar Mace 1 on 7 ch.

VOL. 2d. No. 51. CANTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST, 26TH, 1837. No. 103.

## IMPORTS.

| | QR. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **COTTON MANUFACTURES** | | | |
| Cambrics - - 40 yds. - 1 | Pr. | $ 3. a 4. | |
| Chintzes - - 28 " - 1 | " | 4 a 6 | |
| Handkfs. Mouteiths scarlet - | " | 2.25 a 2.50 | dull. |
| " " blue - | " | 1.25 a 2 | |
| Long-cloths white 40 yds. 36 i | " | 4½. a 6. | |
| " " 80 " " | " | 10. a 12. | |
| " grey - 40 " 38 i | " | 4½. a 6. | in demand. |
| " " - 60 " 38 i | " | 6½. a 9. | |
| " " - 80 " 38 i | " | 9 a 12. | |
| Am. brown Cots. 30 " 36 in | " | 3. a 3.30. | |
| Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 20 in | Pl. | 40 a 41 | |
| " " " 30 @ 32 in | " | 42 a 44 | |
| Calcutta - - - 18 @ 24 in | " | - | None. |
| **WOOLLENS.** | | | |
| Broadcloth Ex. Sup' 60@62 in | Yrd. | 1.90 a 2.80. | |
| " Span' Stripes 60@62 in | " | 1.25 a 1.35. | |
| " Supers - - 58@60 in | " | 80 a 90. | |
| " Worsters - - | " | 60 cts. | |
| " Worleys - 25 yds. in | Pce. | 11 a 11½. | No sale. |
| " Sup'r Selct. Cutgs large | Pr. | 30 a 40. | Cts. dull. |
| Flannel - - - - | rd. | 15 a 20. | |
| Cambletts double 55 yds. 30 in | Pce. | - | |
| Fine singles - - - - | " | 24 a 28. | dull. |
| Second - - - - - | " | - | |
| Dutch - - - 60 yds. 33 in | " | 28 | No de nand. |
| " - - - 40 " 28 " | " | 22 | |
| Bombazets - - - - | " | 7 a 8 | |
| Longella scarlet - - - | " | 9½ a 9½ | |
| Assorted colors - - - | " | 9½ a 9½ | |
| Woollen yarn - - - | " | 70 a 90. | Limited demand. |
| **COTTON.** | Tael. | | |
| Bengal old or inf. | Pl. | 7.5 a 11. | Nominal. |
| " sup' and fine | " | | |
| Bombay old or inf. | " | 7. a 11. | |
| " sup' and fine | " | | |
| Madras - - - - - | " | | None. |
| Manila - - - - - | " | | None. |
| **METALS.** | | | |
| Copper Sheets. 16 oz. @ 32 oz. | Pl. | $ 30½. | |
| " S. American slab - | " | 26. | None. |
| " nails assorted - | " | 40. | |
| " old - - - | " | 18 | |
| Lead English Pig - - - | " | 6½ a 7 | |
| " Spanish - - - | " | | |
| Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - | " | 9. | |
| " Rod ½ @ - in - - | " | | |
| " Nailrod ½ and under - | " | 3.50 | |
| " Hoop. - 1 @ - in - | " | | |
| " Scrap - - - - | " | 1. a 1.20 | Not Saleable. |
| Steel English - - - - | " | - | |
| " Swedish - - - - | Tub | 5½ a 6 | |
| Spelter English - - - - | Pl. | 5. | |
| Tin Plates - - - - - | Box | 7½ | Large stock. |
| Quicksilver - - - - | Pl. | 190 | Second hand. |
| **SKINS Rabbit** - - - - | 100 | 60. a 66. | |
| Beaver - - - - - | each | 4. a 6. | |
| " Fox - - - - - | " | 1. a 1.15. | |
| Otter-Sea - - - - - | " | 40. a 55 | |
| " " tails - - - | " | 2.50 a 3 | |
| " Land - - - - - | " | 5. a 7. | |
| Seal - - - - - - | " | 2. a 2.50 | |
| **OPIUM** Patna old - - - | Ch. | 790 | |
| " " new - - - | " | 810 | |
| Benares old - - - - - | " | 740 | Nominal. |
| " new - - - - - | " | 660 | |
| Malwa old - - - - - | " | 515 | |
| " new - - - - - | " | - | |
| Turkey - - - - - - | " | 520 | |
| **RICE** Bengal - - - - - | Pl. | 1.60 a 1.70 | |
| " Java - - - - - | " | 1.55 a 1.65 | |
| " White table - - - | " | 1.65 | |
| " Manila - - - - - | " | 1.35 a 1.45 | |
| " Paddy - - - - - | " | 50 per less. | Than Rice. |
| **STRAITS PRODUCE &c** | | | |
| Bird's nest, fine white - - | Cy. | 30. | |
| " " inf. - - - | " | 11. a 16. | No demand. |
| " " black - - - | " | 1½. a 5. | |
| Bees Wax - - - - - | Pl. | 26. a 28. | |
| Betel nut - - - - - | " | 3½. | |
| Cloves Mauritius 26 @ 28 | " | 24. | Molucca. |
| " Mother - - - - | " | 10. a 12. | Overstocked. |
| Camphor Baroos - - - - | Cy. | 6 a 23. | |
| Gambir - - - - - - | Pl. | 2½. a 3. | |
| Mace - - - - - - | " | - | |
| Nutmegs - - - - - | " | - | |
| Pepper - - - - - - | " | 8½. | |
| Rattans - - - - - - | " | 2½. | In demand. |
| Tin Banca - - - - - | " | 24. | |
| " Singapore &c. - - - | " | 18. | First quality. |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | | |
| Amber large 1st quality - - | Cy. | 3. a 12 | |
| " small fragments - - | " | 20 cts a 1½. | |
| Asafœtida - - - - - | Pl. | 4½. | |
| Bichdemar - - - - - | " | 12. a 36. | |
| " good - - - - - | " | 36. a 50. | |
| Cochineal - - - - - | " | 130. a 190 | Dull. large stock |
| Coral large beads or pieces | Cy. | - | |
| " fragments - - - | Pl. | 40. a 50 | |
| Cow Bezoar - - - - - | Cy. | 16. a 25. | No demand. |
| Cudbear - - - - - - | Pl. | 12. | |
| Cutch Pegue - - - - - | " | 4. a 4½. | |
| Elephants Teeth or Ivory | " | 70. a 100. | |
| " " cuttings | " | 60. a 65. | |
| Fish-maws - - - - - | " | 25 a 55. | |
| Flints - - - - - - | " | 40 cents | |
| Ginseng crude - - - - | " | 65. | |
| " clarified. - - - - | " | 90 | |
| Mother of Pearl Shell - - | " | 9. a 10. | |
| Myrrh - - - - - - | " | 3. a 6. | Large stock. |
| Olibanum - - - - - | " | 3½. a 8 | |
| Putchuck - - - - - - | " | 18. a 20 | Little demand. |
| Rose Maloes - - - - - | " | - | |
| Saltpetre at Lintin - - - | " | 6½. a 7½ | Nominal. |
| Shark's fins - - - - - | " | 15. a 30. | |
| Smalts - - - - - - | " | 40. a 55. | Limited demand. |
| Stuck fish - - - - - | " | 3½. a 4. | Large stock. |
| Thread Gold and Silver - - | Cy. | 32 a 33 | Large stock. |
| Wood Ebony Mauritius - - | Pl. | 3. | dull. |
| " " Ceylon - - - | " | 2. | |
| " Sandal Indian - - - | " | 20 a 30 | In demand. |
| " " Timor - - - | " | 12. a 18 | |
| " " Sand's Islands - - | " | 7. a 10 | |
| " Sapan " - - - | " | 1.50 | |

## EXPORTS.

| | WT. in T. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SILK MANUFACTURES.** | | | |
| Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in | 30 | $ 12 | |
| " col'd " " by " | 18 | 13½. | |
| Hkfs. 6-4 black Levantine | 19 | 5 20. a 6.30 | |
| " fringed | | | |
| " 7-8 " " | 13 | 5.30 a 6.50 | |
| Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - - | 11 | 5.30 a 5.40 | |
| " Sarsnet, Nankin silk | | | |
| " Canton - - - | — | 5.20 | |
| Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in | 18 | 6.80 | |
| " " 30 " | 16 | 5.80 a 6. | |
| " figured " 32 " | 20 | 9 20 a 9 30 | |
| " " 30 " | 18 | 7 20 a 7.30 | |
| Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 | 24 | 11.50 a 12. | |
| " 30 " 29 | 37 | 15. a 15.50 | |
| " black " " 24 | 24 | 8.50 | |
| " " 29 | 29 | 11. | |
| Satins Levantines 30 29 | 33 | 14.50 | |
| " " 24 | 30 | 13. | |
| Lutestrings mixt 18 " 24 | 18 | 7.10 a 7.20 | |
| " black " 29 | 28 | 9.50 a 9.75 | |
| Pongees white 30 " 30 | 30 | 10.20 a 10.40 | |
| " " 30 29 | 29 | 10. a 10.20 | |
| " " 30 32 | 32 | 11.30 a 11.75 | |
| " Szechuen 19 " 19 | 27 | 5.60 a 5.75 | |
| Sarsnets black N. 30 " 29 | 27 | 10 10 a 10.40 | |
| " C. " " 29 | 25 | 8.40 a 8.50 | |
| " wh te 60 " 29 | 32 | 7. | |
| " colored 30 " 29 | 34 | 14 25 a 14 50 | |
| " crossbarr'd " 24 | 21 | 11 80 a 12. | |
| Satins black 18 " 29 | 18 | 9 20 a 9 30 | |
| " " 18 " 29 | 44 | 14.50 a 15 | |
| " colored 18 " 29 | 38 | 13. a 13 40 | |
| " high " 18 " 29 | 33 | 16.30 a 16.50 | |
| " damasked crimson | 36 | 17.40 a 17.60 | |
| " colored | 38 | 17 a 17.50 | |
| Sendaws Nank. blk 29 29 | 38 | 16. | |
| " colored " " | 40 | 13 a 13.50 | |
| " " " 19 | 33 | 16 a 16.40 | |
| " Canton black 29 " | 36 | 17 a 17.50 | |
| Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st | 23 | 9 80 a 9.40 | |
| " black - - - | Pl. | 4.60 a 4.70 | |
| Shawls crape 7-4 embrd. - | 7 | 4. a 4.25 | |
| " " 55 a 58 in - | 5½ | 3.40 | According to embroidery. |
| " 6-4 Satin figd. 63 - | 5 | 2.90 | |
| " 7-4 " 56 - | 4 | 1.90 | |
| " damask ed silk 54 a 5 | 4 | 1.60 | |
| Water silks col'd. 18 y. 29 in | 32 | 1.85 | |
| **BLACK TEAS.** | 32 | 14.50 a 15 | |
| " Bohea Canton - - - | Pl. | Tael. | |
| " Fokeen - - - | " | 11 a 13 | |
| " Congou Sung. l'd. - | " | 14 | Low quality. |
| " Bl. Lf. & Pek. l'd | " | 18 a 22 | |
| " Campoi - - - - | " | 20 a 26 | |
| " Souchong - - - - | " | 28 a 38 | |
| " Hung muey - - - | " | 40 a 56 | |
| " Peko - - - - - | " | 23 a 40 | |
| " Ning Yong - - - | " | 60 a 90 | |
| " Ankoi - - - - - | " | 24 a 27 | Nominal. |
| " Pouchong - - - | " | 16 a 22 | |
| " Orange Pekoe - - - | " | - | |
| " Caper - - - - - | " | 23 a 35 | |
| **GREEN TEAS.** | " | 24 a 30 | |
| " Twankay - - - - | " | - | Canton Tea. |
| " Skin - - - - - | " | 25 a 30 | |
| " Hyson- - - - - | " | 20 a 26 | 10 a 11. |
| " Young Hyson - - - | " | 22 a 28 | 28 a 30. |
| " Imperial - - - - | " | 26 a 28 | 18 a 22. |
| " Gunpowder - - - | " | 30 a 40 | |
| **RAW SILK.** Canton No. 1 | " | 33 a 41 | 32 a 36. |
| " " " 2 | " | T. | |
| " " " 3 | " | - | |
| " " " 4 | " | 229 | |
| " " " 5 | " | 165 | |
| Nankin Tsatlee - - - | " | $ 93 | |
| " Taysaam- - - - | " | 400 | |
| **SUGAR RAW.** Canton 1st. | " | 390 a 395 | Nominal. |
| " " 2d. | " | T. 5.5 | |
| " Pingfa - - - - | " | 5.2 | |
| " Candy Canton - - - | " | 6.4 | |
| " Chinchew - - - | " | 6.2 | |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | " | 14 | |
| Alum - - - - - - | " | - | |
| Aniseed star - - - - | " | 1.85 a 1.95 | at Macao. |
| Camphor - - - - - | " | 10½ a 11 | |
| Cassia at Whampoa - - - | " | 33 a 36 | |
| " Lintin - - - | " | 11.50 a 12 | |
| " buds - - - - | " | 9. | None. |
| Canes bamboo - - - - | 1000 | 11 a 15 | |
| " Wangees - - - | " | 10 a 14 | |
| China Root - - - - - | Pl. | 1 a 12 | |
| Cubebs - - - - - - | " | 3½ | |
| Dragon's blood - - - - | " | 17 a 18 | |
| Galangals - - - - - | " | 80 a 100 | |
| Gamboge - - - - - - | " | 3½ a 3½ | |
| Glass beads - - - - - | " | 65 a 70 | None good. |
| Glue - - - - - - - | " | 17 a 22 | |
| Ginger in Jars - - - - | " | 9 a 11 | |
| Hartall or Orpiment - - - | Case | 5 a 5½ | |
| Lead white - - - - - | Pl. | 13 a 16 | |
| " red - - - - - | " | 9 a 10 | |
| Mo. of Pear' Shells booloo large | " | 80 | |
| " blue edged small | Pl. | - | No demand. |
| Musk warranted- - - - | " | - | |
| Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in | Cy. | 65 a 80 | |
| " 9½ yds. 12 in - - - | 100 | 92 | |
| " Canton made - - - | Ps. | 85 | |
| " " large - - - | " | 79 | |
| " " small - - - | " | 82 | None. |
| Yellow yds. in 1st. st. | " | 65 | |
| " " " 2d. " | " | 79 a 80 | |
| " small " " | " | 66 a 70 | None. |
| " white " " | " | 30 | |
| Oils Aniseed - - - - - | " | - | |
| " Cassia - - - - - | Cy. | 55 a 85 | Wanted |
| Rhubarb - - - - - - | Pl. | 1.10 a 1.20 | |
| " Dutch cut - - - | " | 1.63 | |
| Soy in Jars - - - - - | Case | - | |
| Tobacco in baskets - - - | Pl. | 5 a 8 | |
| Tortoiseshell - - - - | P. | 16 a 18 | |
| Turmeric - - - - - | " | - | |
| Vermillion 50 catties - - | Box. | 80. | |

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

NOTE. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also higher prices are obtainable for *Camlets, Lutestre., Gloucesg* and other Goods on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton* &c. sometimes discharge at Macao or translship their Cargoes, at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rents outside. and River Freights, are various and high.—Send invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pickles &c, Confectionary Stationary, Cutlery Crockery ware, &c.*, for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

*Note. Piece, and Canes* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; and *Rose Wild, Silk piece goods &c*, are sometimes shipped there but latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 200 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

### RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

| | s. d. |
|---|---|
| On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills..... | 4. 6. |
| Government Bills 10 @ 30 days..... | none..... |
| United States Bank Bills 6 months sight..... | |
| Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents. none. | |
| E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight..... | 216 C. R. |
| E. I. Directors Bills, 60 ds. sight, Rs. ..... | |
| Private Bills, on Bombay, " Co's. Rs. ..... | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in bars $ 25. per Tael weight. | |
| Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 6 per Cent premium. | |
| " " " small 96 a 98 " 5½ " | |
| Spanish Dollars Pillar Per thousand. - - - - 1 per Cent. | |
| " Old Carolus IV. - - - - - 12 per Cent " | |
| South American Republics - - - - - none. | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub. feet - - £5. a £5 5. | |
| to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none... - - - | |
| to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. - - - - | |

### DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1st APRIL TO 31st JULY, 1837.

| | IN JULY. | | | IN APRIL, MAY AND JUNE. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Chests. | Price. | Value in Dollars. | Chests. | Value in Dollars. | Stock 1st August. |
| Patna ..... old. | 14 | 810 | 11,340 | 972 | 712,080 | 157 |
| " ..... new | 654 | 685 | 447,990 | | | 1,779 |
| Benares ..... old | 294 | 730 | 214,535 | 618 | 421,140 | 240 |
| " ..... new | 139 | 665 | 92,435 | | | 140 |
| Malwa ..... old | 3234 | 515 | 1,696,132 | 4,571 | 2,406,600 | 7,000 |
| " ..... new | | | | | | |
| | 4071 | | 2 271,412 | 6,153 | 3,909,680 | 9,177 |

Total of deliveries from 1st of April, to 1st August, 10,224 chests, value Sp. Drs. 5,681,092.

### RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels to the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

| | CANTON TREASURY. | | CANTON TREASURY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay - - - " | 3 a 3½ | Singapore - - - " | 1½ 3 Hol. or Hanseatic - - 3½ 3 |
| Ceylon - - - " | | Manila - - - " | Spain or Portugal - - 3½ 3 |
| Madras - - - " | | Malacca - - - " | America U States - - 3 2½ |
| Calcutta - - - " | | Penang - - - " | 1½ 1½ Chili or Peru - - 6 - |
| Rangoon - - - " | | Batavia - - - " | Mexico - - - - 3 - |
| Mauritius - - - " | | Gt. Britain via Sg. | 3½ 3 E.coast of China - 1 pm |
| Australia - - - " | | " direct - - - | 3 2½ Lintin &c. - - - 1 a - |
| Sand. Islands - - | | France - - - - | 3 2½ |

Note. Aboverates are from 20th April to 20th Oct. annually; during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat lower. Risks on Bombay are $ 9 per Cent per season, $ 4½ for 4 months, $ 2½ for 3 months and $ 1 per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

### WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7074256 of a T. per cubit.
2nd " " " 1200 do. & under 1600 " 0.7221091 " "
3rd " " under 1200 do. " 0.8063241 " "

N B. The cubit is 14¼ inches; measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the foremost to the Mizen mast, or taller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products.—The largest class pay from $ 4300 to $ 4320; 2d class from $ 3760 to $ 3780; 3rd class from $ 3700 and under. The Cochin or Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Tons or $ 2223. Linguists fee $ 1734 and Comprador's fee $ 58. Also Pilotage $ 60. inwards and outwards the same. On French and other Foreign vessels they are slightly varied. Riccidoes ships are charged only about $ 1200 in lieu of measurement &c.,

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

### IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—Not a piece of grey or white Longcloths remains in first hands, and they are much wanted.

COTTON YARN.—else is more enquired for.

WOOLLENS.—SPANISH STRIPES have advanced 5 a 10 cents, there being no late arrivals. LONGELLS are in demand with a reduced stock, and they have been sold our quotations.

LEAD.—has improved, and is saleable at $ 6½ a 7.

RICE.—has receded to nearly it's former low rates, with little prospect for the present of any improvement; the stock of foreign Rice being large, and much native being forced on the market, which the late rains have injured, and rendered unfit to store.

COTTON.—Sales of small lots are daily making, but good and middling qualities will hardly command the highest quotations, and the market generally does not evince that spirit which was expected, we believe the Bombay although they have opened here, will prevail in some of the neighbouring districts.

OPIUM.—The stoppage of the smuggling in the river is most rigidly enforced, and nothing therefore is doing, all the brokers having gone away. Some deliveries are still being made to the South, and the clearances to the end were, Patna, old 17, new 192, Benares old 11, new 48, Malwa, 1800; total 1,068 chests.

### EXPORTS.

NANKEENS RAW SILK.—arrives down very slowly, not more than a few hundred bales having yet reached Canton, and the supply altogether, it is said will be very short for this market, the cost being so high; the holders are asking 400 a 450 for middling quality, but there are no purchasers.

SILK MANUFACTURES.—Our prices for most of them will be found considerably lower than before; contracts can readily be made at our quotations.

# THE CANTON PRESS.

VOL. 2d No. 52. CANTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER, 2ND. 1837. No. 104


From the Chinese Repository for August.

Art. II *Philippine Islands: their discovery by F de Magellan; and a brief narrative of the fleet under his command, including some particulars respecting his death.*

The following notices are drawn from the 'Historia General de Philipinas, por el R. Fr. Juan de la Concepcion,' and the "Chronicles de la Apostolica Provincia de S. Gregorio, de Religiosos Descalzos de N. S. P. San Francisco, en las islas Philipinas, &c.' The former work was published at Manila in 1788, in fourteen volumes octavo, and is considered the best of several histories of these islands. The Franciscan chronicles were published at Manila, in two volumes folio, in 1738. The Augustine, Dominican, and other conventual orders have, we believe, similar chronicles. Both these works are introduced by adulatory dedications and prefaces, which we pass over. They are written in a rambling and confused style, and abound with expressions of extravagant devotion to the Spanish crown and to the holy see. We shall not stop to criticise our authorities on these points, but limit ourselves to a brief notice of the discovery and settlement of the rich islands which lie so near us, and which have, for more than two centuries, been an appendage of the crown of Spain

For the honor of this discovery, and the colonial acquisitions which have resulted from it, Spain is indebted to Fernando de Magellan or Magalhaens, a Portuguese of noble birth. We find no account of the early life of this distinguished man. He must have been one of the earliest adventurers beyond the Cape of Good Hope, for he is said to have travelled extensively in eastern Asia, and to have distinguished himself under Albuquerque in 1510 and 1511. Returning to Portugal in 1514 or 1515, he found his services unappreciated and unrewarded by Dom Manoel, the reigning prince. It is probable that this disappointment in his expectations of reward for past services, was the reason of his transferring his future services to Charles V. of Spain. The statement which makes Magellan to have laid before his sovereign his proposal to reach the Moluccas by a western passage, seems inconsistent with the acknowledged shrewdness of the man. He must have known that the line drawn by papal authority between the Portuguese and Spanish claims, made it the interest of the Portuguese to conceal the western passage, if such did exist. We therefore prefer to regard Magellan simply as a disappointed or injured man, who carried this proposal to Charles V. because he knew, that this was the service which would best recommend him to the Spanish crown. Charles V. then held his court at Valladolid, and there Magallan accompanied by his friend Talero, a distinguished cosmographer, presented himself in 1517. The rich islands of a great western ocean beyond America already been well attested by M. de Balboa and others, and Brazil, had been coasted as far south as the river La Plata. Magellan brought with him the information respecting the Moluccas, which he had gained from Francisco Serrano, their discoverer, with whom he had been intimate while in the east. Fonseca, the superintendent of Indian affairs, introduced him to the king. There he again evinced his thorough acquaintance with the subject of his propositions, and demonstrated to the satisfaction of all, that the Moluccas could be reached by a western passage, and rightfully belonged to Spain.

The Portuguese embassador, Alvaro da Costa aware of the proposals of Magellan, sought to defeat them, by misrepresenting him to the king. But Charles V. had discovered, under a small and unprepossessing person, the great mind of Magellan, and gave no credit to the story of the embassador, that he had been dismissed the Portuguese service for incompetency. Perhaps he was also informed that da Costa was secretly urging the navigator to return to Portugal, and assuring him that his past services would receive a proper reward. These intrigues were, however, of no avail; Charles V having determined that the proposals of Magellan should be carried into effect. He invested Magellan and his friend with the order of Santiago, and gave them rank in the service of Spain. He moreover bound himself to furnish five vessels of between sixty and 130 tons and 334 men for the voyage, to confirm them and their heirs in the governament of the discovered countries, to secure to them a twentieth of the profits of the commerce which shall be carried on there with, &c., &c., reserving to the crown of Spain only the supreme authority and the appointment of facal officers. They, on their part, engaged to find islands bearing spices, by a route which should not pass the line of demarcation between the Spanish and Portuguese claims. Notwithstanding this favorable arrangement, the preparations for the voyage went on slowly. It was necessary to offer bounties to procure the requisite number of men. Money failed, and the final preparations were completed by the aid of some merchants of Seville. As the time of departure approached, the two friends, who had thus far labored together in harmony, began to quarrel about their respective rank. The king was called on to decide who should bear the royal standard, and he directed that Talero, on account of his health, should remain behind. The Franciscan Chronicle suggests that it might not have been the will of God, that the glory of this expedition should be shared by a man, whose knowledge was derived, as his countrymen said, from intercourse with an improper person, 'un *maldito familiar*.' Talero died, soon after, of disappointment and rage. Magellan was thus left sole commander of his fleet, consisting of the Trinidad; Victoria, Conception, San Antonio, and Santiago; and after prayers, he set sail on the 10th of August, 1519.

After touching for a few days at Teneriffe, they again sailed the 3d of October, but, being unacquainted with the proper course, lost much time by following the African shore. Standing to the westward, the winds became more favorable, and on the 13th December, they anchored in the bay of Rio de Janeiro, the present capital of Brasil. The natives brought them fruits, fowls, &c., giving a slave for a hatchet, and six or seven birds for the king of a pack of cards. Magellan forbade the traffic in slaves, because they would serve only to consume provisions, and, perhaps, to embroil him with the Portuguese. Having remained in this harbor until Christmas, the fleet again resumed its course, and on the 13th of January, entered the river La Plata. Sailing again the 6th of February, they reached the 41st degree of south latitude, when the cold began to be severe. Landing again to procure refreshmentsat they took the opportunity to celebrate mass on shore. Magellan here discovered that the insubordination, for which he had already placed one of his captains in confinement, extended to the rest. His crew, too, pressed with cold, hunger, and dread, begged to be carried back to Spain. Magellan quelled this mutiny, by putting to death one of his captains and sentencing one other, along with a French ecclesiastic, to be left to perish on this inhospitable shore. That these severities were not the result of indiscriminate cruelty may be inferred from the fact, that Magellan afterwards freely pardoned his mutinous crews. To look out for a better harbor, the Conception was dispatched southward, but was lost, with her cargo, on the return. The harbor, in which they were thus constrained to pass the winter, was in 49° 15' south latitude. Leaving it, on the return of the milder weather, Magellan discovered, early in November, the strait which still bears his name. Here he was deserted by the San Antonio, her officers taking advantage of a separation from the fleet to imprison their commander and to steer again for Spain. On their arrival at San Lucs in March, they declared that the cruelties of Magellan had compelled them to return. Their representations had too much weight: the ship was libelled, the commander and some of his accusers retained in custody, and the wife and children of Magellan confined at Burgos, until the truth should be disclosed.

The undaunted navigator, finding that he was not to be rejoined by the San Antonio, pursued his course with the three vessels which remained. Clearing the straits the 27th of November, he followed the western coast of South America to 22.° south latitude, and then steered northwest to the equator and the Molucca islands. On this long passage, provisions failed, and much had been suffered from want and disease, when two islands were discovered, on the Sunday of S. Lazaro. These islands were small but beautiful; the people idolatrous and rude. Magellan resorted to force to keep off the crowd, which curiosity had brought on board. They resisted, but fled at the discharge of a piece of artillery. Afterwards they returned to traffic, and at length stole one of the ship's boats; irritated by this theft, Magellan landed about ninety of his men, killed some who resisted, recovered the boat, and took with them what provisions could be found. Returning on board with one of the captured natives, as interpreter, he pursued his course. Sailing westward, and passing several islands, he made the southeastern point of the island of Mindanao. He was now quite near to the long sought Moluccas, but mistaking their direction, he steered north, coasting the eastern shore of Mindanao. Landing at the town of 'Butuan,' he celebrated Easter day on shore, the friendly natives aiding their visitors in setting up a cross, and admiring the ceremony by which their island was declared to be a possession of the crown of Spain. Passing through the strait which separates Mindanao from Leyte, he landed on the island of Limasava. The chiefs of this island, in reply to the inquiries of Magellan for the Moluccas, conducted him to Zebu. The Zebuans, equally sagacious, but less unwilling than their other islanders, came down to the shore to the number of 2000, armed with spears. Assured by the chief of Limasava, that the Spaniards came with peaceful designs, and brought rich merchandize, Hamadan, the king or rajah, laid aside his hostile garb, and gave them a friendly reception. The treaty or alliance, which followed, was solemnised by the ceremony common among the Dayaks, of drawing a little blood from the contracting parties, and drinking it together. The salute which was fired by Magellan, on the completion of this ceremony, had its usual effect, in astonishing the natives of Zebu. The influence of Magellan is said to have been further increased by the favorable effect of some medicine, administered to the nephew of the king. Abundant refreshments were now furnished to the Spanish crews, in exchange for beads, bells, looking-glasses, &c. Magellan proceeded to build a house of trade, and one where mass might be celebrated with due effect. The king, his wife, and son, were present at the first celebration, and marked with attention and reverence. When the sacred mysteries were explained to them, they expressed their desire to become Christians. This request was acceded to; and they were catechised briefly and forthwith baptised. Our chronicler adds, "so hasty an admission might have been censurable, had it not been hastened and sanctioned by special miracles." The example of the chief was followed by 800 of the principal people of the island. Their conversion being thus effected, another day was employed in receiving the submission of Hamadan to the Spanish crown. Regarding the Zebuans as already Christians and vassals of Spain, Magellan now though it incumbent on him to evince his devotion, and the reality of the protection under which they were taken. He therefore offered his aid to subdue their enemies, beginning with the people of the neighboring island of Maktan. He had already been successful in one or two battles, and had burnt some village when, with fifty followers, he was surrounded in a marsh, by 2000 Mactans. Against such odds, the Spanish valor was of no avail; and Magellan, with most of his men, fell under the arrows of their enemies, the 26th of April, 1521.

*( To be continued. )*

## LATEST EUROPE INTELLIGENCE.

*From the Bombay Courier, Extra of the 15th July.*

The *Pulinurus* arrived yesterday afternoon in 19 days from Mocha, with the May Packet which reached Alexandria on the 22d May in 18 days from England, so that 33 days were occupied in conveying the packets from Alexandria to Mocha.

London news to the 1st May, has arrived by the Regular Packet, we have however received from our Agent at Alexandria via Marseilles, a complete file of *Galignani* up to 5th May, giving London News to the 2nd, from which we have extracted a summary of the Political News is given in the 4 Extracts from the *Spectator*, under the head of News of the Week.

The following also are items of intelligence from our various files.

The stability of the Ministry may be gathered from a declaration of Lord Melbourne in the House of Lords on the 21st April on a discussion of the affairs of Spain, His Lordship said, "my Lords I can only say in conclusion, that I see nothing in the state of affairs of this country, either at home or abroad, to induce any Minister to withdraw from Office, or to deter any one not in Office to hesitate to accept it, if in other respects he deemed it advisable to do so." This negatived the reports in circulation as to the retirement of Ministers,

Considerable apprehensions were entertained respecting the state of the Queen's health.

Sir James Carnac is to continue Chairman of the Court of Directors for a second year.

The Rev. Mr. Stanley, a brother of Sir John Stanley of Alderly, and Uncle to the Members for North Cheshire and Anglesey, was the new Bishop of Norwich

The King had instituted a new Military Order for Hanover, to be called the order of William.

The French Government have established a regular tri-monthly Communication by Steam Vessels between Marseilles, and Malta, Alexandria, Smyrna, Constantinople and the other ports in the Mediterranean and Levant. The Vessels commenced running on the 1st May.

No intelligence from home as to Steam appears to have reached this place.

Bills remitted from America by the last packets have been refused acceptance by the drawees, both in London and Liverpool. Some houses have even refused to accept bills drawn or indorsed by their own agents, others, whose bills are drawn against shipments of produce refused to accept the drafts, but hold the produce as security against previous advances.

At Manchester several assemblages of people took place in the month of April. One of the most formidable of these turb ulent mobs, committed many outrages. The terror was so great that a number of shops in all parts of the town were ent rely closed. It is a fact more true than singular that out of the 700 persons who received relief from the parish lately, 300 claimed Ireland as the place of their birth. The prospects of trade are gloomy in the extreme, as it is the opinion of the best informed on the subject that we are yet a long way from the worst situation to which we must come at last. Private letters, from America, are of the most discouraging description. At no period during the last ten years have the state and prospects of the manufacturing and commercial interests connected with this district been so gloomy as at the present moment: The pressure of the times is felt as severely by the manufacturers of silk goods as by those of cotton fabrics; and the losses which will be sustained upon stocks in consequence of the fall of prices will be great.

30,000 Bags of Cotton were sold at Liverpool in the last week of April, the demand appeared to be increasing.

Sir Francis Burdett in compliance with a resolution passed at a public meeting of the electors of Westminster has resigned his seat in Parliament but he appeals to the sense of the great body of his constituents and will become again a candidate to represent that city; he was to be proposed by Sir James Graham. Mr. Temple Leader is his declared opponent on the liberal side in politics.

Messrs. A. Lees & Co. extensive manufacturers at Manchester and Messrs. Porter & Co. of Liverpool had also failed.

By the last advices from Manchester it appears that many of the Mills had been set to work, that the disturbances had ceased and trade was again brisk.

Notwithstanding the many failures that have occured the advices from England shew symptoms of returning confidence in the money market in consequence of large remittances that had been received from America during April.

It is said that this Packet brings a short and pithy Letter from the Court of Directors to the Bombay Government, in reply to the recommendation transmitted from this in January last, in favor of a Charter being granted to the Bank of Bombay. We hear that the dispatch conveys the distinct refusal of the Court to sanction the measure, and in strong terms cautions the Bombay Government not to hold out to the parties here, the least expectation that the application will be entertained at a future period.

It also appears that the Board of Control have without hesitation confirmed the view taken by the Court of Directors of the matter.

## CITY,—Saturday Evening.

Much more anxiety has prevailed in the mercantile classes more immediately connected with the American trade in consequence of the contents of the commercial advices from New York, of the 8th instant, by the packet ship *Independence*, and which were received this morning. However anxious the state of commercial affairs at New York may have rendered the merchant on this side of the Atlantic, it is admitted that it has been anticipated by precautionary measures, which will, at any rate for a time, relieve the pressure here. The difficulties in New York and the other principal cities of the Union have, however, proved to be greater than some very sanguine parties anticipated. The failures since the commencement of this commercial panic amount to about 80, and the amount of the liabilities of the unfortunate parties are to be calculated at from 6,000,000, to 8,000,000. It has also been confidently stated by parties who have received advices that some of these firms had been driven to the necessity of suspending their payments in order to avoid the continued payments of an enormous rate of interest to enable them to meet their engagements, and that many of them would eventually pay in full. Great difficulties existed in obtaining bonds from the Bank of the United States, and as that establishment required a premium of 7 per cent., for money, and also refused to draw upon England under 10½ per cent. none but the most opulent firms could bear the enormous charge of this mode of remittance, and of course, the weaker houses suffered much more under the general pressure, which was considerably augmented by the receipt of the advices from this country of the 11th ult., at New York. Another general meeting of the merchants had taken place in New York, in consequence of the bad prospects of commercial affairs, but it does not appear that any measure of importance for their mutual relief was decided upon. Some few letters are very sanguine upon the results of the then trying period, upon what grounds it is, however, difficult to imagine, since, although these newly-created American banks have nearly a year to run, there must be a very great reaction in the commercial affairs of the United States to enable the United States Bank to meet them without creating a future pressure in the money market there. We find that almost every letter received bears a different tone upon the existing state of affairs, but many of them concur in the statement that it is not expected that the Bank of the United States will extend the issue of them new bonds over the amount of one million and a half sterling. The entries for the exportation of specie previous to the selling of this packet amounted to about 3½,000 dollars, and it is stated that the late arrivals of specie have been smuggled out from New York with great risk to the exporters. No f rmal resolution had been adopted on the part of the United States Bank, for forwarding specie to this country from thence, and the arrangement for the opening of a credit account between that establishment and the Bank of England had not arrived out; but some of the banks had discounted more freely a few days previous to the date of these advices

By a statement in one of the New York journals, the late distresses are said to have arisen out of overtrading and land speculations. There is a great similarity in this remark and that which was advanced by the bullionists at the period of our panic in the year 1825-6, and there is a coincidence in the circumstances of the two countries, although at different periods, upon the great British. But that of the late American panic, followed an extended resumption of cash payments, with the extension of a paper currency.

This Journal defends its arguments by the following long comments, and so many figures as to the correct returns.

"From November, 1834, to July, 1836, the United States Bank suddenly expanded its discounts from about 45,000,000 of dollars to 60,000,000, and created a further issue of notes from about 10,000,000 dollars to 23,000,000 of dollars. In 1836 the importations of foreign goods were to the amount of 189,000,000 of dollars, and in 1834 to 120,000,000; whilst in the same period the sale of lands increased in amount from 4,000,000 to 12,000,000 of dollars.

"In 1836 all the banks of the United States expanded their discounts from 253,000,000 to 470,000,000 of dollars, the imports from 120,000,000 to 190,000,000 dollars, and the sale of lands from 12,000,000 to 24,000,000 of dollars. This year the difficulties have increased in consequence of the rapid construction of discounts and the consequent diminishing of imports; whilst the sales of land amounted to only half the average of the past months of the present year as compared with the like period of the last year.

Some considerable anxiety was created in the mercantile interests generally by the announcements of the failure of Messrs. Meyer, Parish, & Co., a firm which has borne the highest character in the East Indi a and China trade. Their loans are ascribed to the great decline in teas and other China and India produce, and as this failure is likely to cause much of that kind of produce to be thrown upon the market, it is feared that other houses will be involved. The adoption of our new free trade theorism, at present has turned out to be a very dangerous experiment, and it will be long ere our commercial interests finally recover from its effects. The greatest attention is, however, fixed upon the Bank of England. The state of our commercial relations to the Empire and the Western world must involve the directors of that corporation in very great responsibility; an artificial expansion of the currency in Great Britain and America, with a reckless contraction of the same in both countries, bids fair to shake the commerce of the two to its foundation. The greatest caution, combined with liberality, ought to be now exercised by the bank direction here. The policy of their opening credit accounts with the principal banks of the United States, whilst so large an amount of bonds is in circulation, has been seriously questioned, and the directors have taken more pains than formerly to obtain correct information of the state of the commercial money market on the other side of the Atlantic."

By the return of the aggregate amount of notes circulated by private and joint stock banks in England and Wales, between the 31st. of Dec. 1836, and the 1st. of April, 1837, as compared with the like previous quarterly return, it appears that the issues of private banks have decreased in the amount of 469,716£, and those of the joint stock banks in the course of 309,979£, the total decrease accounting to 800,695£. This great reduction in the rural currency during so short a period must very considerably the profits of the private banks has been felt at a distance from the metropolis, and a large amount of the reduction of the circulation of joint stock banks may be attributed to the gradual winding up of the affairs of the Northern and Central Bank of England.

Some objection has been made to the new bonds of the United States' Bank to day which have been received by this arrival in consequence of their having been made payable to order, and not to bearer, which has rather checked the desire to deal in them: it is obvious that temporary speculators on the Stock Exchange are not desirous of incurring the responsibility of endorsing a species of paper that, after all, is founded but upon questionable principles, since upon every bargain an indorsement will be required, that would open a field to compound liabilities, that yet have not been rightly calculated upon. The bonds payable to bearer have been sold to a small amount at 94½ to 95, and Morris's Banking Company at 98 to 98½.

The dealings in Consols and the Unfunded Debt continue to be effected by the new tide of speculation in these new description of security. Consols fluctuated about ⅛ per cent, the highest quotation being 90⅞ for time, and the last 90⅛ buyers; for the next transfer day they are 90¼ sellers. The Three-and-a-Half per cent. Reduced Annuities are 97⅛ to 97½, and the New Three-and-a-Half per cents, 98⅛ to 98⅜ Bank Stock is 201½ money, and 204½ account. The premium upon Exchequer Bills is 31 a 33, and on India Bonds 29 to 31.

There has been but very little disposition manifested to speculate in Foreign Funds to-day, and as the dividends due upon the Spanish active Bonds on the 1st of May have not been advertised, it is considered the bondholders will be placed in the same situation as on the 1st of November. The meeting of the Chilian bondholders is fixed for Monday (this day), when M. Rosales is expected to propose a composition. Spanish Bonds closed at 21⅞ a ¼; Portuguese New Bonds of 46½ a ⅝; and the Three per Cents at 29⅛. Brazilian Bonds are 84½; Chilian have advanced to 39; Danish Bonds are 72½. Dutch Stock is 53, and the Fives 99⅝.

There has been a little more demand for shares to-day. Great Western are 1¼ prem; Stephenson's Brighton 3¼ dis.; Blackwall 2⅛ dis. Birmingham have advanced to 31 prem.; and North Midland to 6 dis. Monday being a holyday at the Bank, the Stock Exchange will be shut by order of the committee.—*Morning Herald, May* 1.

## ENGLISH MARKET.

SILK.—The Silk market during the past month has continued in the same quiet state as reported in our letter of the 1st April.

The large arrivals of China Silk this season, say 8,000 Bales, combined with the expected further imports, have caused prices to recede about 15 or 20 per Cent, below the price of last month; at these rates about 200 Bales of the new Silks have been sold. Two or three parcels of very inferior quality that remained of last season's Silk have been cleared up at 10s to 11s.

In Bengal Silk, sales have been effected to a small extent at a reduction of 5 to 10 per Cent, upon previous prices.

Within the last few days there has however been more enquiry, and evidently more inclination to purchase this valuable article, and we therefore hope that the present reduced prices may have at length attracted the attention of dealers and others. We annex the state of the Warehouses, as also the prices at which a few sales have been recently made, these rates however holders are not generally inclined to accept.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| China, Tsatlee, fair quality..... | about | 12s 0d |
| best..... | | 14s 6d @ 15s |
| Taysaam, fair..... | | 11s 6d @ 12s |
| Bengal, Bauleah, native filature..... | | 8s 6d @ 10s |
| Cossimbuzar, common to fair | | 10s 0d @ 12s |
| Goosies..... | | 10s 0d @ 12s |
| Hurripaul, fair B & C size .. | | 10s 0d @ 10s 6d |
| Radanagore, native filature.. | | 9s 0d @ 10s |
| Persia..... | | 10s 0d @ 11s |

STOCKS IN BOND.

| | | 1st May 1837. | Do. 1836. |
|---|---|---|---|
| China ..... | sold & unsold | 7803 | 2521 |
| Bengal private trade | do. | 3310 | 759 |
| Company's sold | 919 | 1311 | 3165 |
| unsold | 392 | | |
| | Bales | 12,424 | 6,425 Bls. |

Of the arrivals during the past month, say 5330 Bales China and 662 Bales Bengal, only about two-thirds are included in the Stock on the 1st instant, many of the parcels not being yet in the Warehouse.

DELIVERIES.

1837.

| | April Jan. 1 to April 30. |
|---|---|
| China ..... | 611 2498 |
| Bengal, private trade..... | 348 1378 |
| Company's..... | 151 1072 |
| | 1110 Bales. 4948 Bls. |

1836.

| | April Jan. 1 to April 30. |
|---|---|
| China ..... | 603 2057 |
| Bengal, private trade..... | 340 1353 |
| Company's..... | 382 1948 |
| | 1325 Bales. 5368 Bls. |

SALTPETRE continues in very limited demand, and some parcels of 6 a 9 per cent., refraction have been sold at 24s per cwt.

CASSIA LIGNEA.—The arrivals of late have been considerable, and the market remains flat for Shipping orders, but the two prices have brought a few speculators into the market, who have taken several parcels at 46s. per cwt. for ordinary, and 50s. for middling quality.

TEA.—The extensive Free Trade sales of Tea, amounting to nearly 100,000 Packages, commenced this morning, and have proceeded very heavily, as many anticipated from the very large quantity; but few Teas could be sold, and those were at a reduction of ¼d a 1d per lb. from the last sale's prices. The following are the prices current:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bohea Canton ..... | 0s 5½d | @ 0s 5¾d | Bohea |
| Fokien..... | 0s 11½d | @ 1s 0d | |
| ,, ordinary..... | 0s 9d | | |
| Congou, mixt-leaf kinds. ..... | 0s 10d | @ 0s 10½d | Congou |
| blackish mixt-leaf..... | 0s 10¾d | @ 0s 11d | |
| blackish leaf, part bgt. in | 0s 6¾d | @ 1s 8d | |
| ,, strong..... | 1s 10d | @ 1s 10½d | |
| Campoi ord., chiefly brought in | 0s 9d | @ 0s 10d | Campoi |
| Twankway good..... | 1s 3½d | @ 1s 4d | |
| Hyson-skin yellowish-lf. bgt. in | 1s | | Hyson |

A sensation has been created in the money-market this week by the appearance of a new description of American Securities. In consequence of the extreme difficulty of procuring unexceptionable bills of exchange to remit to England, the merchants of New York called upon the Bank of the United States to supply them with the promissory notes of that establishment, payable in London. This application was immediately acceded to; and the consequence is, that a very large amount of paper, of which the following is a specimen, has been remitted to this country.

"No. 86. 1,200L.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

"Philadelphia, Mar. 30, 1837.

"The President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of the United States promise to pay to the bearer, on the first day of April 1838, Twelve Hundred Pounds Sterling, at the Counting-house of Messrs. Baring, Brothers, and Co. in London.

"L. S. "Witness the seal of the said Company and the signature of their President and Cashier.

"S. JAUDON, Cashier "N. BIDDLE, President."

Not only the Bank of the United States, but the Manhanttan Company the Bank of America, the Morris Canal Company, and the Girard Bank of Philadelphia, have issued promissory notes of the same description; which have been discounted in London at the rate of between 6 and 7 per cent. No doubt seems to be entertained of the legality of circulating paper of this description; and we may expect to have as much of it as the market will bear.

The consequences of this operation may be very serious, in several ways. The first effect appears to have been to relieve the American trade; and the second to knock down the premium of Exchequer Bills, which fell yesterday to the extent of 11s. or 12s. How this inundation of American paper will affect our circulating medium permanently, is a difficult question to decide. It would seem to destroy the control of the Bank of England over the currency, by bringing foreign money into establishments out the British market. It is very probable that the existing notes will be replaced not with gold but with fresh notes; and it is possible that gold may be shipped to the United States in return for a supply of this paper. But there is no end to speculation on the working of this new financial achievement of the enterprising and sagacious Mr. Nicholas Biddle. We must wait till we are instructed by some experience before we can speak confidently on the subject.—*The Bombay Courier Extra, July* 13, 1837.

## RUSSIA.

A few facts will show the extent to which the military and naval resources of this empire have been increased during the last forty-five years. In 1791, the Army expenditure amounted to 16,000,000 silver roubles (about 1,000,000*l*.); in 1804, to 26,500,000 s. R., or about 3,675,000*l*.; and at present they are estimated at 30,000,000 or about 4,500,000*l*. The Navy expenditure, in 1791, was 4,000,000 s. R. or about 500,000*l*.; in 1804, 9,000,000, or about 1,350,000*l*.; and at present they are estimated at 12,000,000, about 1,800,000*l*. When Peter the Great came to the crown (1689), the regular troops amounted to 15,000; at his death they amounted to 108,35?, exclusive of the Guards. Catherine increased them to 270,000.; Paul to 399,000; under Alexander, in 1805, they amounted to 408,100, besides 88,672 irregulars; under the same monarch, the official returns state them to have been, on the 1st of January, 1821—Russian soldiery, 778,951, and Polish 50,006, being in all 828,951; besides 210 pulks of irregular horse—105,534; and veterans, garrison, and commando troops, and extra corps, divided into thirty-seven regiments, 104,632: so that, if credit is to be given to these official returns, the whole military force of the empire consisted of 1,019,117. The present peace-establishment is the same as in 1831, when the regular army was stated to amount to 612,322 men, independently of thirty-eight regiments of Cossacks, each consisting of 500 effectives.—*United Service Journal.*

## ACHEEN

*(From the P. W. Island Gazette, July* 15*th,* 1837.)

The Barque *Baggiana*, which arrived from Pedier on Tuesday last, has conveyed hither one of the six seamen who deserted from the ships *Francis Stanton* and *Genton* on the west coast of Sumatra on the 28th May last, as reported in our number of the 27th ultimo. This man, named *George Thompson*, is the survivor of three who brought alongside of the *Baggiana* when laying off Pedier on the 23rd June by a small trading prahu from Acheen bound to the eastward, on which they had been embarked by order of the Rajah of that place with instructions to put them on board the first English vessel they might find on the coast. They gave out there, as well as upon being received in the *Baggiana*, that they were Englishmen belonging to a whaler of 600 tons called the *Perseverance*, of London, out eighteen months and were fishing near St. Pauls and Amsterdam, when, having consumed all their fresh provisions they made for Sumatra, but the vessel sprung a leak which gained on them so much that she could scarcely be kept afloat notwithstanding constant and unremitting labour at the pumps. On reaching a port on the west coast, called *Tampan Tuan*, however, she was run on shore on the beach, with a cargo of 218 barrels of Oil, and before the men left the place, the Achinese had commenced plundering the ship. They also stated that having been furnished with 2,000 dollars and documents from their commander, they were seeking their way to this settlement in order to charter a vessel to save the valuable cargo, but that they had been robbed by the Achinese of every thing except the clothes on their backs at Sanangan near Analaboo, from which last place they had found their way overland through jungle and forest to Acheen. Such was the statement of their spokesman, named *William Porter*, who said that he was the second mate of the wrecked whaler, and that the others, named *George Thompson* and *John Shees*, were two of her crew. *Porter* and *Shees* appeared to be labouring under fever and ague and otherwise much exhausted, but it did not require a very practised eye or ear to discover that these three persons were not Englishmen, but subjects of the United States. They were however received on board the *Baggiana* and every relief administered to them, but the two last named were much debilitated and sinking daily, *Shees* dying on the 27th and *Porter* on the 29th June. Before the death of the latter, the American ship *Grand Turk*, which left this on the 27th ultimo, arrived at Pedier, when her Commander, Captain Easterbrook, and the Supercargo, Mr. Sholfield, went on board the *Baggiana* by invitation and developed the true character of these deserters; Captain E. identifying *Porter* in particular, with whose previous bad character he was well acquainted. *Thompson* has since been sent on shore and delivered over to the Superintendent of Police, who has sent him to the hospital, in consequence of being afflicted with fever and dropsy. *Singapore Free Press* 3*rd August*

## JAVA.

From Batavia we learn also, that the Dutch government in granting lands for the coffee and sugar cultivation, had drawn up a scale to regulate the competition which is represented to be great. It is said the preference of all contracts are to be disposed in the following order;—first, to government servants actually in service; secondly, to government servants on half pay; thirdly, to pensioned servants; fourthly, to natural born subjects; fifthly, to Foreigners, and lastly, to the Chinese. From this classification it will be obvious to all foreigners having in contemplation the idea of proceeding to Batavia on such speculations, even admitting they had obtained permission to remain on the island, the poor prospect they would have of realizing their expectations. The competition to obtain government contracts is so vehement, and likely to prove so abundantly advantageous to the parties obtaining them, that the utmost solicitude in all quarters is evinced to have them concluded. One dession alone of lands has lately been made, the expected produce of which, we are told, in Sugar, is estimated as likely to exceed ten thousand piculs per annum. The acquisition of such flattering anticipations is reserved however for a favoured few, or at all events until the first four classes are satisfied, which itself is a vain expectation; a foreigner designing therefore to become resident at Batavia with a view of following the particular description of agricultural pursuits mentioned, would only meet with certain disappointment, as well as loss of valuable time and money. We shall be happy if the above intimation prove useful to those who had such views without knowing the exact situation in which they would be placed under the present regulation on their arrival in Java.—*Singapore Chronicle* 12*th August* 1837.

# CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANTON PRESS,

Sir. I regret very much that I was prevented by indisposition from attending the Palmerston meeting advertised in your last number, however, I feel confident my sentiments would find expression from various quarters more ably than I could have given them. But Sir, this is a case I am not to be satisfied with giving mere words; I intend to put at the disposal of the Committee the entire Profits of one shipment of Tea and Silk made by me to Britain last season—and I have no doubt so appropriate a mode of remittance will be followed by others—moreover, I *think* it probable that H. M.'s Superintendents, if properly applied to, would place at the disposal of the Committee, all the honor remaining to the crown of England on these shores.—Such a mass of wealth and distinction has seldom been placed in the hands of a body of prosperous and grateful traders—to bestow on a deserving minister of the Crown.

Your's obediently

"A BRITISH TRADER."

1st September 1837.

# CANTON PRESS,

2nd September 1837.

We have had numerous arrivals during the week. The *Buckinghamshire* from Bombay 15th July, has put us in possession of English news to the 2d May, and we give an abstract of them in another column. No political news of any importance have been received. Since the defeat of the Christinos at Hernani, the two parties seem to have continued inactive, watching each other, and giving time to Don Carlos to get over an attack of the Influenza under which he was suffering. The commercial news are as unsatisfactory as can well be. Many failures had taken place, and the scarcity of money continued very great, nor was there much prospect of immediate improvement. All kinds of Produce, but particularly *tea* and *silk* were selling at ruinous prices—quotations will be found in another part of the paper. From North America letters had been received to the beginning of April, and after very numerous failures, most of them of great account, things appeared to be assuming a more cheerful appearance. It will be seen from one of our extracts that the United States Bank had sent a new kind of paper to England, promissory notes, payable to bearer on a fixed date. These notes which would fall due in about a year's time, were discounting at 7 a 8 per cent. Other American banks were following the same plan, and much American paper was consequently in the market. A proof that commercial securities were by no means in favor is that the English funds continued unaltered at 90¾ a ⅞, in spite of the high discount on what were considered first rate bills.

By the *Sir Herbert Compton*, from Bombay 30th July, we have received Bombay papers to the 25th, which contain no further news of interest. The June mail had not arrived there. Last year we received the June overland despatches here on the 26th August, and are consequently more than a month later this year.

Per *Sir Herbert Compton* we have received the Singapore *Free Press* of 10 & 17th August, and find nothing for extract except the following account of the accident which happened to the Bengal Packet.

"We are sorry to announce that the *Bengal Packet*, which sailed from this on Tuesday evening for Calcutta, was reported ashore yesterday morning on the South East reef of Middle Island between *St. John* and the *Rabbit and Coney*, upon which she drifted during the night, an accident which Capt. Steward is understood to attribute to an error in his compass, the ship appearing to have the proper bearings on when she grounded. By the latest accounts which we received of her last night, she was still fast, and endeavouring to get off with the assistance of the gunboats, which had been sent out to her, but it then seemed doubtful whether she would get clear by last evening's tide, altho' having up to that time made no water; it was believed that if she then got off, she would escape without material injury. The whole of her cargo between decks had been sent back here in cargo boats."

The Committee for auditing the accounts of the Hing-tae hong Creditors has, we learn, completed it's labours, and the amended accounts, as agreed on between the Chinese and Foreign Committeemen, or at least the balances, have been sent to the Government. The total of debts owing by Hing-tae as shown by that account is between 23 and 24 lakhs of Dollars. The easiest part as to the arrangement of these debts has thus been got over, and it now remains to settle on what principle the debt will be *paid*: this, we imagine, will have to be referred to the Court of Peking, nor do we think, will the present Governor, seeing that he is in great disgrace with his Imperial master, be very anxious to bestir himself in this case, and we are afraid that the creditors will be put off for an indefinite time, before they will receive the value for their claims.

We have been requested to state that, instead of reporting, as we did a fortnight ago, in giving an account of a judicial investigation at the Consoo-house, that the 22 cases of manufactures had been shipped from the *Orwell* into a smuggling boat, that those goods were transhipped into a boat belonging to one of the Hoppo's servants, and that the bills of lading for these 22 cases had been endorsed to the Ship *Hercules* at Lintin.

The Opium trade continues more harassed than ever. It would almost appear as if the Peking Government had it seriously at heart to do away with it, and recent events have proved that the Government is not quite as inert as many had been led to suppose. Ever since the question was first mooted by Hew-naet-sze, that excellent friend to the Bengal revenue, the trade has been harrassed by periodical persecutions, and, having once engaged the attention of Government in so public a manner, that it's functionaries dare no longer affect ignorance, we see for the present no chance that we shall ever again enjoy the trade so uninterruptedly as it was before the censor proposed it's legalization. This friend to Opium has, we are sorry to say, proved the greatest enemy to the trade, nor do we venture to predict when the time will come that the Government will again think fit to ignore these practices. The foreign shipping is now driven from one station to another, being in the very inconvenient station, as far as communication is concerned, of Hong-kong, nor is it quite certain whether, after the fear from typhoongs shall be over, the ships will be allowed to resort again to Lintin as they have hitherto done.

In the Shipping report of this day we observe the arrival of the Amer. ship *Morrison*, from a cruize to the Eastward. This vessel, we believe, was despatched by the spirited owners to try whether intercourse with the Japanese was really so very impracticable as it has hitherto been represented. We do not yet know what success may have attended this expedition, the passengers, Mr. King and Doctor Parker having but just landed at Macao, but we hope that they may have met with the deserved success, and that they will bring us agreeable news from the Japanese. It is much to be wished that these Gentlemen will acquaint the public with the result of their expedition.

We have noticed, on several occasions, the anomalous situation in which H. M. Superintendents have placed themselves by coming to Canton under the Commission Lord Napier held. The Chinese, having been told by them, that they have come to exercise controul over such of their countrymen as are unacquainted with the laws of the Celestial Empire, expect of course that whenever their laws are infringed by any of the British, H. M. Superintendents will exert their *controul* in favor of the Chinese institutions. We have frequently pointed out the very awkward consequences that might arise to the Superintendents from their assumption of this power over their countrymen, and if report is to be trusted, we have now lived to see our predictions verified.—In consequence of an Imperial edict it became desirable that the shipping at Cap-shuy-moon should move it's anchorage, and the Hong-merchants representations to the foreign merchants having produced no result, a Linguist, we are told, informed the Chief-Superintendent of Howqua's intention to call on him to request of him to order his countrymen to remove their ships from the before mentioned anchorage. In order, it is said, to avoid so unpleasant an interview, H. M. Commissioner set sail for Macao in his cutter, and the Hong-merchant's application was consequently not made or at least deferred. The shipping at the moon moved last monday, with exception of a few sail, to Hong-kong bay.

In is rumoured that the present Governor Tang is about to be removed from his government. Great venality in the exercise of his functions is assigned as the reason of his disgrace.

We can assure our Correspondent "A British Trader" that, had the meeting to which he refers, really taken place, we should probably have voted with him, or, if not so, we might have insisted that the secretary for foreign affairs be presented with the Emblem of the Canton trade, "a poppy head" or burying "in sweet oblivion" every thing that may possibly tend towards effecting, at present, a change in the national intercourse between the two countries. We however, with the exception, always, of continuing the Superintendent's commission as it was first extended, do not think activity in Chinese affairs *at home* can possibly be of any advantage to us and let us therefore allow Lord Palmerston to sleep on until some real cause of dissatisfaction with the Chinese Govt. may arise, which, in our humble opinion has not hitherto been the case, but which, at the same time it is by no means out of the way to suppose, may possibly very soon happen. As to losses on tea and silk on which our correspondent harps, we must say that the Minister of Foreign Affairs appears to us to be no party in causing them, but the rather heedless wish for speculation here as well as at home is chiefly guilty of having brought about the unfortunate situation of the present China trade, though other causes, over which our neighbours had no control, also contributed towards depreciating their ventures.

# STATEMENT.

*Of Teas Shipped to Great Britain and Ireland. From 1st October 1836, to this date.*

| Date. | Ships. | Destination. | Tonnage. | BLACK TEAS. Peculs. Canton Bohea. | Fokien Bohea. | Congo. | Caper. | Souchong | Campoi. | Ankoi. | Hoaymay. | Pekoe. | Orange Pekoe. | GREEN TEAS. Peculs. Hyson. | Young Hyson. | Hyson Skin. | Twankay | Gunpowder. | Imperial. | Fine Skin |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| May 14 | Mary Walker,.. | Glasgow, | 196 | | | 1216 | 20 | | | 40 | 16 | 110 | | 102 | | | 114 | 46 | 21 | |
| ,, 28 | John Fleming,... | London, | 503 | | | 4382 | 115 | | 195 | 36 | 8 | 57 | | 10 | | | 150 | | | 46 |
| ,, 31 | John Dugdale,.. | Liverpool. | 313 | | | 1727 | 66 | | 106 | 32 | 121 | | | 118 | | 89 | 259 | 104 | 97 | 49 |
| June 15 | Bencoolen,..... | ,, | 417 | | | 1167 | | | 241 | 215 | 162 | 122 | 43 | 526 | 236 | | 270 | 82 | 64 | |
| | | | 1423 | | | 8492 | 201 | 547 | 215 | 108 | 382 | 288 | 43 | 755 | 434 | 89 | 793 | 232 | 182 | 95 |
| | Quantity 1st May. | | 31209 | 679 | | 170152 | 4273 | 17786 | 79 | 1137 | 5479 | 2961 | 7032 | 18938 | 4782 | 2600 | 30250 | 4289 | 2964 | 13667 |
| | | | 32632 | 679 | | 178644 | 4474 | 18333 | 287 | 1245 | 3984 | 2949 | 7075 | 19738 | 5016 | 2690 | 31023 | 4520 | 3146 | 13762 |

BLACK TEA Peculs 217,670 Lbs. 29,822,666
GREEN TEA ,, 66,141 ,, 8,818,800
Total Peculs 283 811 Lbs. 37,841,466

General Chamber of Commerce
Canton, 15th June, 1837.

WILLIAM SCOTT.
*Secretary.*

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

**ARRIVED.**—American, *Francis Stanton*, Cross, from Sumatra, *Morrison*, Ingersoll, from a cruize to the eastward. French, *Trident*, Gosé, from Samarang, 27th July, *Athemar*, Leferd, from Singapore and Batavia, 3rd and 11th August. British, *Buckinghamshire*, Hopkins, from Bombay and Singapore, 15th July and 4th August; *Lord Auckland*, *Willie*, from Calcutta; *Sir Herbert Compton*, Bolton, from Bombay and Singapore, 30th July and 17th August; *Carnatic*, Laird, from Bombay, *H. M. S. Raleigh*, Quin, commander, from a cruize.

**PASSENGERS**—*Trident*, Mr. R. R. Toe Laer; *Buckinghamshire*, Mr. S. Fraser, Deputy Assay Master, Bombay Mint; Mr. Pestonjee Rustomjee and 2 Servants.

**SAILED or DESPATCHED**—American, *Duncan*, Randel, for Newyork. The *Champlain* sailed on the 27th August for Newyork, and the *Asia*, for Batavia on the 29th.

The French Frigate *Artémise*, Captain La Place, has arrived at Manila, and will, we hear, visit China also.

The *Jamaica* and *Staines Castle* left Bombay on the 23d July, and the *Ann* on the 18th, bound for China.

A new Ship the *Rajahstan* of 600 Tons has been launched at Bombay. She has been laid on for China. The *Sir Charles Malcolm* from China, arrived in Bombay on the 25th July.

LATEST DATES, from ENGLAND, and May via Bombay. Upton Castle, 4th April via England. Calcutta, 10th July ℙ Red Sea. Sesostris, August 17th ℙ Sea, *H. Compton*, Java, 2d August, ℙ *Athemar*. Manila, 15th August via Manila Bombay, 30th July ℙ Sea, *Bristol Chapman*.

**VESSELS EXPECTED.**—From England, *Alexander Barclay*, *Ann Rawcliffe*, *Cowper*, *Thomas Ann*. Calcutta, *General Kyd*, *Sir Charles George II*, *Sir Andrew Agnew*, *Duke of Edinburgh*, *Baden Castle*, *Hindostan*, *Bucks of Hope*, *Heros Mangles Marquis of Camden*, *Baltic of Liverpool*, *Dublin*, *Argyll*, *Ann*, *Java*, *Theodore Juliet*, *Samarang*, *Rochfords*, *Browne*, *Lady Montgomery*. Manila, *Ellen and Susan*, *Gaelic*.

## SHIPPING AT WHAMPOA.

| Vessel's Name. | Flag. | Commander. | Tons | Where from. | Consignees. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hospital Ship .... | | | 280 | | |
| Scaleby Castle.... | British | Morgan .. .... | 1056 | Bombay .... .... | Jardine Mathieson & Co. |
| Fort William .... | ,, | Fraser ..... | 1000 | Bombay .... .... | ,, |
| Caledonia ..... | ,, | Lancaster ..... | | ,, .... .... | Shewanduss Bhuttajee. |
| Horatio.... .... | Ameri. | Howland ... .... | 469 | Manila .... .... | F. S. Hathaway. |
| Chas. Forbes .... | British | T. Wills .... | 817 | Bombay .... .... | DMunchurjee Bhuttajee. |
| Shah Allum .... | ,, | Evans .... .... | 881 | ,, .... .... | Muncherjee Jamsetjee. |
| Allalevie .... .... | ,, | Clark .... .... | | Calcutta .... .... | H. & N. Cursetjee. |
| Earl Balcarres.... | ,, | Vaux .... .... | 1000 | Bombay .... .... | Jardine Mathieson & Co. |
| Charlotte .... .... | ,, | Liebschwager .... | | Bombay .... .... | T. Rustomjee & C'Sapoorjee. |
| Lowjee Family .. | ,, | Rowland .... .... | | ,, .... .... | Lindsay & Co. |
| Lord Castlereagh.. | ,, | Tonkin .... .... | 703 | ,, .... .... | Jardine Mathieson & Co. |
| Charles Grant .... | ,, | Pitcairn .... .... | | ,, .... .... | H. & N. Cursetjee. |
| Fairlie .... .... | ,, | Ager .... .... | 780 | Java .... .... | Turner & Co. |
| Gleneig .... .... | ,, | Langley .... .... | 873 | Bombay .... .... | Jardine Mathieson & Co. |
| Rosalind .... .... | ,, | Crouch .... .... | 870 | London .... .... | Turner & Co. |
| Brooklyn .... .... | Ameri. | Richardson .... | 438 | Java .... .... | Olyphant & Co. |
| Ruby .... .... | British | Hews .... .... | | Calcutta.... .... | Dent & Co. |

## SHIPPING AT LINTIN &c.

The following Ships are stationary at Lintin &c. The *Ann*, ——, *Lord Amherst*, Rees; *Amelia*, Barnes to Dent. & Co. The *Hercules*, Parry; *Austen*, Rees; *Col Young*, ——; *Jardine*, Strachan; to Jardine Mathieson & Co. The *Lintin*, (Am.) Macondray to Russell & Co. The *Agnes*, ——; to D. & M. Rustomjee. *Isabella*, Peterson, to Robert Edwards.

| Vessel's Name. | Flag. | Commander. | Tons | Where from. | Consignees. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cornwallis .... | British | Clark .... .... | 667 | Bombay .... .... | Jardine Mathieson & Co. |
| Governor Findlay | ,, | Jamsay .... .... | | ,, .... .... | ,, |
| Psyche .... .... | ,, | G. Kennedy .... | 180 | Calcutta .... .... | ,, |
| Rose .... .... | Ameri. | Foster .... .... | 143 | Lima .... .... | Russell & Co. |
| Diana, .... .... | ,, | Carter .... .... | | Manila .... .... | ,, |
| Eleanor.... .... | British | Lyons .... .... | | ,, .... .... | Dirom & Co. |
| Isabella Robertson | ,, | Hudson .... .... | 350 | Calcutta .... .... | Pereira & Co. |
| Mavis .... .... | ,, | Robertson .... | 160 | ,, .... .... | Dent & Co. |
| Syed Khan .... | ,, | Gallie .... .... | 990 | Bombay .... .... | Pereira & Co. |
| Anna .... .... | Port. | Aguiar .... .... | | Damaun .... .... | H. Rustomjee. |
| Himmaleh.... .... | Ameri. | Fraser .... .... | 185 | Singapore .... | Olyphant & Co. |
| Ardaseer .... .... | British | Macintyre .... | | Bombay .... .... | H. & N. Cursetjee. |
| Enfield .... .... | ,, | Thomas .... .... | 130 | Manila .... .... | Gabriel Trantompero. |
| Rob Roy .... .... | ,, | Mackinnon .... | | ,, .... .... | Pereira & Co. |
| Francis Stanton .. | Ameri. | Cross .... .... | | Java .... .... | Russell & Co. |
| Morrison .... .... | ,, | Ingersoll .... | | Cruize .... .... | Olyphant & Co. |
| Trident .... .... | French | Gosé .... .... | | Batavia .... .... | C. V. Rust ne Lez & Co. |
| Athemer .... .... | ,, | Leferd .... .... | | ,, .... .... | Dent & Co. |
| Carnatic .... .... | British | Laird .... .... | | Bombay .... .... | ,, |
| Buckinghamshire .. | ,, | Hopkins .... .... | | ,, .... .... | ,, |
| Lord Auckland.. .. | ,, | Willie .... .... | | Calcutta .... .... | Jardine Mathieson & Co. |
| Sir Herbert Compt | ,, | Bolton .... .... | | Bombay .... .... | Weimaree & Co. |
| H. M. S. Raleigh | ,, | Quin, Comm .... | | Cruize .... .... | Turner & Co. |

---

NOTICE.—The first annual meeting of the *Morrison Education Society* will be held in the American Hong No. 2. at 11 o'clock A. M. on Wenesday the 27th of September next. The members of the Society, and all others interested in its object, are invited to attend.

By order of the Trustees,
E. C. BRIDGMAN.

Canton, August 22d 1837.

---

NOTICE.—Is hereby given that the Honorable Company's Treasury is open for the receipt of Cash, for Bills upon the Supreme Government of India, at the Exchange of Two hundred and sixteen (216) Company's Rupees, per one hundred (100) Spanish Dollars, and payable thirty days after sight.

(Signed.) J. H. ASTELL.
,, H. M. CLARKE.
Agents to the Honorable E. I. Company

Canton, 2nd August, 1837.

---

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to request that all parties indebted to the Estate of her late husband, will furnish their accounts to her; and all persons having Claims on the said Estate will please forward the same for adjustment to

C. CROCKETT.
Administratrix to the Estate of the late
CAPTAIN JOHN CROCKETT.

Macao, 26th July, 1837.

---

NOTICE.—The Secretary of the Canton Book Society requests information concerning the following publications belonging to the Society.

Jesse's Anglers Rambles.
Penny Magazine No. 35.

---

NOTICE.—Mr. John Smith has this day been admitted a partner in my Establishment which will continue to be carried on in Commission, Ware-house keeping, and Auctioneering under the firm of Markwick & Smith.

CHARLES MARKWICK.

Canton, 1st July, 1837.

---

NOTICE.—Referring to the above advertisement Charles Markwick and John Smith beg leave to solicit from their friends and the Public, a continuance of the Patronage that has heretofore been given to the Ware-house keeping and Auctioneering of the late Establishment of MARKWICK EDWARDS & Co.

Canton, 1st July 1837. (No. 3 Imperial Hong.)

---

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. F. M. Gillanders and Mr. W. K. Ewart in our establishment ceased yesterday. Mr. Peter Ewart and Mr. Edward Lyon have become partners in our establishment this day.

GILLANDERS EWART & Co.

Bombay, 1st May, 1837.

---

NOTICE.—Samuel Wetmore Jr., is this day admitted a partner in our establishment.

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, February 1st 1837.

---

NOTICE.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Canton for the PERSIAN INSURANCE SOCIETY OF BOMBAY are prepared to receive application for Insurance of such risks as by the regulations of the office they are authorized to take.

H. & N. CURSETJEE.

Canton, 2d May, 1837.

---

NOTICE.—Translations made at the Canton Press Office from and into the English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages at twelve cents a line or where under seventeen lines at two Dollars for each translation.

---

NOTICE.

THE interest of Samuel Russell and Augustine Heard in our house ceased on the 31st December 1836.

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, January 2nd.

---

NOTICE.

ORDERS for printing will be carefully attended to at the Canton Press Office, at the following charges;

for printing Bills of lading, Bills of exchange, Opium orders and boat notes } ℙ 100 ℳ1
,, Longest reports, reports of Cargoes &c..... ,, ,, ,, 1. 50.
,, Policies and folio pages. ,, ,, ,, 5.

N. B. The Press cannot be set for less than 100 Copies.

---

INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE subscribers are duly authorised to grant Policies on account of this Company, payable in Canton Calcutta, or London.

RUSSELL & Co.

Canton July, 6th 1837.

---

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON,

PARTIES, previous to applying for Insurance, are requested to notify the same, that the vessels on which they intend to ship may be surveyed (free of expense to the assured) before any outward Cargo is put on board.

*The Agents for the Society are from this day,*

In London,—Mess. Palmers Mackillop Dent & Co.
,, Calcutta, Mess. Mackillop Steuart & Co.
,, Bombay,—Mess. Forbes & Co,
,, Singapore, Mess. A. L. Johnston & Co,
,, Manila, —Mess. Russell & Sturgis,

DENT & Co,
Canton, 1st, July, 1836. *Secretaries.*

---

FOR SINGAPORE & BOMBAY.

THE Lowjee Family, Captain Rowland, will leave Whampoa for the above places on the 1st October. For freight apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Canton, 21st August, 1837.

---

FOR THE STRAITS AND CALCUTTA.

THE new fast sailing Ship Shah Allum, of 881 Tons, E. Evans, Commander will be despatched positively from Whampoa on the 15th September. For Freight apply to

MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE.
No. 4 Chow-Chow Hong.

---

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.

THE Ship Charlotte, C. L. Liebschwager Commander to sail from Whampoa on the 1st Oct. For Freight apply to

TAMOOLJEE RUSTOMJEE,
and
COWASJEE SAPOORJEE.
No. 5 Foongtay Hong.

---

FOR BOMBAY.

THE "Caledonia," J. T. Lancaster, Commander will leave Whampoa on the 15th Proxino, for freight apply to

SHAWUXSHAW RUSTOMJEE.

Canton, 6th July, 1837.

---

FOR STRAITS & BOMBAY.

THE Ship "Charles Forbes," Capt. Thomas Wills, will leave Whampoa on the 20th September next, for freight apply to

DHUNJEEBHOY MUNCHERJEE,
and
BORMUSJEE FRAMJEE.
No. 5 Powshong Hong.

Canton, 7th July, 1837.

---

FOR UNRESERVED SALE.

TWO lightly built, fast pulling Gigs; in good condition, and well adapted to the use of Shipping, may be viewed within the next fortnight at "Minqua's *Packhouse*." For further particulars apply to

W. VARNHAM.
No. 2 Imperial Hong.

Canton, 1st September, 1837.

---

FOR SALE.

GOODS of various descriptions, such as Tea, Silk Piece Goods, Nankeens, Crapes, Ivory and Lacquered ware, China ware, &c., which were shipped from Macao ℙ "Sam Francisco de Paula" for Rio de Janeiro and Lisbon, and are now in deposit at Batavia, in consequence of the vessel not having proceeded beyond that Port. For particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, where also a copy of the Invoice may be seen.

Canton, 14th August, 1837. PEREIRA & Co.

---

ON SALE.

At the Canton Press Office

THE second volume of the Canton Press Newspaper and Price Current, at 12 ℳ per file.
Bills of lading, Blank Powers of attorney, Opium orders, all neatly printed and on Europe paper. also
Directions for using the Logarithmic Tonnage Rod, as invented by Mr. Stansbury.

---

FOR SALE.

THE new Brig. "Rose," of 145 Tons Register, built in the United States in a superior manner, and fast. For terms apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Canton, May, 4th 1837.

---

TO LET.

A Two-storied house in Macao, cool and comfortable, situated in the rua de San Antonio. Persons desirous of taking the house are requested to apply to it's owner Major ALMADA in Macao.

---

FOR SALE ON BOARD THE BARQUE ISABELLA

ROUGH spars of various sizes, lower masts, topmasts, fib-booms and other spars.
200 Teak sheathing boards 4 and 5 Inch thick.
20 Teak wide boards, 11 feet long and 21 Inches wide.
Also: all kinds of ship's stores.
Apply to Capt. Hellar on board, or
Stanford & Marks, at Canton

Canton, 14th September, 1836

---

WANTED,

BY a young Englishman, a situation in a merchant's counting-house, who is well acquainted with several of the European languages, and with bookkeeping. For reference apply to THE CANTON PRESS OFFICE.

---

TERMS.

Of Subscription to the Canton Press and Price Current.
For one year payable in advance..... ℙ 12
For six Months..... ,, ,, ℙ 7
For three ,, ..... ,, ,, ℙ 4
Single numbers of the Canton Press and Price Current may be had at the Office No. 5, British Factory, at 40 cents, and Price Currents at 10 cents each, of at Messrs. Markwick & Smith in Canton.

# THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abbreviations (Pl.) Picul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Chs.) Chest. (Yd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T.) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cs.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Commer. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avoir. 1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avoir. 1 Picul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—24 Cys, 1 Cwt.—⅓ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 500 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 7 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 2d. No. 52. CANTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER, 2nd, 1837. No. 104.

## IMPORTS.

| | Pcn. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| COTTON MANUFACTURES | | | |
| Cambrics - - - 60 yds. - in | Pr. | $ 3. a 6. | |
| Chintzes - - - 20 - - in | ,, | 4 a 6 | |
| Handkfs. Mouteiths scarlet - | ,, | 2.25 a 2.50 | dull. |
| ,, ,, blue - - | ,, | 1.25 a 2 | |
| Long-cloths white 20 yds. 36 in | ,, | 4½. a 6. | |
| ,, ,, 30 ,, ,, | ,, | 10. a 12. | |
| ,, grey - 40 ,, 38 in | ,, | 4½. a 6. | in demand. |
| ,, ,, - 60 ,, 38 in | ,, | 6½. a 9. | |
| ,, ,, - 80 ,, 38 in | ,, | 9. a 12. | |
| Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in | ,, | 2. a 2.30. | |
| Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 20 in | Pl. | 40 to 41 | |
| ,, ,, 30 @ 32 in | ,, | 42 a 44 | |
| Calcutta - - - 16 @ 24 in | ,, | | None. |
| WOOLLENS. | | | |
| Broadcloth Ex. Sup[r] 60@62 in | Yd. | 1.90 a 2 80. | |
| ,, Span[h] Stripes 60@62 in | ,, | 1.25 a 1.35. | |
| ,, Supers - 58@60 in | ,, | 80 a 90. | |
| ,, Worsteds - - - | ,, | 60 cts. | |
| ,, Worleys 25 yds. in | Pce. | 11 a 11½. | No sale. |
| ,, Sup[r] Selct. Cutgs large | Pr. | 30 a 40. | Cts. dull. |
| Flannel - - - - | yd. | 15 a 20. | |
| Camblets, double 56 yds. 30 in | Pce. | | |
| Fine singles - - - - | ,, | 24 a 29. | dull. |
| Second - - - - - | ,, | | |
| Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in | ,, | 28 | |
| ,, - - - 40 ,, 28 | ,, | 22 | No demand. |
| Bombazets - - - - | ,, | 7 a 8 | |
| Longalls scarlet - - - | ,, | 9½ | |
| Assorted colors - - - | ,, | 9½ a 9¾ | |
| Woollen yarn - - - - | ,, | 70 a 90. | Limited demand. |
| COTTON. | | Tael. | |
| Bengal old or inf[r] - - - | Pl. | 7.5 a 11. | Nominal. |
| ,, sup[r] and fine - - | ,, | | |
| Bombay old or inf[r] - - - | ,, | 7. a 11. | |
| ,, sup[r] and fine - - | ,, | | |
| Madras - - - - - | ,, | | None. |
| Manila - - - - - | ,, | | None. |
| METALS. | | | |
| Copper Shea[g]. 16 oz. @ 32 oz | Pr. | $ 34½. | |
| ,, S. American slab - - | ,, | 24. | None. |
| ,, nails assorted - - | ,, | 40. | |
| ,, old - - - - | ,, | 18. | |
| Lead English Pig - - - | ,, | 7 a 7½ | |
| ,, Spanish - - - | ,, | | |
| Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - - | ,, | 3. | |
| ,, Rod ⅜ @ ½ in - - | ,, | | |
| ,, Nailrod ⅜ and under | ,, | 3.50. | |
| ,, Hoop. ½ @ ¾ in - - | ,, | | |
| ,, Scrap - - - - | ,, | 1. a 1.20 | Not Saleable. |
| Steel English - - - - | ,, | | |
| ,, Swedish - - - - | Tub | 3½ a 4 | |
| Spelter English - - - - | Pl. | 6. | |
| Tin Plates - - - - - | Box | 7½ | Large stock. |
| Quicksilver - - - - - | Fl. | 180 | Second hand. |
| SKINS Rabbit - - - - - | 100 | 60. a 66. | |
| Beaver - - - - - - | each | 4. a 5. | |
| ,, Fox - - - - - | ,, | 1. a 1.15. | |
| Otter-Sea - - - - - | ,, | 40. a 55 | |
| ,, tails - - - - | ,, | 2.50 a 3 | |
| ,, Land - - - - | ,, | 5. a 7. | |
| Seal - - - - - - | ,, | 2. a 2.50 | |
| OPIUM Patna old - - - | Chs. | 790 | |
| ,, new - - - | ,, | 610 | |
| Benares old - - - - | ,, | 740 | Nominal. |
| ,, new - - - | ,, | 665 | |
| Malwa old - - - - | ,, | 510 a 515 | |
| ,, new - - - - | ,, | | |
| Turkey - - - - - | ,, | 520 | |
| RICE Bengal - - - - | Pl. | 1.60 a 1.70 | |
| ,, Java - - - - | ,, | 1.35 a 1.45 | |
| ,, White table - - - | ,, | 1.65 | |
| ,, Manila - - - - | ,, | 1.35 a 1.45 | |
| ,, Paddy - - - - | ,, | 50 per koo | Than Rice. |
| STRAITS PRODUCE &c | | | |
| Bird's nest, fine white - - | Cy. | 30. | |
| ,, ,, inf[r] ,, - - | ,, | 11. a 16. | No demand. |
| ,, ,, black - - | ,, | 1½. a 5. | |
| Bees Wax - - - - - | Pl. | 26. a 28. | |
| Betel nut - - - - - | ,, | 3½. | |
| Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 26 | ,, | 34. | Moluccs. |
| ,, Mother - - - - | ,, | 10. a 12. | Overstocked. |
| Camphor Barous - - - | Cy. | 6. a 25. | |
| Gambir - - - - - - | Pl. | 2½. a 3. | |
| Mace - - - - - - | ,, | | |
| Nutmegs - - - - - | ,, | | |
| Pepper - - - - - - | ,, | 8. a 8½. | |
| Rattans - - - - - - | ,, | 3½. | In demand. |
| Tin Bones - - - - - | ,, | 19. | |
| ,, Singapore &c. - - - | ,, | 18. | First quality. |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | |
| Amber large 1st quality - - | Cy. | 3. a 13 | |
| ,, small fragments - - | ,, | 20 cts a 1½. | |
| Assafœtida - - - - - | ,, | 4½. | |
| Bichdemer - - - - - - | ,, | 12. a 36. | |
| ,, good - - - - - | ,, | 36. a 50. | |
| Cochineal - - - - - - | ,, | 130. a 180 | Dull. large stock |
| Coral large heads or pieces | Cy. | | |
| ,, fragments - - - | Pl. | 40. a 50. | |
| Cow Bezoar - - - - - | Cy. | 16. a 25. | No demand. |
| Cudbear - - - - - - | Pl. | 12. | |
| Cutch Pegue - - - - - | ,, | 4. a 4½. | |
| Elephants Teeth or Ivory | ,, | 70. a 100. | |
| ,, ,, cuttings - - | ,, | 60. a 65 | |
| Fish-maws - - - - - | ,, | 25 a 55. | |
| Flints - - - - - - | ,, | 30 cents. | |
| Ginseng crude - - - - | ,, | 65. | |
| ,, clarified - - - | ,, | 90 | |
| Mother of Pearl Shell - - | ,, | 9. a 10. | |
| Myrrh - - - - - - | ,, | 3. a 4. | Large stock. |
| Nux Vomica - - - - - | ,, | 2. a 2. | |
| Patchouli - - - - - - | ,, | 15. a 20 | Little demand. |
| Rose Mahoe - - - - - | ,, | | |
| Saltpetre at Lintin - - - | ,, | 6½. a 7½ | Nominal. |
| Shark's fins - - - - - | ,, | 25. a 30. | |
| Smalts - - - - - - | ,, | 40. a 45. | Limited demand. |
| Sneek fish - - - - - | ,, | 2½. a 3. | Large stock. |
| Thread Gold and Silver - - | Cy. | 28 a 30. | Large stock. |
| Wood Sandal Mauritius - - | Pl. | 3. | Dull. |
| ,, ,, Ceylon - - | ,, | 2. | |
| ,, ,, Indian - - - | ,, | 20 a 30. | No demand. |
| ,, ,, Timor - - - | ,, | 12. a 15. | |
| ,, ,, Bond[e] Islands - - | ,, | 7. a 10. | |
| ,, Sapan ,, - - - | ,, | 1.30 | |

## EXPORTS.

| | WT. in T. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| SILK MANUFACTURES. | | | |
| Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in | 30 | $ 12 | |
| ,, col'd ,, ,, by ,, | 28 | 12½. | |
| Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed | 17 | $ 20. a 6.50 | |
| ,, 7-8 ,, ,, | 15 | 4.50 a 6.60 | |
| Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - - | 11 | 5.30 a 5.60 | |
| ,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk | | | |
| ,, ,, Canton - - - | — | 5.30 | |
| Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in | 18 | 6.80 | |
| ,, ,, ,, 30 ,, | 16 | 5.80 a 6. | |
| ,, figured ,, 32 ,, | 20 | 9.20 a 9.30 | |
| ,, ,, ,, 30 ,, | 18 | 7.20 a 7.30 | |
| Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 | 24 | 11.50 a 12. | |
| ,, ,, 30 ,, 29 | 32 | 15. a 15.50 | |
| ,, black ,, ,, 24 | 24 | 8.40 | |
| ,, ,, ,, 29 | 30 | 11. | |
| Satins Levantines 30 29 | 33 | 14.50 | |
| ,, ,, ,, 24 | 30 | 13. | |
| Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 | 18 | 7.10 a 7.20 | |
| ,, black ,, 29 | 28 | 9.50 a 9.75 | |
| Pongees white 30 ,, 30 | 30 | 10.20 a 10.40 | |
| ,, ,, 30 ,, 29 | 29 | 10. a 10.20 | |
| ,, ,, 30 ,, 32 | 32 | 11.30 a 11.75 | |
| ,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19 | 27 | 3.60 a 3.75 | |
| Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29 | 27 | 10.10 a 10.40 | |
| ,, ,, C. ,, 29 | 25 | 8.40 a 8.50 | |
| ,, ,, ,, 29 | 22 | 7. | |
| ,, wh te 60 ,, 29 | 34 | 14.25 a 14.50 | |
| ,, colored 30 ,, 29 | 21 | 11.80 a 12. | |
| ,, crossbarr'd ,, 24 | 18 | 9.20 a 9.30 | |
| Satins black 18 ,, 29 | 44 | 14.50 a 15 | |
| ,, ,, 18 ,, 29 | 36 | 13. a 13.40 | |
| ,, colored 18 ,, 29 | 33 | 16.30 a 16.50 | |
| ,, high ,, 18 ,, 29 | 38 | 17.60 a 17.80 | |
| ,, damasked crimson | 38 | 17 a 17.50 | |
| ,, ,, colored | 38 | 16. | |
| Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 | 40 | 15 a 15.50 | |
| ,, ,, colored ,, | 33 | 16 a 16.40 | |
| ,, ,, ,, 29 | 36 | 17 a 17.50 | |
| ,, Canton black 29 | 33 | 9.90 a 9.60 | |
| Sewing silks assort. colors. 1s | Pl. | 4.40 a 4.70 | |
| ,, ,, black - - - | | 4. a 4.25 | |
| Shawls crape 7 4 embrd. - | 7 | 3.40 | According to embroidery. |
| ,, ,, 5.5 @ 5.8 in - | 5½ | 2.20 | |
| ,, 8-4 Satin figd. 83 - | 8 | 1.90 | |
| ,, 7-4 ,, ,, 80 - | 4 | 1.60 | |
| ,, damask ed silk 54 @ 57 | 4 | 1.85 | |
| Water silks col'd. 18 y. 29 in | 32 | 14.50 a 15 | |
| BLACK TEAS. | Pl | Tael. | |
| ,, Bohea Canton - - | ,, | 11 a 13 | |
| ,, Pekoes - - - | ,, | 14 | Low quality. |
| ,, Congou Souq. k'd. - | ,, | 18 a 22 | |
| ,, Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd | ,, | 20 a 26 | |
| ,, Campoi - - - - | ,, | 28 a 32 | |
| ,, Souchong - - - - | ,, | 40 a 56 | |
| ,, Hung muey - - - | ,, | 23 a 40 | |
| ,, Pekoe - - - - | ,, | 60 a 90 | |
| ,, Ning Yong - - - | ,, | 24 a 27 | Nominal. |
| ,, Ankoi - - - - | ,, | 18 a 22 | |
| ,, ,, Pouchong - - | ,, | | |
| ,, Orange Pekoe - - | ,, | 23 a 35 | |
| ,, Caper - - - - | ,, | 24 a 30 | |
| GREEN TEAS. | | | |
| ,, Twankay - - - | ,, | 25 a 30 | |
| ,, Skin - - - - - | ,, | 20 a 30 | 10 a 11. |
| ,, Hyson - - - - - | ,, | 42 a 56 | 28 a 30. |
| ,, Young Hyson - - - | ,, | 26 a 36 | 18 a 22. |
| ,, Imperial - - - - | ,, | 50 a 56 | |
| ,, Gunpowder - - - | ,, | 33 a 61 | 32 a 36. |
| RAW SILK. Canton No. 1 | ,, | T. | |
| ,, ,, ,, ,, 2 | ,, | | |
| ,, ,, ,, ,, 3 | ,, | 235 | |
| ,, ,, ,, ,, 4 | ,, | 165 | |
| ,, ,, ,, ,, 5 | ,, | $ 82 | |
| Nankin Tatlee - - - 6 | ,, | 400 | |
| ,, Taysaam- - - - | ,, | 380 a 335 | Nominal. |
| SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st | ,, | T. 5.5 | |
| ,, ,, ,, 2d. | ,, | 5.2 | |
| ,, Pingfa - - - - | ,, | 6.4 | |
| ,, Candy Canton - - | ,, | 6.2 | |
| ,, ,, Chinchew - - | ,, | 16 | |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | ,, | | |
| Alum - - - - - - | ,, | 1.85 a 1.95 | |
| Aniseed star - - - - | ,, | 10½ a 11 | at Macao. |
| Camphor - - - - - | ,, | 33 a 36 | |
| Cassia at Whampoa - - | ,, | 11.50 a 12 | |
| ,, Lintin - - - - | ,, | 9. | None. |
| ,, buds - - - - | ,, | 14 a 15 | |
| Canes bamboo - - - - | 1000 | 10 a 14 | |
| ,, Wangees - - - - | ,, | 7 a 12 | |
| China Root - - - - - | Pl. | 3½ | |
| Cubebs - - - - - - | ,, | 17 a 18 | |
| Dragon's blood - - - | ,, | 80 a 100 | |
| Galangals - - - - - | ,, | 3½ a 3½ | |
| Gamboge - - - - - - | ,, | 65 a 70 | None good. |
| Glass beads - - - - - | ,, | 17 a 22 | |
| Glue - - - - - - - | ,, | 9 a 11 | |
| Ginger in Jars - - - - | Case | 5 a 5½ | |
| Hartall or Orpiment - - | Pl. | 15 a 16 | |
| Lead white - - - - - | ,, | 9 a 10 | |
| ,, red - - - - - | ,, | 10 | |
| Mo.of Pear' Shells Sooloo large | Pl. | | No demand. |
| ,, blue edged small | ,, | | |
| Musk warranted - - - - | Cy. | 65 a 80 | |
| Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 18 in | 100 | 28 a 30 | |
| ,, 98 yds. 12 in - - - | Pc. | 85 a 90 | |
| ,, Canton made - - - | ,, | 70 | |
| ,, ,, large - - - | ,, | 80 | None. |
| ,, ,, small - - - | ,, | 65 | |
| Yellow yds. in. to. - - | ,, | 75 a 80 | |
| ,, ,, ,, ,, - - | ,, | 65 a 70 | None. |
| ,, ,, ,, ,, - - | ,, | 80 | |
| ,, small ,, ,, - - | ,, | | |
| ,, white ,, ,, - - | ,, | 55 a 65 | Wanted. |
| Oils Aniseed - - - - - | Cy. | 1.10 a 1.20 | |
| ,, Cassia - - - - - | ,, | 1.60 | |
| Sandalwood - - - - - | Pl. | | |
| ,, Batch out - - - - | ,, | | |
| Soy in Jars - - - - - | Case | 3 a 6 | |
| Tobacco in baskets - - - | Pl. | 14 a 16 | |
| Tortoiseshell - - - - - | ,, | | |
| Turmeric - - - - - - | ,, | | |
| Vermilion 80 catties - - - | Box | 80. | |

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER. BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

*Notes.* Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also higher prices are obtainable for *Camblets, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Goods on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton* &c. sometimes discharge at Macao or transhipt their Cargoes, at Lintin for to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rests outside. and River Freights, are various and high.—Bond invoices of *Wines, Beer, Pickles* &c, *Confectionary Stationary, Cutlery, Crockery ware,* &c., for foreigners consumption, are sold at American duty paid.

*Note. Alum,* and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; and *Raw Silk, Silk* piece goods &c, are sometimes shipped there the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

### RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

s. d.

On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills. 4. 6 a 4. 7. nominal
Government Bills 10 @ 30 days..... none.....
United States Bank Bills 6 months sight..... .....
Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents. none.
E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight..... 216 C. R.
E. I. Directors Bills, 60 ds. sight, Rs. .....
Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs. .....

Gold, 98 a 100 touch, in loaves & 25. per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 64 per Cent premium.
,, ,, ,, small 96 a 98 ,, 64 ,,
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ,, 1 per Cent. ,,
,, Old Carolus IV. ,, ,, 12 per Cent ,,
South American Republics ..... none.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton. 50 cub: feet .. £. 0 0 0.
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none.....
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. ..

### DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.

FROM 1st APRIL TO 31st JULY, 1837.

| | IN JULY. | | | IN APRIL, MAY AND JUNE. | | | Grand Total Chests. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Chests. | Price. | Value in Dollars. | Chests. | Value in Dollars. | | |
| Patna ..... old. | 14 | 810 | 11,340 | 972 | 712,080 | | 197 |
| ,, ..... new | 654 | 685 | 447,990 | | | | 1,339 |
| Benares ..... old | 294 | 730 | 214,515 | 610 | 421,180 | | 904 |
| ,, ..... new | 129 | 665 | 92,435 | | | | 129 |
| Malwa ..... old | 3234½ | 520 | 1,681,112 | 4,571 | 2,456,420 | | 7,805½ |
| | 4071 | | 2,271,412 | 6,153 | 3,589,680 | | 9,177 |

Total of deliveries from 1st of April, to 1st August, 10,224 chests, value Sp. Drs. 5,861,092.

### RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels to the 10th Canton and Hoiten Office of China, & others Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

| GOOD TREASURE | | GOOD TREASURE | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay ..... | Singapore ..... 1⅛ | Btol. or Hamburg .. 3½ | |
| Ceylon ..... | Manila ..... 1⅛ | Spain or Portugal .. 3½ | |
| Madras ..... | Malluccs ..... | America U States .. 5 | |
| Calcutta ..... 3..2½ | Penang ..... 1⅛ | Chili or Peru .. 6 | |
| Rangoon ..... | Batavia ..... | Mexico ..... 7 | |
| Mauritius ..... | Gt. Britain via Sea 3½ | 3 | E.coast of China .. 1 p.m |
| Australia ..... | ,, direct ..... 3 | 2½ | Lintin &c. ..... ½ do. |
| Sand. Islands ..... | France ..... 3 | 2½ | |

Note. Abovrates are from 20th April to 20th Oct. annually; during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat lower. Risks on Ships are @ 5 per Cent per annum, @ 4½ for 6 months, @ 2½ for 3 months and @ ¾ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

### WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874016 of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd ,, ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600 ,, 0.7281491 ,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, under 1200 do. 0.5061341 ,, ,,

N B. The cubit is 14½ inches; measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Mizen mast or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products.—The largest class pay from @ 1200 to @ 1300; 2d class from @ 1200 to @ 1200; 3rd class from @ 1100 and under. The Chinchew Port Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1000 Tuns or @ 1222. Linguists fee @ 1.75 & 2nd Comprador's fee @ 56. Also Pilotage @ 20, inwards and outwards the same. On French and other Foreign vessels they are slightly varied. Rizzolon ships are charged only about @ 1200 in lieu of measurement &c.,

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

### IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—LONGCLOTHS continue in great demand there being none in first hands.

WOOLLENS.—There has been less demand for all descriptions during the week.

LEAD.—The demand for this metal, and decreased stock have caused a considerable advance in price.

SANDALWOOD.—The markets are reported to be bad in the interior, and our quotations can hardly be obtained.

RICE.—Continues as depressed as before, and the weather is said to be favorable for the next crop.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—TIN is as before. PEPPER has receded, owing to parcels lately arrived.

COTTON.—The several arrivals during the week from Bombay and Bengal have rendered parties anxious to realize, particularly the Bombay holders, of which description the sales have been considerable at a reduction on the lower kinds of 1 a 2 mace per Picul. The stock on the 1st inst, exclusive of the late arrivals is estimated at

| Bombay. | Bengal. | Madras. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 46,816 | 6,324 | 866 | 54,006 bales. |

and the shipments in August have been,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 11,920 | 2,900 | 1,078 | 15,897 ,, |

OPIUM.—No arrangements have yet been made between the Chinese and Mandarins, and the exclusive measures are now extended to Macao, so that the only deliveries are to the Junks.

### EXPORTS.

NANKEEN RAW SILK.—The last accounts from England went and to depress this article still further, and as the chinese will not at present submit to any heavy sacrifice, there have been no transactions.

TEA.—There seems to be a disposition on the part of the Hongs to sell their old Congous at less than our quotations, but we hear of nothing being done. A shop of Hung-muey has been bought at 37 Taels. Prices have not been fixed for any other description of Tea, and it is to be hoped that the accounts just received from England will prevent any being settled, until the season brings their teas a little.

# THE CANTON PRESS PRICE CURRENT.

Abbreviations (Pl.) Pecul. (Cy.) Catty. (Pce.) Piece. (Pr.) Pair. (Cht.) Chest. (Yrd.) Yard. ($) Spanish Dollars. (T) Tael. (M.) Mace. (Cn.) Candarin. (Ch.) Cash. Comml. Weights. 16 Taels, 1⅓ lb. avods. 1 Catty.—100 Catties 133⅓ lb avods, 1 Pecul.—16 Pls. 80 Cys, 1 Ton.—84 Cys, 1 Cwt.—½ Cy. 1 lb.—Money weight.—10 Cash. 1 Candarin.—10 Candarin, 1 Mace, 1 Tael.—1 Tael, 580 Grains Troy.—1 Span. dollar 9 Mace 1 cn. 7 ch.

VOL. 2d. No. 52. CANTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER, 2ND, 1837. No. 104.

## IMPORTS.

| | PER. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **COTTON MANUFACTURES** | | | |
| Cambrics - - 40 yds. - in | Pce. | $ 3. a 6. | |
| Chintzes - - 28 ,, - in | ,, | 4 a 6 | |
| Handkfs. Monteiths scarlet - | ,, | 2.25 a 2.50 | dull. |
| ,, ,, blue - - | ,, | 1.25 a 2 | |
| Long-cloths white 25 yds. 36 in | ,, | 4½. a 6. | |
| ,, ,, 30 ,, - - | ,, | 10. a 12. | |
| ,, grey - 40 ,, 38 in | ,, | 4½. a 6. | in demand. |
| ,, ,, - 60 ,, 38 in | ,, | 6½. a 9. | |
| ,, ,, - 80 ,, 38 in | ,, | 9. a 12. | |
| Am. brown Cots. 30 ,, 36 in | ,, | 3. a $ 30. | |
| Cotton yarn Nos. 16 @ 28 in | Pl. | 40 a 41 | |
| ,, ,, ,, 30 @ 32 in | ,, | 42 a 44 | |
| Calcutta - - ,, 18 @ 24 in | ,, | | None. |
| **WOOLLENS.** | | | |
| Broadcloth Ex. Sup' 60@62 in | Yrd. | 1.90 a 2.80. | |
| ,, Span' Stripes 60@62 in | ,, | 1.25 a 1.35. | |
| ,, Supers - 58@60 in | ,, | 80 a 90. | |
| ,, Worsters - - - | ,, | 60 cts. | |
| ,, Worleys - 25 yds. in | Pce. | 11 a 11½. | No sale. |
| ,, Sup' Selct. Cutgs large | Pl. | 30 a 40. | Cts. dull. |
| Flannel - - - - - | Yd. | 15 a 20. | |
| Cambletts. double 55 yds. 30 in | Pce. | | |
| Fine singles - - - - | ,, | 24 a 29. | dull. |
| Second - - - - - | ,, | | |
| Dutch - - - 40 yds. 33 in | ,, | 28 | |
| ,, - - - 40 ,, 28 ,, | ,, | 22 | No demand. |
| Bombazets - - - - | ,, | 7 a 8 | |
| Longella scarlet - - - | ,, | 9½ | |
| Assorted colors - - - | ,, | 9½ a 9½ | |
| Woollen yarn - - - | ,, | 70 a 90. | Limited demand. |
| **COTTON.** | | Tael. | |
| Bengal old or inf'. - - - | Pl. | 7.5 a 11. | Nominal. |
| ,, sup' and fine - - | ,, | | |
| Bombay old or inf'. - - | ,, | 7. a 11. | |
| ,, sup'. and fine - - | ,, | | |
| Madras - - - - - | ,, | | None. |
| Manila - - - - - | ,, | | None. |
| **METALS.** | | | |
| Copper Shea'g. 16 oz. @ 32 oz | Pl. | $ 34½. | |
| ,, S. American slab - - | ,, | 24. | None. |
| ,, nails assorted - - | ,, | 40. | |
| ,, old - - - - - | ,, | 18. | |
| Lead English Pig - - - | ,, | 7 a 7½ | |
| ,, Spanish ,, - - - | ,, | | |
| Iron Bar 1 @ 3 in - - - | ,, | 2. | |
| ,, Rod ½ @ in - - - | ,, | 3.50. | |
| ,, Nailrod ½ and under - | ,, | | |
| ,, Hoop. ½ @ in - - | ,, | | |
| ,, Scrap - - - - - | ,, | 1. a 1.20 | Not Saleable. |
| Steel English - - - - | ,, | | |
| ,, Swedish - - - - | Tub | 3½ a 4 | |
| Spelter English - - - - | Pl. | 6. | |
| Tin Plates - - - - - | Box | 7½ | Large stock. |
| Quicksilver - - - - - | Pl. | 120 | Second hand. |
| SKINS Rabbit - - - - | 100 | 60. a 65. | |
| Beaver - - - - - | each | 4. a 6. | |
| ,, Fox - - - - - | ,, | 1. a 1.15. | |
| Otter-Sea - - - - - | ,, | 40. a 55 | |
| ,, ,, tails - - - | ,, | 2.50 a 3 | |
| ,, Land - - - - - | ,, | 5. a 7. | |
| Seal - - - - - - | ,, | 2. a 2.50 | |
| OPIUM Patna old - - - | Ch. | 790 | |
| ,, ,, new - - - | ,, | 670 | |
| Benares old - - - - | ,, | 740 | Nominal. |
| ,, new - - - - | ,, | 665 | |
| Malwa old - - - - - | ,, | 510 a 515 | |
| ,, new - - - - - | ,, | | |
| Turkey - - - - - - | ,, | 520 | |
| RICE Bengal - - - - | Pl. | 1.60 a 1.70 | |
| ,, Java - - - - - | ,, | 1.35 a 1.45 | |
| ,, White table - - - | ,, | 1.65 | |
| ,, Manila - - - - | ,, | 1.35 a 1.45 | |
| ,, Paddy - - - - | ,, | 30 per 133 lbs | Than Rice. |
| **STRAITS PRODUCE &c** | | | |
| Bird's nest, fine white - - | Cy. | 30. | |
| ,, ,, inf'. - - - | ,, | 11. a 16. | |
| ,, ,, black - - - | ,, | 1½. a 5. | No demand. |
| Bees Wax - - - - - | Pcl. | 26. a 28. | |
| Betel nut - - - - - | ,, | 3½. | |
| Cloves Mauritius 22 @ 24 - | ,, | 34. | Molucca. |
| ,, Mother - - - - | ,, | 10. a 12. | Overstocked. |
| Camphor Baroos - - - | Cy. | 6 a 25. | |
| Gambir - - - - - | Pl. | 2½. a 3. | |
| Mace - - - - - - | ,, | | |
| Nutmegs - - - - - | ,, | | |
| Pepper - - - - - - | ,, | 8. a 8½. | |
| Rattans - - - - - | ,, | 3½. | In demand. |
| Tin Banca - - - - - | ,, | 19. | |
| ,, Singapore &c. - - - | ,, | 18. | First quality. |
| **MISCELLANEOUS.** | | | |
| Amber large 1st quality - - | Cy. | 3. a 18 | |
| ,, small fragments - - | ,, | 20 cts a 1½. | |
| Asafœtida - - - - - | Pl. | 4½. | |
| Bichdemar - - - - - | ,, | 12. a 36. | |
| ,, good - - - - - | ,, | 36. a 50. | |
| Cochineal - - - - - | ,, | 130. a 180 | Dull. large stock |
| Coral large beads or pieces - | Cy. | | |
| ,, fragments - - - - | Pl. | 40. a 50. | |
| Cow Bezoar - - - - - | Cy. | 16. a 25. | No demand. |
| Cudbear - - - - - - | Pl. | 12. | |
| Cutch Pegue - - - - - | ,, | 4. a 4½. | |
| Elephants Teeth or Ivory - - | ,, | 70. a 100. | |
| ,, ,, cuttings - - | ,, | 60. a 65 | |
| Fish-maws - - - - - | ,, | 25 a 55. | |
| Flints - - - - - - | ,, | 40 cents. | |
| Ginseng crude - - - - | ,, | 65. | |
| ,, clarified. - - - - | ,, | 90 | |
| Mother of Pearl Shell - - - | ,, | 9. a 10. | |
| Myrrh - - - - - - | ,, | 3. a 4. | |
| Olibanum - - - - - - | ,, | 3. a 8 | Large stock. |
| Putchuck - - - - - - | ,, | 18 a 20 | Little demand. |
| Rose Malees - - - - - | ,, | | |
| Saltpetre at Lintin - - - | ,, | 6½. a 7½ | Nominal. |
| Shark's fins - - - - - | ,, | 13. a 30. | |
| Smalts - - - - - - | ,, | 40. a 55. | Limited demand. |
| Stock fish - - - - - - | ,, | 3½. a 6. | Large stock. |
| Thread Gold and Silver - - | Cy. | 32 a 35 | Large stock |
| Wood Ebony Mauritius - - - | Pl. | 3. | |
| ,, ,, Ceylon - - - | ,, | 2. | dull. |
| ,, Sandal Indian - - - | ,, | 24 a 30 | In demand. |
| ,, ,, Timor - - - | ,, | 12. a 18 | |
| ,, ,, Sand'h Islands - - | ,, | 7. a 10 | |
| ,, Napan ,, - - - | ,, | 1.50 | |

## EXPORTS.

| | WT. in T. | PRICES. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **SILK MANUFACTURES.** | | | |
| Camlets blk. 18 yds. by 24 in | 30 | $ 12 | |
| ,, col'd ,, ,, by ,, | 28 | 13½. | |
| Hkfs. 4-4 black Levantine fringed | 17 | 5.20. a 6.30 | |
| ,, 7-8 ,, ,, | 13 | 4.50 a 4.60 | |
| Hkfs. 7-8 cross barred - - | 11 | 5.30 a 5.40 | |
| ,, Sarsnet, Nankin silk ,, Canton - - - | — | 5.20 | |
| Hkfs. white Pongee 32 in | 18 | 6.80 | |
| ,, ,, ,, 30 ,, | 16 | 5.80 a 6. | |
| ,, figured ,, 32 ,, | 20 | 9.20 a 9.30 | |
| ,, ,, ,, 30 ,, | 18 | 7.20 a 7.30 | |
| Levantines col'd 30 yds. 24 ,, | 24 | 11.50 a 12. | |
| ,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,, | 32 | 15. a 15.50 | |
| ,, black ,, ,, 24 ,, | 24 | 8.50 | |
| ,, ,, ,, 29 ,, | 30 | 11. | |
| Satins Levantines 30 29 ,, | 33 | 14.50 | |
| ,, ,, ,, 24 ,, | 30 | 13. | |
| Lutestrings mixt 18 ,, 24 ,, | 18 | 7.10 a 7.20 | |
| ,, black ,, ,, 29 ,, | 28 | 9.50 a 9.75 | |
| Pongees white 30 ,, 30 | 30 | 10.20 a 10.40 | |
| ,, ,, 30 ,, 29 ,, | 29 | 10. a 10.20 | |
| ,, ,, 30 ,, 32 ,, | 32 | 11.30 a 11.75 | |
| ,, Szechuen 19 ,, 19 ,, | 27 | 3.60 a 3.75 | |
| Sarsnets black N. 30 ,, 29 ,, | 27 | 10.10 a 10.40 | |
| ,, ,, C. ,, ,, 29 ,, | 25 | 8.40 a 8.50 | |
| ,, white 60 ,, 29 ,, | 34 | 14.25 a 14.50 | |
| ,, colored 30 ,, 29 ,, | 21 | 11.80 a 12. | |
| ,, crossbarr'd ,, 24 ,, | 18 | 9.20 a 9.30 | |
| Satins black 18 ,, 29 ,, | 44 | 14.50 a 15 | |
| ,, ,, 18 ,, 29 ,, | 36 | 13. a 13.40 | |
| ,, colored 18 ,, 29 ,, | 33 | 16.30 a 16.50 | |
| ,, high ,, 18 ,, 29 ,, | 36 | 17.60 a 17.80 | |
| ,, damasked crimson ,, | 38 | 17 a 17.50 | |
| ,, colored ,, | 38 | 16. | |
| Senshaws Nank. blk 29 29 ,, | 40 | 15 a 15.50 | |
| ,, colored ,, ,, | 33 | 16 a 16.40 | |
| ,, ,, ,, 29 ,, | 36 | 17 a 17.50 | |
| ,, Canton black 29 ,, | 35 | 8.90 a 9.40 | |
| Sewing silks assort. colors. 1st | Pl. | 4.40 a 4.70 | |
| ,, ,, black - - - - | | 4. a 4.25 | |
| Shawls crape 7 4 embrd. - | 7 | 3.40 | According to embroidery. |
| ,, ,, 55 @ 58 in - | 5½ | 2.90 | |
| ,, 8-4 Satin figd. 63 - | 5 | 1.90 | |
| ,, 7-4 ,, ,, 58 - | 4 | 1.60 | |
| ,, ,, damast ed silk 54 @ 57 | 4 | 1.85 | |
| Water silks col'd. 18 y. 29 in | 32 | 14.50 a 15 | |
| BLACK TEAS. | Pl | Tael. | |
| ,, Bohea Canton - - - | ,, | 11 a 13 | |
| ,, Fokeen - - - | ,, | 14 | Low quality. |
| ,, Congou Souq. k'd. - - | ,, | 18 a 22 | |
| ,, Bl. Lf. & Pek. k'd | ,, | 20 a 26 | |
| ,, Campoi - - - - - | ,, | 28 a 38 | |
| ,, Souchong - - - - | ,, | 40 a 56 | |
| ,, Hung muey - - - - | ,, | 23 a 40 | |
| ,, Pekoe - - - - - | ,, | 60 a 90 | |
| ,, Ning Yong - - - - | ,, | 24 a 27 | Nominal. |
| ,, Ankoi - - - - - | ,, | 16 a 22 | |
| ,, ,, Pouchong - - | ,, | | |
| ,, Orange Pekoe - - - | ,, | 23 a 35 | |
| ,, Caper - - - - - | ,, | 24 a 30 | |
| GREEN TEAS. | | | Canton Tea. |
| ,, Twankay - - - - - | ,, | 25 a 30 | |
| ,, Skin - - - - - - | ,, | 20 a 36 | 10 a 11. |
| ,, Hyson- - - - - - | ,, | 42 a 58 | 28 a 30. |
| ,, Young Hyson - - - | ,, | 26 a 38 | 18 a 22. |
| ,, Imperial - - - - | ,, | 50 a 58 | |
| ,, Gunpowder - - - - | ,, | 53 a 61 | 32 a 38. |
| RAW SILK. Canton No. 1 | T. | | |
| ,, ,, ,, ,, 2 | ,, | | |
| ,, ,, ,, ,, 3 | ,, | 235 | |
| ,, ,, ,, ,, 4 | ,, | 165 | |
| ,, ,, ,, ,, 5 | ,, | $ 82 | |
| Nankin Tsatlee - - - 8 | ,, | 400 | Nominal. |
| ,, Taysaam- - - - | ,, | 320 a 335 | |
| SUGAR RAW. Canton 1st | ,, | T. 5 5 | |
| ,, ,, ,, 2d. | ,, | 5.2 | |
| ,, Pingfa - - - - | ,, | 6.4 | |
| ,, Candy Canton - - | ,, | 6 8 | |
| ,, ,, Chinchew - - | ,, | 14 | |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | |
| Alum - - - - - - | ,, | 1.85 a 1.95 | at Macao. |
| Aniseed star - - - - | ,, | 10½ a 11 | |
| Camphor - - - - - | ,, | 33 a 34 | |
| Cassia at Whampoa - - - | ,, | 11.50 a 12 | |
| ,, Lintin - - - | ,, | 9. | None. |
| ,, buds - - - - - | ,, | 14 a 15 | |
| Canes bamboo - - - - | 1000 | 10. a 14 | |
| ,, Wangees - - - - | ,, | 7 a 12 | |
| China Root - - - - - | Pl. | 3½ | |
| Cubebs - - - - - - | ,, | 17 a 18 | |
| Dragon's blood - - - - | ,, | 80 a 100 | |
| Galangals - - - - - | ,, | 3½ a 3½ | |
| Gamboge - - - - - - | ,, | 65 a 70 | None good. |
| Glass beads - - - - - | ,, | 17 a 22 | |
| Glue - - - - - - | ,, | 9 a 11 | |
| Ginger in Jars - - - - | Case | 5 a 5½ | |
| Hartall or Orpiment - - - | Pl. | 15 a 16 | |
| Lead white - - - - - | ,, | 9 a 10 | |
| ,, red - - - - - | ,, | 10 | |
| Mo. of Pear' Shells Sooloo large | Pl. | | |
| ,, blue edged small | ,, | | No demand. |
| Musk warranted- - - - | Cy. | 45 a 60 | |
| Nankeens, blue 10½ yds. 13 in | 100 | 98 | |
| ,, 9½ yds. 12 in - - - - | Ps. | 85 30 OC 55 | |
| ,, Canton made - - - - | ,, | 79 | |
| ,, ,, large - - - - | ,, | 82 | None. |
| ,, ,, small - - - - | ,, | 65 | |
| Yellow yds. in 1st. st. | ,, | 79 a 80 | |
| ,, ,, ,, 2d. ,, | ,, | 66 a 70 | None. |
| ,, ,, ,, 3d. ,, | ,, | 58 | |
| ,, small ,, ,, ,, | ,, | | |
| ,, white ,, ,, ,, | ,, | 55 a 65 | Wanted. |
| Oils Aniseed - - - - - | Cy. | 1.10 a 1.20 | |
| ,, Cassia - - - - - | ,, | 1.05 | |
| Rhubarb - - - - - - | Pl. | | |
| ,, Dutch cut - - - - | ,, | | |
| Soy in Jars - - - - - | Case | 5 a 8 | |
| Tobacco in baskets - - - | Pl. | 14 a 18 | |
| Tortoiseshell - - - - - | P. | | |
| Turmeric - - - - - - | ,, | | |
| Vermillion 50 catties - - - | Box. | 80. | |

N. B. OF IMPORTS ALL DUTIES ARE PAID BY THE PURCHASER, AND OF EXPORTS BY THE SELLER BOATHIRE IS PAID BY THE SELLER.

Note. Opium can only be delivered at Lintin &c. where also higher prices are obtainable for *Camblets, Saltpetre, Ginseng* and other Goods, on which the duties at Whampoa are high.—Ships with *Rice, Cotton &c.* sometimes discharge at Macao or tranship their Cargoes, at Lintin &c. to other Vessels, bound to Whampoa, and thereby avoid Port Charges. The ship rents outside, and River Freights, are various and high.—Small invoices of *Wine, Beer, Pickles &c, Confectionary Stationery, Cutlery, Crockery ware, &c.*, for foreigners consumption, are sold at Auction duty paid.

*Note. Alum*, and *Cassia* are procurable cheaper at Lintin, Macao, &c; and *Raw Silk, Silk* piece goods &c, are sometimes shipped thro' the latter Port to avoid double duties, chargeable on those goods, if more than 100 Peculs are required for the ship when at Whampoa.

### RATE OF EXCHANGE AND PRICE OF BULLION.

| | s. d. |
|---|---|
| On London or Liverpool, 6 months sight private Bills. | 4. 6 a 4. 7. nominal |
| Government Bills 10 @ 30 days..... | none..... |
| United States Bank Bills 6 months sight..... | |
| Bills under advances made on goods by the E. I. Company's Agents. | none. |
| E. I. Company's Agents Bills on Calcutta 30 ds. sight..... | 216 C. R. |
| E. I. Directors Bills, 60 ds. sight, | Rs. ..... |
| Private Bills, on Bombay, ,, Co's. Rs. ..... | |

Gold, 98 @ 100 touch, in leaves $ 25. per Tael weight.
Sycee at Lintin &c. large Ingots 97 a 99 touch 64 per Cent premium.
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, small 96 a 98 ,, 6 ,, ,,
Spanish Dollars Pillar Ferdinand, ,, ,, ,, 1 per Cent ,,
,, ,, Old Carolus IV. ,, ,, ,, 12 per Cent ,,
South American Republics ,, ,, ,, none.

Freight to London, Liverpool, &c. per Ton, 50 cub: feet ... £5. @ £5. 5.
to foreign Europe, American and British Ships, none.....
to United States, American Ships Per Ton. 40 cub. feet. .. ..

### DELIVERIES OF OPIUM AT LINTIN.
FROM 1st APRIL TO 31st JULY, 1837.

| | IN JULY. | | | IN APRIL, MAY AND JUNE. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Chests. | Price. | Value in Dollars. | Chests. | Value in Dollars. | Stock 1st August. |
| Patna .....old. | 14 | 810 | 11.340 | 972 | 712,010 | 187 |
| ,, .....new | 654 | 685 | 447,990 | | | 1,729 |
| Benares .....old | 294½ | 730 | 21.535 | 610 | 421,160 | 264½ |
| ,, .....new | 139 | 665 | 92,435 | | | 366 |
| Malwa .....old | 3234½ | 545 | 1.698,112 | 4,571 | 2,456,480 | 7,068½ |
| | 4071 | | 2 271,412 | 6,153 | 3,589,650 | 9,177 |

Total of deliveries from 1st of April, to 1st August, 10,224 chests, value Sp. Drs. 5,861,062.

### RATES OF INSURANCE AT CANTON.

On first class vessels in the 10th Canton and Union Offices of China, & various Agents of Offices established in Calcutta and Bombay.

| GOODS TREASURE | | GOODS TREASURE | | GOODS TREASURE. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay .... ,, | | Singapore .... ,, | 1½ | Hol. or Hamburg .. | 3½ |
| Ceylon .... ,, | | Manila .... ,, | 1½ | Spain or Portugal.. | 3½ |
| Madras .... ,, | | Malacca .... ,, | | America U States .. | 3 7½ |
| Calcutta .... ,, | 1 | Penang .... ,, | 1½ | Chili or Peru .... | 4 .. |
| Rangoon .... ,, | | Batavia .... ,, | | Mexico ..... | 3 .. |
| Mauritius .... ,, | | Gt. Britain via Sg. | 3½ | E. coast of China .. | 1 p m |
| Australia .... ,, | | ,, direct ..... | 3 | Lintin &c..... | ½ dc |
| Sand. Islands .. | | France ..... | 3 | | |

Note. Aborrerates are from 20th April to 20th Oct. annually: during remaining 6 months the premiums are somewhat lower. Risks on Blocks are @ 3 per Cent per annum, @ 4½ for 6 months, @ 2½ for 3 months and @ ¾ per month.

The Local Insurance Offices grant Policies payable in London, Calcutta and Bombay, or in Canton.

### WHAMPOA PORT CHARGES, &c.

1st class ves. measg. 1600 cubits & upwards pay 0.7874756 of a Tl. per cubit.
2nd ,, ,, ,, 1200 do. & under 1600 ,, 0.7221091 ,, ,,
3rd ,, ,, under 1200 do. 0.5062341 ,, ,,

N B. The cubit is 14½ inches: measurement is taken on each entry of the vessel with cargo (except Rice) and is from the Foremast to the Misen mast, or tiller head in Brigs; and across at the main mast; these are multiplied together for the above products—The largest class pay from @ 4300 to @ 4320; 2d class from @ 3700 to @ 3780; 3rd class from @ 3700 and under. The Cashiar per Present Fee is paid by all vessels 1600 Tuels or @ 2222. Linguists fee @ 1734 and Comprador's fees @ 50. Also Pilotage @ 60, inwards and outwards the same. On French and other Foreign vessels they are slightly varied. Riceladen ships are charged only about @ 1300 in lieu of measurement &c.,

## COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

### IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.—Longellas continue in great demand there being none in first hands.

WOOLLENS.—There has been less demand for all descriptions during the week.

LEAD.—The demand for this metal, and decreased stock have caused a considerable advance in price.

SANDALWOOD.—The markets are reported to be bad in the interior, and our quotations can hardly be obtained.

RICE.—Continues as depressed as before, and the weather is said to be favorable for the next crop.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—Tin is as before. Pepper has receded, owing to parcels lately arrived.

COTTON.—The several arrivals during the week from Bombay and Bengal have rendered parties anxious to realise, particularly the Bombay holders, of which description the sales have been considerable at a reduction on the lower kinds of 1 a 2 mace per Picul. The stock on the 1st inst, exclusive of the late arrivals is estimated at

| Bombay, | Bengal, | Madras, | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 46,219 | 8,391 | 866 | 55,476 bales. |

and the clearances in August have been,

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 11,939 | 3,586 | 1,072 | 16,597 ,, |

OPIUM.—No arrangement has yet been made between the smugglers and Mandarins, and the restrictive measures are now extended to Macao, so that the only deliveries are to the Junks.

### EXPORTS.

NANKIN RAW SILK.—The last accounts from England must tend to depress this article still further, and as the chinese will not at present submit to any heavy sacrifice, there have been no transactions.

TEA.—There seems to be a disposition on the part of the teamen to sell their old Congous at less than our quotations, but we hear of nothing being done. A chop of Hung-muey has been bought at 37 Tuels. Prices have not been fixed for any other description of Tea, and it is to be hoped that the accounts just received from England will prevent any being settled, until the teamen lower their tones a little.